

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

*****[ग्रन्थांक ३४]*****

संस्थापक

स्व० श्रीमद् बहादुर सिंहजी सिंघी

संरक्षक

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी

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प्रधान संपादक तथा संचालक

आचार्य जिनविजय मुनि



कविराज - स्वयंभूदेव - विरचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाप्रणित महाकाव्यात्मक जैन रामायण]

प्रथम भाग - विद्याधरकाण्ड

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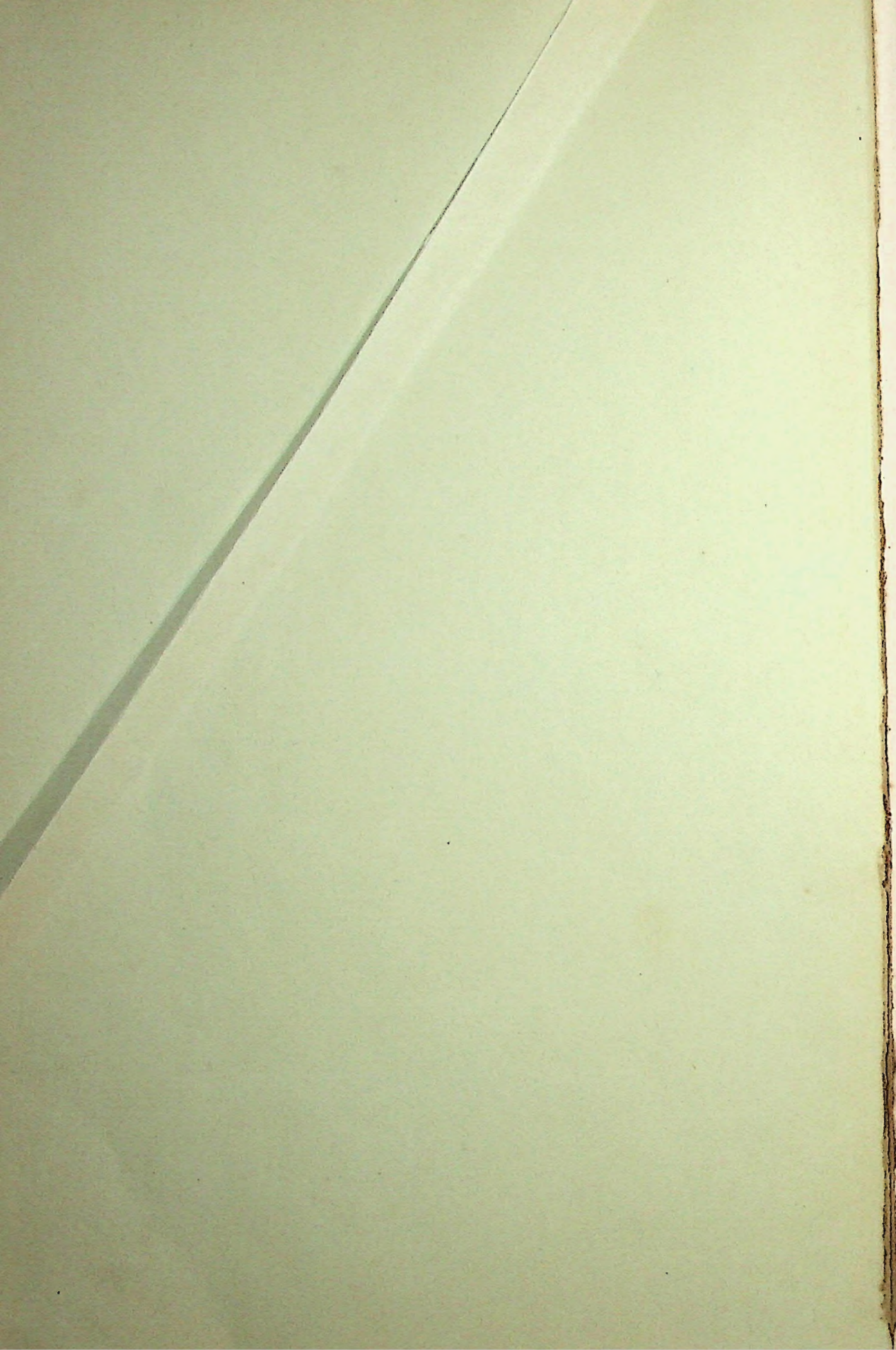
संपादक

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम्. ए.; पीएच. डी.

*****[प्रकाशक]*****

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भारतीय विद्या भवन, बंबई



स्वर्गवासी साधुचरित श्रीमान् डालचन्दजी सिंघी



बाबू श्रीवहादुर सिंहजी सिंघीके पुण्यश्लोक पिता

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स्व. श्रीबाबू बहादुरसिंहजी सिंघी



अजीमगंज-कलकत्ता

जन्म ता. २८-६-१८८५]

[मृत्यु ता. ७-७-१९४४

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

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*****[ग्रन्थांक ३४]*****

कविराज-स्वयंभूदेव-विरचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाग्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]



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*****[NUMBER 34]*****

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Kavirāja Svayambhūdeva

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प्रतिष्ठापित एवं प्रकाशित

सिंघी जैन ग्रन्थ माला

[जैन आगमिक, दार्शनिक, साहित्यिक, ऐतिहासिक, वैज्ञानिक, कथात्मक—इत्यादि विविधविषयगुम्फित;
प्राकृत, संस्कृत, अपभ्रंश, प्राचीनगूर्जर-राजस्थानी आदि नानाभाषानिबद्ध; सार्वजनीन पुरातन
वाङ्मय तथा नूतन संशोधनात्मक साहित्य प्रकाशिनी सर्वश्रेष्ठ जैन ग्रन्थावलि.]

प्रतिष्ठाता

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(सम्मान्य नियामक-भारतीय विद्या भवन)

सर्वप्रकार संरक्षक

श्री राजेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी तथा श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह सिंघी

*

प्रकाशक

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प्रकाशक—जयन्तकृष्ण, ह. दवे, ऑनररी रजिष्ट्रार, भारतीय विद्या भवन, चौपाटी रोड, बंबई. नं. ७

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कविराज - स्वयंभूदेव - रचित

पउमचरिउ

[अपभ्रंशभाषाग्रथित पौराणिक महाकाव्य]

विविध पाठभेद, विस्तृत प्रस्तावना, विशिष्ट शब्दकोष, परिशिष्टादि समन्वित

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संपादक

डॉ. हरिवल्लभ चूनीलाल भायाणी एम्. ए.; पीएच्. डी.

(प्राध्यापक, संस्कृत एवं प्राचीन गुजराती साहित्य, भारतीय विद्याभवन)



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(विद्याधरकाण्ड)

प्रकाशक

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भारतीय विद्या भवन

बंबई

विक्रमाब्द २००९]

प्रथमावृत्ति, पंचशत प्रति

[ख्रिस्ताब्द १९५३]

ग्रन्थांक ३४]

भारतीय विद्या भवन द्वारा सर्वाधिकार सुरक्षित

[मूल्य रु. १२-८-०]

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॥ सिंघीजैनग्रन्थमालासंस्थापकप्रशस्तिः ॥

अस्ति बङ्गाभिधे देशे सुप्रसिद्धा मनोरमा । मुर्शिदाबाद इत्याख्या पुरी वैभवशालिनी ॥	१
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॥ सिंघीजैनग्रन्थमालासम्पादकप्रशस्तिः ॥

स्वस्ति श्रीमेदपाटाल्यो देशो भारतविश्रुतः । रूपाहेलीति सन्नानी पुरिका तत्र सुस्थिता ॥	१
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पुत्रः किसनसिंहाख्यो जातस्तयोरतिप्रियः । रणमल्ल इति चान्यद् यन्नाम जननीकृतम् ॥	७
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तथा च-	
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SHRI BAHADUR SINGHJI SINGHI

By

Acharya Jina Vijaya Muni

On 7th of JULY, 1944, Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi left his mortal coils at the comparatively early age of fiftynine. His loss has been widely felt. His aged mother received this rude shock so ill that she did not long outlive him. His worthy sons have lost an affectionate and noble father, the industrialists and businessmen of the country one of their pioneers, the large number of his employees a benevolent master, scholarship one of its best patrons and the poor people of his native district a most generous donor. To me his loss has been personal. My contact with him was a turning point in my life. Whatever I have been able, during the past fifteen years, to achieve in the field of scholarship is due directly to him. The financial assistance with which he backed up my activities was the least of his contributions. But for his love of scholarship with which he inspired me, this chapter of my life would have been entirely different. To his sacred memory I am penning these few lines.

Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji was born in Azimganj, Murshidabad, in Vikram Samvat 1941, in the ancient family of the Singhis, who were of old the treasurers of the Mughal emperors. The family had passed through many vicissitudes of fortune and in the 17th century it migrated from Rajaputana to Bengal, but thanks to the energy and enterprise of Singhji's father, Babu Dalchandji Singhi, the family firm became a very flourishing concern.

At an early age Singhji joined the family business and by pushing ahead with father's enterprises, succeeded in making the firm the foremost in the mining industry of Bengal and Central India. Besides he also acquired vast zamindaries and had interests in many industrial and banking concerns. This early preoccupation with business affairs prevented his having a college education. But Singhji was studious and introspective by nature. Unlike many other wealthy men who spend their money and time in such fads as the races, the theatres, and the like, he devoted all his spare time to study and cultural development. He acquired an excellent command over several languages. Art and literature were the subjects of his choice. He was very fond of collecting rare and invaluable specimens of ancient sculpture, paintings, coins, copper plates and inscriptions. His manuscript collection contained a large number of rare works of historical and cultural importance, among which mention must be made of a unique manuscript of the Koran which was handed down from Baber to Aurangzeb and bears the autographs of all of them. It is recorded therein that it was considered by them all as more valuable than the empire.

His numismatic collection, especially of Kushan and Gupta coins, is considered the third best in the world. He also had a good and large collection of works of art and historical importance. Singhji was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts (London), a member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, the Indian Research Institute and a Founder-Member of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. He was also the President of the Jain Shwetambara Conference held in Bombay in 1926. Though he had made no special study of law he was well up in the legal matters. On one occasion when he found that his lawyers were not properly representing his case he himself pleaded out the case successfully, much to the surprise of the bench and the bar who took him for an accomplished advocate.

Though a highly religious and leading figure in the Jain Community he had an outlook which was far from sectarian. More than three-fourths of the six lakhs and over of his donations were for non-Jain causes. More often than not he preferred to give his assistance anonymously and he did not keep a list of his donations even when they were made in his name. To the Chittaranjan Seva Sadan, Calcutta, he gave Rs. 10,000/-, when Mahatmaji had been to his place for the collection of funds; to the Hindu Accademy, Daultapur, Rs. 15,000/-, to the Taraqi-Urdu Bangala 5000/-, the Hindi Sahitya Parishad 12,500/-, to the Vishuddhanand Sarasvati Marwari Hospital 10,000/-, several maternity homes 2,500/-, to the Benares Hindu University 2,500/-, to the Jiaganj High School 5000/-, to the Jiaganj London Mission Hospital 600/-, to the Jain Temples at Calcutta and Murshidabad 11,000/-, to the Jain Dharma Pracharak Sabha, Manbhum 5,000/-, to the Jain Bhavan, Calcutta, 15,000/-, to the Jain Pustak Prachar Mandal, Agra, 7,500/-, to the Agra Jain Temple 3,500/-, to the Ambala Jain High School, 2,100/-, for the Prakrit Kosh 2,500/-, and the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 10,000/-. At the Singhi Park Mela held at his Ballyganj residence in which Viscount Wavell, then Commander-in-Chief, and Lord John Herbert, Governor of Bengal and Lady Herbert participated, he donated Rs. 41,000/-, for the Red Cross Fund.

The people of the district of Murshidabad, his native place, will ever remain grateful to him for having distributed several thousand maunds of rice at the low price of Rs. 8/- when rice was selling at Rs. 24/- in those terrible years of 1942-44, himself thereby suffering a loss of over three lakhs. In May-June 1944 he again spent Rs. 59,000/- for the distribution of cloth, rice and coins for the people of that place.

My close association with Singhji began in 1931, when he invited me to occupy the Chair for Jain Studies which he was starting at the Vishvabharati. Due to unfavourable climatic conditions of Shantiniketan I could not continue to work there for more than four years, but during those years was founded the Singhi Jain Series. During the period of ten years of my principalship of Gujarat Puratattva Mandir, Ahmedabad, and even before that I had been collecting materials of historical and philological importance and folk-lore etc. which had been lying hidden in the great Jain Bhandars of Patan, Ahmedabad, Baroda etc. I persuaded Singhji to start

a series which would publish works dealing with the vast materials in my possession, and also other important Jain texts and studies prepared on the most modern scientific lines. On the works of the Series he spent through me more than Rs. 75,000/-. During this long period of over a dozen years he not even once asked me as to how and for what works the amount was spent. Whenever the account was submitted he did not ask for even the least information, but sanctioned it casting merely a formal glance on the accounts sheets. But he showed the most discriminating interest in the matter that was being published and on the material and manner in which they were being brought out. His only desire was to see the publication of as many works as possible during his lifetime. In May 1943 at my instance he gave over the Series to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. In September 1943 I had been to Calcutta to negotiate the purchase, for the Bhavan, of a well-equipped library of a retired professor. Singhiji casually asked me what arrangements had been made for meeting the cost. I promptly replied that there was no cause for worry as long as donors like himself were there. He smiled; he had decided. Eventually he persuaded me to go in for the Nahar Collection which was a still more valuable one. He did not live long enough to present this literary treasure to the Bhavan; but his eldest son and my beloved friend, Babu Shri Rajendra Singh has fulfilled his father's wish though he was totally ignorant of it and has got this unique collection for the Bhavan and spent Rs. 50,000/- for the purpose.

By the end of 1943 his health began to decline. In the first week of January, 1944, when I went to him at Calcutta in connection with the work of the Bharatiya Itihasa Samiti I found him extremely unwell. Notwithstanding his ill health he talked to me for more than a couple of hours on the day of my arrival there. The first thing he said in the course of this lengthy, though very sweet talk, was to give me a mild reproof for undertaking the long and tedious journeys to Calcutta, Benaras and Cawnpore in spite of my ill health. He discussed with absorbing interest the details of the Samiti's proposed History of India, a subject of great interest to him. Our talks then drifted to the subject of the History of Jainism in which connection also he expressed his opinion about the material to be utilised for such a work. At the termination of our talks, which this time lasted for over three hours, I found him much exhausted and drooping in spirits.

On the 7th January his health took a turn for the worse. On the 11th January I went to take leave of him, which he, full of emotion, gave with a heavy heart, exclaiming, "Who knows whether we shall meet again or not?" I requested him to take heart and remain buoyant. He would be soon restored to normal health. But while I was stepping out of his room my eyes were full of tears and his last words began to eat into my heart. Ill luck prevented our second meeting. That lofty and generous soul finally left its mortal habitat at mid-day on 7th July, 1944. May his soul rest in peace!

His sons, Babu Rajendra Singh, Babu Narendra Singh and Babu Wirendra Singh are treading in the footsteps of their revered father. During

the past year on the Singhi Series alone they have spent over Rs. 20,000/-. I have already mentioned how Babu Rajendra Singh purchased for the Bhavan the valuable Nahar collection. Babu Narendra Singh has also spent Rs. 30,000/- for a foundation of a Jain Bhavan at Calcutta. Babu Rajendra Singh and Babu Narendra Singh have also very generously promised me to continue to meet all the expenses of the Singhi Jain Series and requested me to bring out as many works as possible, at whatever cost so that this unique series founded and cherished by their late lamented father may continue to bring to light the invaluable treasures of Jain literature and culture.

In recognition of his unique assistance the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan has decided to perpetuate Singhji's memory by naming its Indological library after him. Further, one of its main halls will bear his name. The Bhavan's Jain Department will also be known as the **Singhi Jain Shikshapith.**[†]

July 1, 1945.
BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVANA
BOMBAY.

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Jina Vijaya Muni

[†] Reprinted from Babu Shri Bahadur Singhji Singhi Memorial Volume of the *Bharatiya Vidya*, [Volume V] 1945.

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GENERAL EDITOR'S FOREWORD

Today I am placing in the hands of scholars the first part of Svayambhūdeva's great Apabhraṃśa epic *Paūmacariu* as the Thirty-fourth Volume of the **Singhi Jain Series**, and it is but natural for me to feel a sense of joy at seeing my long-cherished hope fulfilled at last in this form.

It is commonly known among earnest scholars of Apabhraṃśa that among the very few precious jewels preserved to us from the vast literary treasures of Apabhraṃśa language, the present epic of Svayambhū occupies the foremost place. My attention was drawn to the existence of this poem for the first time in 1919-1920 A.D. when, during my stay at Poona, I got the most pleasant opportunity of examining the rich Bombay Government collection of ancient MSS. which was formerly kept at the Deccan College and was shifted afterwards to the famous Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. At that time late Dr. P. D. Gune, who was among the chief founder-members of the Institute and who eventually became one of my most affectionate friends, was working as a very enthusiastic secretary of the B.O.R.I. He was also a keen student of Indian philology and hence one of the results of our contact was that his interest in the study and investigation of Apabhraṃśa became greatly sharpened. Once he read with me a few Sandhis from the beginning and end of the *Paūmacariu* and also took down some notes with a view to prepare a short article on the subject, for the *Annals* of the B.O.R.I. During those days at Poona my learned Digambar Jain friend Pandit Nathuram Premi also used to visit me now and then and give me the pleasure of his company for several days, during which I received his enthusiastic co-operation in the research and publication of Jain literature. I drew his attention also to the important Apabhraṃśa work of Svayambhū and he wrote a few informative lines on the *Paūmacariu* too in his article '*Mahākavi Puṣpadanta aur un-kā Mahāpurāṇa*' which was published in the *Jain Sāhitya Samśodhak* (July, 1923), then freshly started by me from Poona as a quarterly for bringing to light researches on Jain literature.

In my Gujarati Foreword to the *Paumasiricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi, jointly edited by Professors M. C. Modi and H. C. Bhayani and published as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the present series, I have already outlined in short the course of progress achieved so far in the field of Apabhraṃśa studies, and it need not be repeated here. During the course of last forty years hundreds of Apabhraṃśa works, big and small, have been traced and many of them either have been or are being edited and made known to the public by various scholars, Indian as well as foreign.

Among them the compositions of three Jain poets enjoy prominence because of their great extent and their epic form. These three poets are Svayambhū, Puṣpadanta and Haribhadra. Of these, Svayambhū belonged most probably to the Yāpanīya Jain sect (a sect which though existing at present only in name, once enjoyed a status parallel to the Śvetāmbara and Digambara sects) and Puṣpadanta was a Digambara, and their literary activity flourished in the Mahārāṣṭra-Karṇāṭaka region. Haribhadra, on the other hand, was a Śvetāmbara Jain and his literary activity was carried on in the Rājasthāna-Gujarāta region. Chronologically Svayambhū comes first, Puṣpadanta next and after him appears Haribhadra. Svayambhū's date is not fixed with definiteness, but as shown in the Introduction by Dr. Bhayani we can reasonably place him between the beginning of the eighth and end of the ninth century. Puṣpadanta's date is fixed as his *Mahāpurāṇa* was composed between 959 and 965 A.D. Similarly Haribhadra's date is supplied to us by his own work which was completed in 1159 A.D. Talking of the compositions of these great poets of Apabhramśa letters, Svayambhū's two extensive works are the *Paumacariu* and the *Riṭṭhaṇemicariu*, Puṣpadanta's big work is *Tisaṭṭhimahāpurisa-guṇālamkāra* or *Mahāpurāṇa*, while *Ṇemiṇāhacariu* is the corresponding epic of Haribhadra. Of these *Mahāpurāṇa* has been already properly edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in three parts in the Maṇikyaacandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā. A portion of that poem dealing with the narrative of Harivaṃśa has been also separately published by that eminent German scholar Dr. L. Alsdorf and published by the Hamburg University.

As suggested at the outset, the idea of publishing the works of Svayambhū as also the *Ṇemiṇāhacariu* of Haribhadra was with me since quite long. When I was working as the Director of Gujarāt Purātattva Mandir (Gujarat Oriental Research Institute) which functioned as the Postgraduate and Research Department of Gujarāt Rāṣṭriya Vidyāpīṭh (Gujarat National University) founded in Ahmedabad with the great efforts of Mahatma Gandhi, I had prepared a scheme for that Institute for publishing ancient Indian literature and in the Series that was consequently started under the name 'Purātattva Granthāvalī' I had intended to include, along with many Sanskrit, Pāli, Prakrit, Apabhramśa and Old Gujarati works, the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the present work of Svayambhū. With that end in view I had also got them copied from the MSS. But due to lack of favourable circumstances the idea could not be carried out. Afterwards in A.D. 1930, when I undertook to work as the general editor of the Singhi Jain Series, my old temptation of bringing to light those two works revived with fresh force. In the meanwhile, through the admirable efforts of my learned friend

Pandit Nathuram Premi, the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta was, as said above, edited by Dr. P. L. Vaidya and published in the *Māṇikyacandra Digambar Jain Granthmālā*. The remaining work, the *Paūmacariu* of Svayambhū has been taken up for editing by my learned pupil Dr. Bhayani and its first part comprising the first Kāṇḍa (the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa) is happily published herewith.

When Prof. Bhayani requested me to allow him to work under my guidance for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay, I advised him to take up some Apabhraṃśa text for that purpose and accepting that advise whole-heartedly, he started in all earnestness to study Apabhraṃśa literature.

Already Prof. (now Dr.) Bhayani had acquired sound knowledge of Sanskrit. He held an M.A. degree of the Bombay University with the first class in that subject. But I found him more attracted towards linguistic studies and therefore I asked him to familiarize himself with Prakrit and especially with Apabhraṃśa literature. Later on at my suggestion he undertook to study several aspects of that unique Apabhraṃśa poem, *Samdeśarāsaka* of Abdāla Rahamāna, then being edited by me. This study along with my edition of that poem has been published as the Twenty-second Volume of the *Singhi Jain Series*. After that in collaboration with Prof. M. C. Modi he edited the *Paumasiricariu* of Dhāhila Kavi which has appeared as the Twenty-fourth Volume of the same series.

Finding him now well-equipped I induced him to take up for his Ph.D. thesis the work of editing Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*, which, as stated above, occupied first place among all the works of Apabhraṃśa literature available to us and hence to bring it out was my persistently cherished desire. In view of the great extent of the work it was decided that in the first instance he should prepare a critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa only of that work and should confine his textual and general studies to that portion. It hardly needs to be told that the present volume is the result of these studies of Prof. Bhayani. In view of its merits, the University of Bombay has accepted this thesis and its editor has been awarded a doctorate. This success of my beloved pupil was naturally a matter of great pleasure to me and I also take this opportunity to offer him my cordial congratulations for that.

Though, in this way, Dr. Bhayani had completed his task so far as his immediate purpose of preparing a doctorate dissertation was concerned, in view of his intense interest in Apabhraṃśa studies, I urged him to edit whole of the *Paūmacariu*. He accepted the task gladly and continued his work on that text. And in this connection I am very glad to note here that the printing of the second and third Kāṇḍa of the *Paūmacariu* is nearing completion

and, along with the first part, I hope to place them in the form of the second part of that work in the hands of the learned readers of the Singhi Jain Series.

The present work of Svayambhū has already attracted attention of several scholars and critics in Hindi and Gujarati. For instance in his Apabhraṁśa selections called '*Apabhraṁśa-pāṭhāvalī*' the Gujarati scholar Prof. M. C. Modi has included a few Sandhis from both the epics of Svayambhū. Similarly the famous Buddhist scholar and Hindi author Pandit Rahula Samkṛityayana has given a prominent place to the *Paümacariu* of Svayambhū and has included several Sandhis from it in the first volume of his anthology of Hindi poetry called *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā*. In 1943 during his halt at Bombay prior to his departure to Russia, Pandit Samkṛityayana stayed with me at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan for about a couple of months and at that time he had an occasion to examine the good collection of Apabhraṁśa literature that was with me. He was quite impressed with it and took down numerous excerpts, notes, etc., which material he utilized in preparing the first volume of *Hindi Kāvya Dhārā* (Hindi Poetic Anthology) intended to serve as a sort of convenient Apabhraṁśa reader for the Hindi students. In his introductory remarks to that work my learned friend Rahula Samkṛityayana has made certain observations which are worthy of note for all students of this subject. He says: "हमारे इसी युगमें नहीं हिन्दी कविताके पाँचों युगोंके जितने कवियोंको हमने यहाँ संग्रहीत किया है, उनमें यह निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है, कि स्वयंभू सब से बड़ा कवि है। वस्तुतः वह भारतके एक दर्जन अमर कवियोंमेंसे एक था। आश्चर्य और क्रोध दोनों होता है कि लोगोंने कैसे ऐसे महान कवि को भुला देना चाहा। (It can be said without hesitation that not only among the poets of this—i.e. the first—period, but among those of all the five periods of Hindi poetry represented in the present anthology, Svayambhū was the greatest. In fact he was one of the dozen immortal poets of India. It is a matter of wonder and indignation that people could forget such a great poet.)

As Mahāsthavira Pandit Rahula Samkṛityayana has prepared his selections with a view to unfold rise and development of Hindi, we can quite understand why he regards Svayambhū as the leading pioneer among Hindi poets. Really speaking Svayambhū was the chief literary ancestor of Apabhraṁśa poets. Apabhraṁśa being the source of early as well as modern forms of New Indo-Aryan languages like Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Rajasthani, Bengali, Oriya, Assamese, Panjabi, etc., Svayambhū's poetry can be looked upon with equal propriety as the forerunner of Hindi poetry as that of the poetry of other vernaculars like Gujarati, Marathi, Rajasthani, Bengali, etc. Accordingly Svayambhū's work would prove very much useful to all students of New Indo-Aryan languages also.

I also earnestly hope to bring out, circumstances favouring, in near future, the remaining two Kāṇḍas also (they are under preparation) as the third part of the *Paūmacariu*, so that a highly valuable and pioneer source for the study of Apabhraṃśa language and literature becomes available in full to scholars, to shed fresh light on the problems under their investigation.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,
15th July, 1953

JINA VIJAYA MUNI.

PREFACE

When, in about 1942, I was encouraged by Muni Śrī Jinavijayaji to take up study of some Apabhramśa work for my doctorate dissertation, I had little imagined he would suggest to me to select with that purpose such an important work as Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu*, which was known to be the earliest Purāṇic epic in Apabhramśa, available till then only in the MS. form. Considering myself fortunate for getting, through Muniji's kindness, such a singular opportunity, I started, under his instruction and guidance, collecting materials with a view to prepare a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa (and eventually, of the whole text) of the *Paūmacariu*. It is now—after a lapse of eleven years that I have been able to complete and put before the public the critical edition of the first Kāṇḍa of that work. Having had to shoulder various other duties, it was not possible for me to devote to that task sufficient time and attention at a stretch. I could work on it only at intervals. This would explain the long time taken to complete it.

I had two Mss. of the *Paūmacariu* to begin with. At that time the information regarding a third Ms. of the work was quite indefinite and the chances of acquiring it, very remote. Hence I had prepared the text of the whole of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa running over some 2700 distichs by collating the two Mss. then at my disposal. But later on I came to know of the whereabouts of the third Ms. and when I could get and examine it, I found it superior to both the other Mss. that were with me. As a consequence I had to reconstitute the whole of the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa. This fact also was responsible for considerable delay.

Although with the publication of this edition I have completed my work on the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa for the present, I feel dissatisfied with it in more than one ways. Especially in the critical studies connected with the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa I have not been able to touch some interesting aspects, like the form of the Apabhramśa epic, Svayambhū's style, his poetry, etc., and even the aspects that are studied still leave scope for further investigation. The only genuine satisfaction I can derive from the present effort is in hoping that this might induce some research workers interested in bringing to light Apabhramśa literature, to devote more attention to the external aspects of the texts like language, metre, form, style, etc., which are found neglected in general. Of course all the while I was engaged in the present study, the highly prized pleasure of being mentally in the intimate company of a poet of lasting glory like Svayambhū was mine own, and needs no express mention.

There have been already several valuable efforts to present systematically the facts of Apabhraṃśa grammar taking some particular text as the basis. One such attempt has been made from a comparative view-point also. Hence for the Apabhraṃśa of the text edited here I have thought it enough to point out only those grammatical facts which in some way or other appeared striking or which were found to specially corroborate facts known from other sources. Similarly in preparing the Index Verborum the aim has been rather to give a glossary of select words than to register all the words exhaustively. Still all the verbal forms have been included along with their analysis, and care has been taken not to leave out any word of note.

Svayambhū would naturally invite comparison with his successor Puṣpadanta, the only Apabhraṃśa epic poet whose works are published so far. And to anyone making a casual comparison it will be obvious that Svayambhū's style as compared with that of Puṣpadanta is simpler, direct, less elaborate and ornate and less weighed down with the burden of learning. His language is also comparatively simpler. Of course a correct appraisal of Svayambhū's poetic genius could not be made till all his works are published. In this connection I may state that so far as the *Paṇḍitarīu* is concerned further thirty-six Sandhis have been already printed and it is intended to publish the rest of the text as early as possible.

As the present edition was prepared by way of a thesis for the Ph.D. degree of the University of Bombay and as a particular time limit was fixed for its submission, the Introduction had to be rushed through the press within the short period of one month. Without much difficulty one can spot a few signs of hurry in the printing etc., of this work. For these I crave the indulgence of the scholars.

In the end there remains for me the pleasant duty of acknowledging my obligations to various persons and institutions who have been in some way or other helpful to me in the task that was undertaken by me. In the first place I have to express my deep sense of obligation to my Guru Acharya Jinavijaya Muni. I owe to him so much right from the selection of the subject and acquiring and deciphering of Mss. down to the taking up of the work for publishing in the *Singhi Jain Series* that it would be very difficult to mention everything in detail. This last fact of becoming once again associated with the *Singhi Jain Series*, which has been accepted by the world of scholars as a highly illustrious achievement of its all-dedicating general editor, I regard as a valuable privilege. Without Muniji's help and guidance and especially without his personal and affectionate interest in my studies, I could not have undertaken or brought out the present work.

I also express my sincere gratitudes to the generous patrons of the Singhi Jain Series. Though Babu Bahadur Singhji Singhi, the noble founder of the Singhi Jain Series is no more with us, his pious wishes for furthering the cause of our ancient heritage of literature has been quite willingly carried out by his two worthy sons, Babu Rajendra Singh Singhi and Babu Narendra Singh Singhi, and lovers of learning cannot but appreciate this contribution of theirs towards bringing to light priceless riches of our literary past.

My thanks are also due to Prof. Dr. Hiralal Jain, to Pandit Nathuram Premi, the General Secretary of the Māṇikyācandra Digambar Jain Granthamālā, to Prof. P. K. Gode, Curator, Bhandarkar, Oriental Institute, Poona, to Pandit Ambalal P. Shah, to Pandit Chainsukhadasji Nyāyatirtha, Adhyakṣa, Śrī Digambar Jain Sanskrit College, Jaipur, and to the Secretary, Sri Digambar Atiśay Kṣetr Śrī Mahāvīrjī Prabandhkārīṇī Committee, Jaipur, for getting the information and loan of the various Mss. of the *Paümacriu*; to the Manager, Nirnaya-sagar Press and to late Shri Dhirubhai Dalal, Secretary, Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd., for their co-operation while the work was under print. Without the special attention given by the latter, whose unexpected early demise will be greatly regretted, the Introduction could not have been printed so promptly.

I also avail this opportunity to thank the University of Bombay for having awarded to me a research scholarship for three years during the initial stage of my occupation with the present study.

I would be failing in my duty if I do not give here expression to my feeling of obligation to the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan which has provided me all the facilities for carrying on this research work in Apabhraṃśa language and literature.

Bombay.
1st July, 1953

H. C. BHAYANI.

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ABBREVIATIONS

[The abbreviations of grammatical terms etc., are given in the beginning of the Index Verborum]

Bh.—	<i>Bhavisattakaha</i> of Dhanapāla.
Ch.—	<i>Chandonuśūsana</i> of Hemacandra.
HP.—	L. Alsdorf's edition of the <i>Harivaṃśapurāṇa</i> .
Jas.—	<i>Jasaharacariu</i> of Puṣpadanta.
MP.—	<i>Mahāpurāṇa</i> of Puṣpadanta.
Nāy.—	<i>Nāyakumaracariu</i> of Puṣpadanta.
PC.—	<i>Paūmacariyu</i> of Svayambhū.
PSM.—	<i>Pāiasaddamahāṇṇavo</i> .
Rāj.—	<i>Chandaśśekhara</i> of Rājaśekhara Kavi.
RC.—	<i>Ritṭhaṇemicariu</i> of Svayambhū.
RP.—	<i>Padmacarita</i> of Raviṣeṇa.
SC.—	<i>Svayambhūcchandas</i> of Svayambhū.
VP.—	<i>Paumacariya</i> of Vimalasūri.

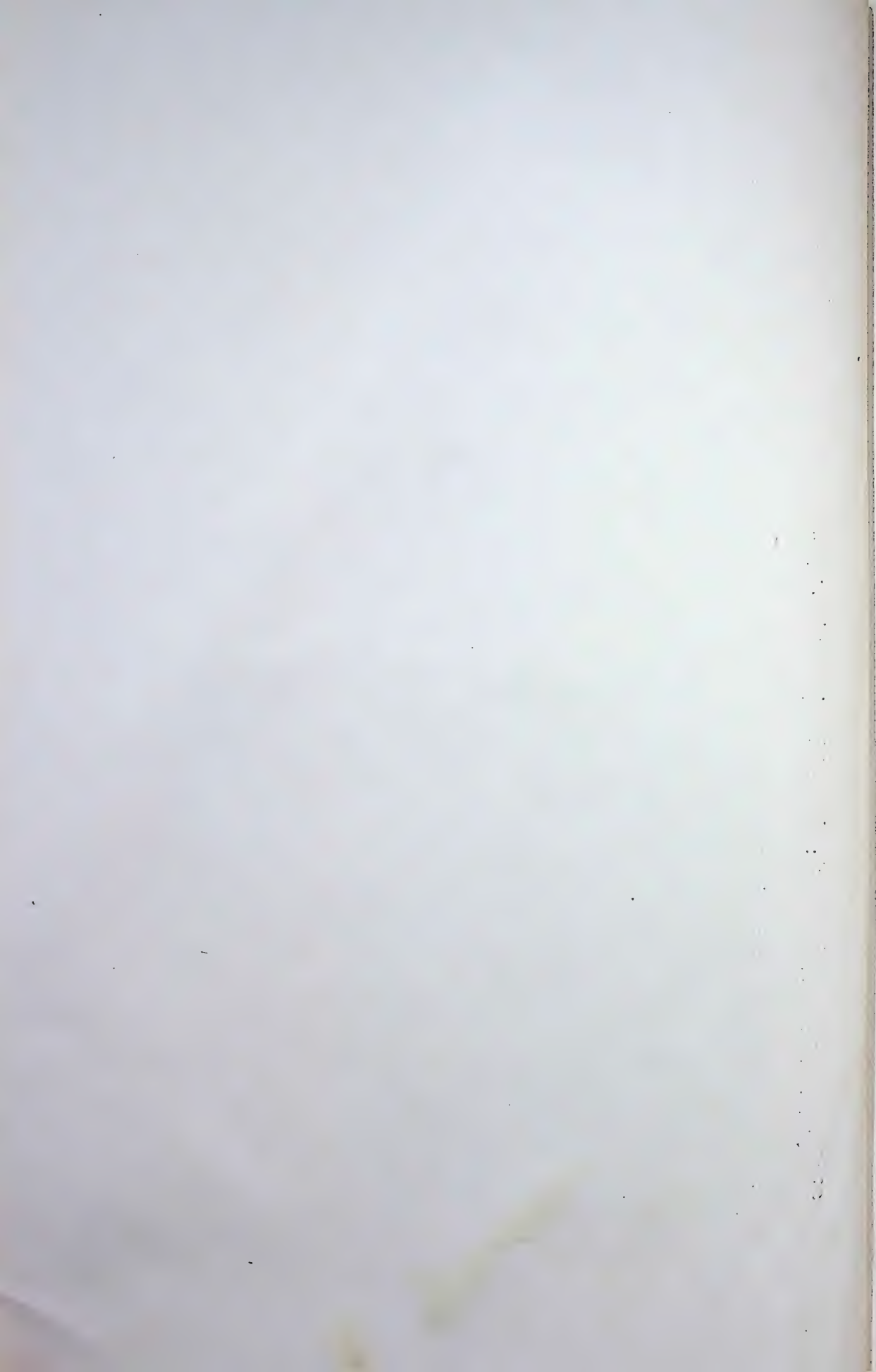
For want of requisite types, nasalized *e* and *o* have been represented by *eṃ* and *oṃ* and short *e* and short *o* have been indicated by contrasting Roman and italic characters.

INTRODUCTION

THE MONTGOMERY

लुवणो नकुण सयंनुणा पो मच विमो सणणि ससो ॥ बा तिङ्गयाण सयं सुधवलस्स को पुणे वणि उजए
 तरड ॥ चोलेण वे जेण सयं सुक वलारो स सुवेतो ॥ बा वायराण दंरु कधे आगम जेणो यमाण विथाइ पडोति
 डयणा सयं नुधवलो जेण तिजेव वे कव नरो ॥ बा व उमुह सयं नुपवणे वाणि थं जे धरु कभाणेण तिङ्गय
 ण सयं नुपइया पंच निचरियं मह हवियो ॥ मुबे विमुआप जलमुयव प डिआरु करणं सिस्कोति ॥ कइरायस्स सु
 उ पुणमुयव सुदगस मत्त उ तिङ्गयाण सयं नुजण देह उ जणदणा ॥ मि सयं नु देवस्सा कब ऊलका विने
 तोप ह्यो को ममुदरडा ॥ जइण डये उच्छेद नुडो मणिस्स ॥ तिङ्गयाण सयं नुलडु तण ॥ तोप इडिया क जे मि
 रिपंच भिको समावे उ ॥ मद्यो विजणे गिहइण यताय विट तदव सत्ताणा ॥ तिङ्गयाण सयं नुणा पुणुगहि
 डो मुक इतत्तत्तण ॥ तिङ्गयस्य सयं नुमे क मोत्तण सयं नु कव मय रदरो ॥ को तरड उं उ मे ते म अणिस्स म
 सोसाणा ॥ इय चारु पो मच रियं सुएवण रइय स मत्तो तिङ्गयाण सयं नुणा न स्साणि यं प विस मत्त मिणा वे
 छित मयण च विंते करणं च विज मियमी यआद्या पेया थारा मो थाण मि युत्ते ते नेवे छि ते न मय वेधप
 ति शृणे तिज ने न स्या युव हिं मो यो तो पुणपदा श्री क्लमपइ हस्सा विपु र पिण करोति विरुप स अति ॥ मो
 वं मुय सि वि क इबा यत णय क यपो मे च वि यआव से सो ॥ स पुण वं इ उलडु उ स पुस गो इ द म यण सुय
 ण त विरइया ॥ वेदइ पढ म तणयस्स व ह्ये दो ए तिङ्गयाण सयं नुणा रइयो मह ण या वेदइ यणा गसि
 वि पात्त प डु इ त व यण क मूरुस्सा ॥ आरो गतम सिद्धो स ति मुह हो उ सब स्सा ॥ सत्त महासगगा तिरयण

मुना मुगम कटणा तिङ्गयाण सयं नुजो विथाप विण उवदइय मणातण उ ॥ बा सवत १५४ वं सवे आद्य सुदि ५५ मवग्र स त्पण २५१.

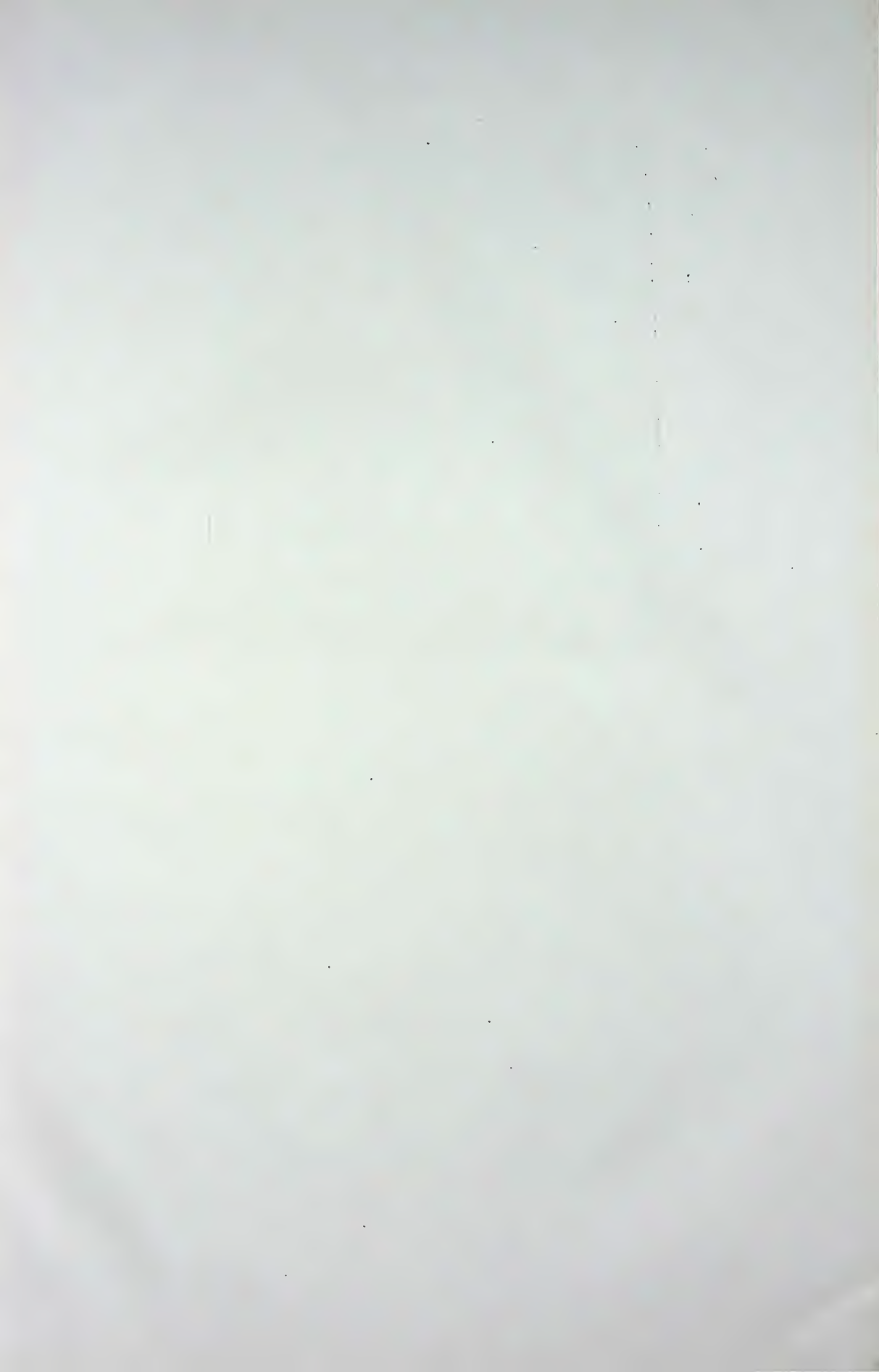


॥ अतः उत गोदी तरागया ॥ पणमदः ॥ व को मल को मल मण हर वर वद ल को दि सो दि लो ॥ उ स द स स पा य क म ल म
 ॥ उर वे दि अं सिर सा ॥ १ ॥ दी ह र म मा स ता स म द ल स क के म म द वि यो ॥ बु द म ज य र पा य र म म य पु क
 ॥ पु प ल ज य उ ॥ ति क य प ल स ॥ ल व ॥ उ रु प र मे हि म वे पि पु ॥ मु अ रे वि य म म क हा आ रि सु जो श य
 ॥ पु ॥ का ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ अ इ म डो ॥ स मार स मु ह त्ता रा दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ अ डि य डि गे र दो ॥ ड ज य क द
 ॥ पा द पा द र दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ सं भ व सा मि य ॥ दो ॥ त द लो क्क सि द र पु र गा मि य दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ अ दि गो
 ॥ द प डि प दो ॥ क म म ड ड रि उ नि ज्ञे य ॥ दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ मु म ड ति क र दो ॥ व य पं च म दा ड ड
 ॥ अ र दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ प उ म प दा दि प दो ॥ सो सि अ स व ल क ड क रि प दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ सु र य र सा वा
 ॥ दि प व र दो ॥ सु पा स म ड रा दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ उं द य द ग र दो ॥ १ ॥ वि य य प म उ प क प द द दो ॥ पण वे
 ॥ पि पु ॥ पु ष्ठा य म मु नि दो ॥ सु र स व पु क्क लि य दि ॥ व ॥ पु नि दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ सी य ल पु ग व दो ॥ क हा प शा य पण पु
 ॥ म हा ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ से य सा दि व दो ॥ अ अ त म दं त प त्ते सि व दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ वा सु जु सु नि दो ॥ वि पु रि य प
 ॥ ल ॥ अ म नि दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ वि म ल म हा नि ति दो ॥ मं द रि सि य प र मा ग म दि सि दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ म ग ल ग
 ॥ दो ॥ सो लं त दो ॥ ध म म ड रा दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥ मे वि कं ड अ र दो ॥ ति सि मि त्ति ज अ प र मे स र दो ॥ पण वे पि पु ॥

Opening page (Folio No. 1 verso): see Text, pp. १-३.

[illegible]





संवात ७
७५५
से २
७५०६
या १५
डीसा
शमायना
स २
का १
मधु १
क २
रै ३
त ४

समिद्धी। सति सुदृढः। सुमहत्स्वभावाः। स तत्र मद्दसुगंगीतिरयणसुसायुगमकल्कणातिड्यणसत्र
अत्रणिद्यापरिणचनेदददयमणतणउ॥ का। ६०३॥ गमायणपुराणसमासा॥ वनमंभलमिच्य
दमदा॥ ६०३॥ नृणमः सिद्धन्त॥ यणविधिदरमेवोआडजिणमसाकलिमलवज्जेरुगुणसवि
अकम्भकयकोरुगुडुगप्रवारणभवसमुदुलदरारिमहापुणुयंदिक्किणवरुसहमाणुतस्स
यदभियनसुवदमाणुसुरणसवेज्जदरमोविमाणुभवमोदकसायलदणिममाणुसवयणक
सुयवणमेयमाणुनयसत्रविच्चवणरिदा॥
यथास्सदगणहरसविमाणुवसुमयावेसुक्क
जीवपाणुपुणुविण्डणवमिसागदियथास्
याणमिडहमयाज्जोरयामिकसुतडलोयफा
णनिविसरासडाडुक्कणिणसज्जकवरयणनासिक्कविहिदा
णित्रपयासदिककदा॥ १॥ यणुकडमयुकरगणालिमाधुरसघदउज्जोवणदिनवियण
सववत्रदिणंदणदिमयअडउलोमयदयाहेआइरयणत्रहअणुदिणोदिमनुविमिद्धिमर
सिनुमशदि। गुणाकिंतिगुणावरुपयडुआन्निधंविदिक्सयपययदतासितसुपदिक्कवेउजा॥



INTRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTORY

The Jainas and especially the Digambaras deserve great credit for continuing the Sanskrit and Prakrit Epic, Purāṇic and Mahākāvya traditions in their highly precious contributions to Apabhraṃśa literature. Along with Caturmukha, Puṣpadanta and several others, Svayambhū's name stands in the front rank of Apabhraṃśa poets and scholars. His poetical works, and especially his two voluminous epics dealing with the narrative of Rāma and of the Pāṇḍavas and Kṛṣṇa had earned him the cherished titles of Mahākavi and Kavirāja. His manual of Pk. and Ap. metres is invaluable for us for the light it throws on the pre-ninth century literary activity in Pk. and Ap. Held in high respect by Puṣpadanta and many others, his position cannot be overestimated.

These facts would serve as sufficient inducement for any one interested in bringing to light MIA. materials and sources for the study of Indian literature and culture, to undertake publishing the works of Svayambhū. Of his two Ap. epics the *Paīmacariu* (Pc.), Sk. *Padmacaritam*, containing the Rāma-story in accordance with the Jain tradition is proposed to be published in the first instance.

The *Paīmacariu* has ninety Sandhis and is divided into five Kāṇḍas or Books. For the purpose of the present thesis I have critically edited and studied the first of the five Kāṇḍas, called the Vijāhara-Kāṇḍa, Sk. Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa, which comprises the first twenty Sandhis of PC. The general studies contained in Introduction and Index in the present work are confined to the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa alone.

2. CRITICAL APPARATUS AND TEXT-CONSTITUTION

Critical Apparatus.

The *Jinaratnakośa*¹ records only one Ms. of Svayambhū's *Paīmacariu*. It gives the following information under the entry *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa*:

by Caturmukha² Svayambhudeva. It is written in the Apabhraṃśa language. It was begun by Caturmukha Svayambhū and was completed by his son, Tribhuvana Svayambhū. It contains 90 Sandhis (Bhandarkar) V Report No. 1120.

Since the *Jinaratnakośa* is compiled from the published Mss. catalogues only and since the Mss. collections of many Jain Bhaṇḍārs have not been catalogued, the possibility of tracing other Ms. or Mss. of PC. was quite obvious. And through the efforts of my guide Ācārya Jina Vijaya Muni and others I succeeded in securing another and later on a third manuscript of PC. The source

(1) Velankar, 1944.

(2) This is an error. Due to an incorrect interpretation of certain references from PC., scholars were led to confuse Caturmukha and Svayambhū, who are quite different poets. See Premi, 1942, 370-373.

and description of these three Mss. utilized in constituting the text of the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa are as follows:

1. Ms. P. From the Government Mss. collection deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. This Ms. is No. 1120 from the Collection of 1884-87 described in the 'Fifth Report of a Tour in Search of Sanskrit Manuscripts by Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar'. Paper Ms. size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. 226 folios, of which folios No. 19, 24, 34, 164-172, 189-192 (16 in all) are missing. About 13 to 16 lines per side. About 46 to 56 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 226 recto. Jain Devanāgarī script. Corrected at several places in a different hand, which casually notes variant readings also. Occasional marginal glosses in vulgar Sanskrit, which also appear to have been copied from an earlier Ms. On folio 1 recto is noted रामायणपुराणं (बालभाषायाम्). Colophon of P. ॥ छ ॥ संवत् १५२१ वर्षे (added marginally) जेष्ठमासे सुदि १० बुद्धवारः ॥ श्रीगोपाचलदुर्गे श्रीमूलसंघे बलात्काराणे शरस्वतीगच्छे । श्रीनंदिसंघे । भ० ट्टारक श्रीकुंदकुंदाचार्यान्वये । भ० श्रीप्रभाचंद्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे । श्रीपद्मनंददेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीशुभचंद्रदेवा । तत्पट्टे श्रीजिनचंद्रदेवा । तत्र श्रीपद्मनंद-शिष्य-श्रीमदनकीर्तिदेवा । तत्-शिष्य-श्रीनेत्रानंददेवा । तन्निमित्तं षंडेलवालान्वये । लुहाड्यागोत्रे । सं० गृही धामा तद्भार्या धनश्री तयो पुत्रौ सं० ईल्हा-वीजा तत्र सं० ईल्हा-भार्या साध्वी सवीरी तयो पुत्राः सं० बोहिथ-भरहा । सं० ईस्वर-पुत्री सूवा । एतैर्निज-न्याय्यावरणीय कर्म-प्यथार्थ इदं पुस्तकं लिप्या पितं ॥ ज्ञानवां ज्ञानदानेन निर्भयोऽभयदानतः । अंत (the rest is illegible, as the edge of the folio is damaged).

Thus the Ms. is dated 1521 V.S. or 1464-5 A.D. and was copied at Gopācala-durga, i.e., Gwalior Fort. The anonymous marginal gloss is earlier to this date at least by several years, as it also seems to have been copied from an earlier model. Its Sanskrit is careless, incorrect and considerably vulgarized. At a few places the gloss gives vernacular equivalents of the terms occurring in the text.

2. Ms. S. This Ms. belongs to the Mss. collection of the Jain Bhandār at the Godikā temple in Sāmgāner situated in Jaipur State. Paper Ms. size $12" \times 5-2\frac{1}{5}"$. 358 folios, of which Nos. 149 and 150 are missing. About 13 lines per side. About 40 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on folio 358 verso. Jain Devanāgarī script. Bold hand.

Colophon of S. ॥ छ ॥ रामायणपुराणं समाप्तं ॥ चतुर्गलमित्यादि सदा ॥ Marginally in a different and obviously later hand: संवत् १७७५ आसौज (illegible) दि २ (illegible) पं० दयाराम-लछीरामाभ्यां रामायणाभिधानं शास्त्रं सांगानेरिमध्ये गोदीका के देहुरै सास्त्रं धृतं ॥ १ ॥

Thus 1775 V.S. is the date of presenting the Ms. to the Bhandār. The date of copying may be much earlier. On account of greater proportion of gum in the ink used for writing this Ms., many folios had got stuck with one another and hence the writing on several pages has been blurred or illegibly damaged.

3. Ms. A. This Ms. is from the Mss. collection in the Bhandār at Amer, Jaipur in the management of Śrī Digambar Jain Atiśay Kṣetr Śrī Mahāvīrjī Prabandh-Kāriṇī Committee, Jaipur. Paper Ms. size $11\frac{1}{2}" \times 4\frac{1}{2}"$. 357 folios. About 13 lines per side. About 39 letters per line. Begins on folio 1 verso, ends on

Folio 357. Jain Devanāgarī script. Colophon of A: ॥ॐ॥ संवत् १५४१
वर्षे वैशाख सुदि १५ सोमवासरे अनुराधानक्षत्रे षटिका ६० सुरिताण-ब्रह्मलोल-राज्ये. (marginally:
ग्रं.० संख्या १२०२५¹।)

Thus the copying date of A. is 1541 V.S. i.e. 1484-45 A.D.

Text-Constitution.

At the time I started preparing a critical edition of the Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa of PC., I could secure only two Mss., viz, P. and S. The information relating to the Jaipur Ms. was of an indefinite character. Of the two Mss. the Poona Ms. was earlier, more carefully copied and possessing the advantages of corrections and marginal gloss. Compared with it, the Ms. from Sāṃgāner indicated some carelessness on the part of its scribe, as occasionally some letters or lines of the text which, on other grounds could be shown to be genuine, were missing in it. Considered from the point of view of orthography also, P. in many points appeared to preserve faithfully the original spelling, while S. exhibited a strong tendency to modernize it. In the light of this comparison, I accepted P. as the basis and edited the first twenty Sandhis by collating P. and S.

In the meanwhile, the information regarding the Jaipur Ms. became definite, and, with some effort, I succeeded in securing it. On examining that Ms. it was found that though its copying date was twenty years later than that of P., in many places it preserved the text of the original more faithfully than did any other Ms. and thus the conclusion became inevitable that A. was based on an original which was older than the original of either P. or S. The consequence of this finding also was quite apparent. I should constitute the text taking A., and not P., as the basis. Accordingly I reconstituted the text of the first twenty Sandhis. This fact would explain why the variant readings in the text portion in the present edition are recorded in the order P., S., A., though A. is accepted as the basis.

A study of the variants makes it clear that, whenever the difference of reading is real (and not merely orthographical), P. and S. mostly agree against A., that in a very few cases there is agreement between S. and A., and that the variants recorded by the marginal gloss in P. agree for the most part with the readings of A. As to the orthography, the agreement obtains between A. and P., they being earlier than S. The scribe of A. appears to have been careless in the latter portion of the text edited here, as in several places A. drops one or more letters or lines.

The superiority of A. over P. and S. can be established on the following grounds:

1. In many a case A. preserves e (short), o (short), Anunāsika and other such spelling features comparatively free from modernizing influence.

(1) Kaslival, 1950, 282 describes this Ms. as follows:

पञ्चमचरिय--रचयिता महाकवि स्वयंभु, त्रिभुवन-स्वयंभु। भाषा अपभ्रंश पत्र-संख्या ३७५. साइज ११x४॥ इञ्च। प्रत्येक पृष्ठ पर १३ पंक्तियां तथा प्रति पंक्ति ३८-४२ अक्षर। लिपि संवत् १५४१ वैशाख सुदी १५। Then follows the colophon reproduced above.

2. In numerous cases where the text in P. and S. is found grammatically incorrect or metrically defective, A. has a corresponding better reading, which removes these defects.
3. At times a word or letter omitted in P. and S. is found intact in A.
4. Occasionally when the reading in P. and S. does not make good or any sense, A. presents a variant which removes this textual obscurity.

A very significant fact may be noted in this connection. As stated above, in the beginning I had constituted the text with the help of the Mss. P. and S. only, as Ms. A. was not available at that time. The text so constituted had numerous lines which were metrically defective. I had noted down all such cases and after due consideration suggested probable emendations for most of these cases. Later on when I could secure the Ms. A. I found that in almost all cases in which P. and S. had a reading which spoiled the metre, A. had a corresponding reading that preserved the metre, and some ninety per cent of the emendations suggested by me were actually supported by A. The table below gives such readings of P. and S. which disturb the metre and the corresponding readings of A. which keep the metre intact and which are adopted in the constituted text¹. In several of these cases A.'s reading is found superior to that of P. and S. on other grounds also.

A				P. S.	
1	2	12	c	jēṇa	jāṇa
1	4	9	a	tahiṃ taṃ paṭṭaṇu	tahi paṭṭaṇu ṇāmeṃ
1	5	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vimahieṇa
1	16	9	d	sai	ṇaṃ saim (P.), ṇaṃ sai (S.)
2	6	10	a	tihuaṇaho	tuhu aṇṇaho
3	7	1	d	hetṭhāmuhaṃ	ṇaṃ hetṭhāmuhaṃ (P.), ṇaṃ hetṭhāmuhai (S.)
3	8	1	c	sapparivārim	saparivāreṃ
3	12	1	c	bhava-bhava-	bhava-
3	12	1	d	savva-	savvaho
3	8	10	d	hontaṇa	huntaeṇa (P.), hontaṇa (S.)
3	8	10	e	pavahanteṇā	pavahantaṇa
3	13	8	b	māhappeṇa	mahappeṇa
4	9	9	f	kulavahu	kulavahua
4	10	4	b	māhiharāsu	māhiharāsu
4	12	9	c	-vammīyahim	-vammīyahim
5	1	9	a	pavaṇuddhuu	pavaṇadhuu
5	6	9	a	Toyadavāhaṇu deva	Toyadavāhaṇu
6	1	3	b	Rayanauraho	Rahaneuraho (P.), Rahaneuraho (S.)
6	2	9	a	ṇisuṇevi	taṃ ṇisuṇevi (P.), taṃ ṇisuṇivi (S.)
7	1	9	b	sa(u?)pavaṇahau	pavaṇahau
7	8	8	b	jievāho	jīvevaho

(1) Short e and short o in open syllables, the Vargānunāsika and the Anunāsika are indicated in the readings transcribed here in Roman, though they are not graphically distinguished in the original.

7	12	3	a	taju	tajju
8	3	9	c	Viñjha-	Viñjhairi-
8	10	9	d	vāsāratu	varisantu
9	2	4	a	suṇevi	ṇisuṇivi
9	4	1	b	Toyadavāhaṇa-	Toyadavāhaṇaho
9	4	6	a	samutthiyaiṃ	samutthiyāiṃ
9	4	6	b	-paritthiyaiṃ	-paritthiyāiṃ
9	9	9	b	orumbhevi	ruṇjivi
11	1	b		visālaiṃ	visālaeṃ (P.), visālaiṃ (S.)
11	1	d		jiṇālāiṃ	jiṇālāiṃ
11	2	9	c	va	vāla
11	5	9	c	majjhu	mahu
12	6	9	d	viyaṭṭāho	viyaḍḍhaho
12	6	9	e	abbhiṭṭāho	abhiṭṭāho (P.), abhiṭṭāho (S.)
12	10	8	b	kaidhaya-	kaiddhaya-
12	11	9	f	Vāli	Vāhuvali
13	6	1	a	-parippphuḍa-	-pariphuḍa-
13	7	10	b	uddhariu	paccuddhariu
13	10	1	b	-thāiya-	-thāhi-
13	10	6	a	Suggiuttamāsu	Suggīvasahoyarāsu
13	10	10	a	paisarivi	paisārevi
14	4	9	f	paṭṭhu	paṭṭhu
14	6	9	a	-maragaya-	-maragayaiṃ
14	6	9	b	-saya-	-sayaiṃ
14	6	9	c	cāmiyara-	cāmiyara-
14	1	9	f	pāyaiṃ	payaiṃ
14	11	9	a	pahavanteṇa	pavahantaṇa (P.), evahantaṇa (S.)
14	13	9	f	vaḍḍhiu	vaḍḍhiyau
15	2	7	a	-mottiyaiṃ	-mottiyāiṃ
15	2	7	b	nārattiyaiṃ	hārattiyāiṃ
15	4	9	a	bhaṇanteṇa	bhaṇantaṇa
15	4	9	b	vindhanteṇa	viddhantaṇa
15	4	9	f	jasu	ṇaṃ jasu
15	5	9	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇeṇa
16	6	8	d	Dasāseṇa	Dasāṇaṇeṇa
15	10	2	b	Dullaṅgha-	Dullaṅghaṇa-
15	11	2	b	dūsiddhahum	duṣiddhahum
15	15	9	f	bhuñjāviu	bhuñjāviyau
16	12	5	b	cauthau	cautthau
16	13	9	d	-pahārā-bhoyaṇau	-pahāru raṇabhoyaṇau
17	2	1	b	-dhūsarāiṃ	-dhūsaraiṃ
17	3	5	a	utthallantaiṃ	uṇallamvai
17	6	1	a	suravaiṃ	suravai
17	7	2	b	cukkau	cukku
17	7	10	a	vacchatthale	vacchayale
17	8	1	a	pāḍio	pāḍiu
17	8	1	b	padhāvio	padhāiu
17	9	1	a	bhiuḍi-	ārāḍi-bhiuḍi-
17	9	1	b	veḍhio surehiṃ	veḍhiu suravarehiṃ
17	10	1	b	viruddheṇaṃ	viruddheṇa
17	16	1	b	sama-uttharanta	samuttharanta
18	12	9	d	ikkam piva	ekkam-iva
19	1	c		taṃ marusejjahi	taṃ mmārusejjahe (P.), taṃ mīnārusejjahe (S.)

19	1	10	a	parihaṇaṇaṇa	parihāṇaṇaṇa
19	2	10	a	dūre varantareṇa	dūravantareṇa
19	8	10	c	ihu	jai yaho
19	10	8	b	attillu	atillu
19	13	10	c	-pura-	-puravara-
20	4	9	f	tau	taiahā (P.), taiyaha (S.)

When, therefore, the readings were of equal merits, A.'s reading is accepted in the text. In other cases the selection is made with the criteria of metre, grammar, context, orthography etc. Principles of selection from orthographic variants are explained at length under 'Orthography' in Section 6 below.

A glance at the variants of the first few Sandhis would make it clear that genuine variants are considerably few. For the most part the difference relates to the spelling of the same word in different Mss. In other words the variation in readings is orthographical, not textual in the strict sense of the word. This orthographical variation in one and the same Ms. or between different Mss. of the same text is valuable in so far as it throws light on the original spelling and in so far as it is indicative of actual change that had crept in later pronunciation—in one word, of modernization. But once we discern and fix up the orthographic tendencies and spelling mannerisms of each Ms., the value of the orthographic variants is exhausted. If these considerations are kept in view, it will be easily granted that there was no sense in going on recording the spelling variations for the whole of PC. with the extent of twelve thousand Granthāgras. It would have greatly inflated the critical notes without having added anything of corresponding value to text-criticism. Keeping these facts in view, the spelling variants have been recorded exhaustively for only a limited portion of the text. Thus for the portion from the beginning upto the third Kadavaka of the 7. Sandhi all the variants are noted. For the following portion upto the end of the 11. Sandhi a limited number of orthographic variants is noted. For the rest of the text mere spelling variants are not recorded, unless they have some significance from text-critical or linguistic point of view. But in all such cases where the spelling adopted in the constituted text differed from that found in all the three Mss., the readings of the Mss., are recorded without fail and the corresponding letter or letters in the constituted text are indicated with a wavy underline. For such cases as also for nasalized extended forms, see under 'Orthography' in Section 6.

Where text was found uncertain or obscure, it has been indicated by a query placed besides the doubtful word or line as required. Emendations and metrically redundant portions are enclosed in parenthesis, while additions unsupported by the Mss. are indicated by square brackets. All the lines are metrically tested and the short e, o and the Anunāsika are indicated as a rule, except where e and o are short by position. The Anusvāra is given as the class-nasal. The gloss found in the Ms. P. is given at the foot of the page below the variants and the corresponding words in the text are marked with Devanāgarī numerals. As stated above (p. 2) the Sanskrit of the gloss is incorrect and vulgarized. To give the idea of the vernacular influence, little attempt is made to correct it, unless there was some likelihood of misunderstanding. In places the gloss is obscure or positively wrong in interpretation. Such places are indicated by a query.

3. DATE AND PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF SVAYAMBHŪ.

S v a y a m b h ū ' s D a t e .

Nowhere in his three available works Svayambhū has made a statement giving us the definite and exact date of composition of any one of them. Nor has he referred to any ruler or political event of his times, which can help us in fixing his date with some certainty. Thrice he has recorded the day and the nakṣatra of completing a particular portion of his epics, but unfortunately at none of these places, he mentions the year and hence, as will be shown below, these chronological data lose all significance. Under the circumstances we have to fall back upon the usual method of gleaning bits of information from Svayambhū's writings and from later references to him and trying to squeeze something out of them.

Svayambhū has mentioned some of his distinguished predecessors in the domain of literature. In the *Svayambhūcchandas* he quotes from no less than fifty-eight poets. But most of them become known to us for the first time. These are mere names to us and therefore practically of little use in determining Svayambhū's date. But the writers mentioned by Svayambhū in the introductions¹ to PC. and RC. are important for this purpose. Well-known names like those of Bāṇa, Śrī-Harṣa, Bhāmaha, Daṇḍin, Raviṣeṇa figure there. Of these Raviṣeṇa, who is respectfully called *ācārya* by Svayambhū and whose *Padmacarita* served as the basis for his PC. is the latest. Raviṣeṇa completed his work in the 1204th year after Mahāvira i.e. in 677-678 A.D.². This gives us the earlier limit of Svayambhū's time.

On the other hand, of the numerous authors that know and refer to Svayambhū or his works, Puṣpadanta is the earliest. In his *Mahāpurāṇa* he has mentioned Svayambhū twice. Firstly he appears in the company of Bhāravi, Bhāsa, Vyāsa, Kālidāsa, Caturmukha, Droṇa, Iśāna, Bāṇa—all of them distinguished predecessors of Puṣpadanta and considered at those times standard authors to be studied by those who wanted to be adepts in literature or aspired to be good poets³. Second time he is aptly remembered⁴ (as an illustrious author of a Rāma epic in Apabhraṃśa) in the beginning of the section on Rāmāyaṇa (MP. 69-79). The *Mahāpurāṇa* was begun in 959-960 A.D.

Thus we get 677-960 A.D. as the limits within which Svayambhū flourished.

Let us see if this interval of about three centuries can be shortened.

First of all it should be understood that when Svayambhū talks of his having tackled the theme of Rāmāyaṇa through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa this does not necessarily mean that he was actually a disciple of the latter or that they were contemporaries. It may mean simply this that Raviṣeṇa's work supplied so far as the subject-matter was concerned the basis, plan and pattern for

(1) See PC. 1, 2-3, Appendix I, 57.

(2) Premi, 1942, 386.

(3) MP. 1 9 4-5.

(4) MP. 69 1 7.

Svayambhū's PC. This is acknowledged by the latter¹ It should be also remembered that Raviṣeṇa was a staunch Digambara while Svayambhū was a Yāpaniya.

In this connection Premi emphasizes the fact that Svayambhū does not refer to Jinaseṇa, the author of the *Harivaṃśa* (784 A.D.) though he mentions many non-Jain authors. He considers it likely that the *Harivaṃśa* might have been composed later than PC. On this view Svayambhū can be assigned to the middle of the eighth century. But the value of *argumentum ex silentio* is mostly doubtful. So long as no fresh, decisive evidence is forthcoming to support this, Premi's suggestion remains just a likely inference.²

The Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. is complete with the 77. Sandhi and the Uttarakāṇḍa begins with the 78. Sandhi. But due to some confusion we find at the end of the 78. Sandhi also a statement saying that the Yuddhakāṇḍa was completed on Monday the first day of the dark half of Jyēṣṭha³. Similarly at the end of the 92. Sandhi of RC. that completes the Yuddhakāṇḍa, the date of completion is given as Wednesday, the third day⁴, Phālguna Nakṣatra, Śiva Yoga. We are also informed⁵ that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days to compose the 92 Sandhis of RC. And then the date of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa is given⁶ as Sunday the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra and 'the eleventh moon'. It should be noted that the year is not given at any of these three places. Now from a stanza⁷ at the beginning of the 100. Sandhi of RC. (written, according to our interpretation, by Svayambhū) we gather that Svayambhū wrote PC. and another work *Suddhaya-cariu* before RC. Further, as shall be shown in Section 4, RC. was Svayambhū's last work and therefore the *Siri-pāñcamikahā* and the *Svayambhūcchandās* also were written before RC. Therefore the date given in PC. should precede both the dates given in RC. and there should be a gap of several years between the date in PC. and the first date in RC. There might have intervened a few months or more between the two dates in RC., for in the case of PC., we know that the composition was twice interrupted⁸.

A reference to Pillai's Ephemeris has given the following dates between 700 A.D. and 850 A.D., that can prove suitable within the limits of the above data.

Of the numerous dates corresponding to Wednesday, the third day, Phālguna Nakṣatra, and Sunday, the tenth day, Mūla Nakṣatra, which are given respectively for the completion of the Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC. and the beginning of its Uttarakāṇḍa, only some five are such as have an interval of less than six years between them. The rest give a very high interval which does not appear reasonable.

(1) Cf. the words: puṇu ārambhiya Rāma-kaha, Ārisu joeppiṇu, PC. 1, 1b.

(2) The first half of the Praśasti stanza at the end of the 20. Sandhi (Appendix I. 13) is quite corrupt and obscure and yet on the strength of its first word *dhruarāya* Sankrityayan (1945, 23) thinks that Svayambhū flourished in 780-794 A.D. during the reign of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Dhruva Dhāravarṣa. But this is a mere guess.

(3) Appendix I, 18.

(4) Appendix I, 60.

(5) Appendix I, 61.

(6) Appendix I, 62.

(7) Appendix I, 65.

(8) See Section 5.

Yuddhakāṇḍa of PC. completed on Monday 1, dark half of Jyēṣṭha. which fell on	Yuddhakāṇḍa of RC. completed on Wednesday 3, Phālguna Nakṣatra, which fell on	Uttarakāṇḍa of RC. begun on Sunday 10, Mūla Nakṣatra, which fell on
1) May 31, 717	(i) Jan. 15, 727 (3rd and 4th, Uttarā P., Māgha, Bahula).	Jan. 27, 732 (Māgha, Bahula)
2) May 27, 720	(ii) July 14, 728 (Pūrvā P., Śrāvaṇa, Śukla). July 27, 735 (Uttarā P., Nijā Śrāvaṇa, Śukla).	August 7, 740 Bhādrapada, Śukla)
3) May 29, 747	July 28, 762 (Uttarā P., Adhika Bhādra°, Sukla).	(i) Feb. 9, 766 (Mūla & Pūrvā-śādhā, Māgha, Bahula) (ii) August 9, 767 (Bhādrapada, Sūkla)
4) (i) May 21, 764 (1st & 2nd) (ii) June 6, 768 (Adhika) (iii) June 12, 771.	Jan. 17, 781 (Pūrvā P., Māgha, Bahula).	August 1, 784 (Śrāvaṇa, Sūkla)

But all these considerations cannot lead us any further so long as more definite data do not become available to narrow down the range between 677 A.D. and 960 A.D.

Personal account of Svayambhūdeva¹.

The trait of self-consciousness in some of the Apabhramśa poets has made them somewhat communicative, though in view of the general tradition of the ancient Indian writers to maintain as it were a religious taciturnity concerning themselves, it is to be expected that this communicativeness of theirs is far remote from supplying materials sufficient for sketching their life and literary activity. From the few details that lie scattered in the opening portions of PC. and RC., in the Sandhi-endings of these two works and in their colophons composed by Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana² we can gather a few facts relating to Svayambhū and his family. Māūraeva (or Mārūyaēva)³ and Pāumiṇī (Padminī) were the parents of Svayambhū. One Māuradeva quoted at Sc. IV 9 was possibly none else than Svayambhū's father and in that case Svayambhū's family can rightly feel proud of maintaining the literary tradition for three successive generations: Māūra-deva followed and excelled by his son Svayambhū, who in his turn followed by his younger son Tribhuvana. This latter, out of fond-

(1) Partial or fuller accounts of Svayambhū and his literary activity based on the same original sources that are utilized here will be found in Modi, 1935, Tippanī, 3-4, 15, 23-24, 35-38; 1940, 157-178; Jain, 1935; Velankar, 1935, 18-29; 1936, 69-71; 1946, 2-4; Premi, 1942, 370-395; Sankrityayan, 1945, 22-23. Premi's account is fuller and more connected than any other and it takes into consideration most of the previous writings.

(2) The stanzas are collected in Appendix I.

(3) In PC. 1 2 10 we have *Mārūeēva* (P.), *Mārūyayeva* (S.), *Mārueēva* (A.), but the metre requires something like *Mārūyaeva*. One of the colophon stanzas (Appendix I, 53) has *Māūra* (A. *Movara*). SC. IV 9 is given under the caption *tahā a Māūradevassa*, *Mārūya* can well be a metathetical substitute for the comparatively unfamiliar *Māūra*.

ness, repeatedly tells us that acquiring proficiency in grammar and scriptures, he alone among the sons and numerous pupils of Svayambhū came forth, even though still young, to shoulder the burden of continuing and completing Svayambhū's literary work. Tribhuvana holds his father in the highest regard, refers to him as Svayambhūdeva, Kavirāja, Kavirāja-Cakravartin, Vidvān and Chandaścūdāmaṇi¹ ('crest-jewel of metrics' means?) and makes it a point not to mention his own name alone—unaccompanied by the patronymic. He calls himself Tribhuvana Svayambhū and not merely Tribhuvana. From his reference to himself as Svayambhū's younger son (*lahu-taṇao, lahu-aṅga-jāya, lahua-jāya*)² it follows that Svayambhū must have more than one sons. He had at least two wives who were educated and cultured enough to be inspiring and helpful in his literary labours. Of them Amiavvā (Sk. Amṛtāmbā) dictated to Svayambhū the Vidyādhara-kāṇḍa, while Āiccamviā (a diminutive of Āiccamvā, Sk. Ādityāmbā)³, dictated Ayodhyā-kāṇḍa, the second book of PC. And though in describing himself Svayambhū gives us, perhaps of set purpose and in confirmation with the convention, a funny picture—extremely slim frame, flat nose, sparse teeth and elongated limbs⁴, when he makes an appreciative record of these services of his wives, he is far from sparing in compliments. Āiccamviā was a veritable image of Ratnādevī, the consort of the Sun God and correspondingly what were the accomplishments and excellences of high-spirited Amiavvā remains for us shrouded in mystery owing to the tantalizing corruptness and obscurity of the relevant stanza⁵.

We have some ground to suspect that Svayambhū had also a third wife. In one⁶ of the colophon stanzas of PC. Tribhuvana in order to emphasize his originality⁷ declares: All sons (*sua*) in general, like caged parrots (*sua*) learn just to repeat what is taught; the son of Kavirāja (i.e. Svayambhū's son Tribhuvana) on the other hand, was born of the pure womb of Suyavva (or Suyamva), just as the Śruti (sacred knowledge) is produced from within the Śruti (scriptures). This meaning can be got out of the expressions *Suyavva sui-gabbha-sambhūo* if taken as parano-mastically applying to Tribhuvana and Śruti. *Suyamva* would be more appropriate instead of *Suyavva* and when applying to Tribhuvana the words are to be taken as one single compound, *suyamva-sui-gabbha-sambhūo*. On this interpretation *Suyavvā* or *Suyamvā* would be Svayambhū's third wife and Tribhuvana's mother. Premi favours⁸ this interpretation. But the evidence appears rather slender for making that suggestion an established fact.

(1) Tribhuvana completed Svayambhū's three works PC., RC. and the *Siri-Pancamī*, and himself composed a *Pañcamīcarīu*. He also enjoys the title *Mahākavi*. (See Appendix I, 19, 37, 50, 66, 47, 45).

(2) Appendix I, 19, 21, 31, 33, 47, 84. (3) Appendix I, 25, 33, 27.

(4) Appendix I, 13-14, 15.

(5) Premi, 1942, 374 understands the name as *Sāmiavvā*. But Ms. P. inserts a half *daṇḍa* between *sā* and *miavvā* which suggests *sā + Amiavvā*.

(6) The line containing this name is metrically defective. Mss. read *Āiccam-vimāe* which is to be emended as *Āiccamvi(ya-nā)māe*.

(8) Appendix I, 13.

(7) P.C. 1 2 11.

(9) Appendix I, 46.

(10) Another colophon stanza (Appendix I, 45) too brings out this fondness of Tribhuvana. Therein he tells us of his having composed a highly wonderful *Pañcamīcarīu* quite independently of the works of Caturmukha and Svayambhū.

(11) Premi, 1942, 374.

Unlike Puṣpadanta who was a highly sensitive and lonely spirit reminding us of Bhavabhūti, Svayambhū appears to have fully basked in the colourful sunshine of the family happiness, the affection of relatives, the adoration of pupils, the patronage of leading Jain magnates of his time and the appreciative admiration of the contemporary literary circles¹ and in this point he recalls to our mind Kālidāsa whose writings give us a similar impression. But Tribhuvana repeatedly draws our attention² to the fact that none of the sons and pupils of Svayambhū came forth to continue his literary tradition. As he puts it, others accept wealth as their paternal inheritance; he, on the other hand, inherited the poetic faculty and carried on the great literary traditions of his family.

PC. was composed at the request and under the patronage of one Dhanañjaya³, while during the composition of RC., Svayambhū was patronized by Dhavalaīya⁴. Tribhuvana wrote his supplement to PC. under the patronage of Vandaiya⁵. Who was his patron when he completed RC. is not stated, but it is probable that Dhavalaīya extended his patronage to Tribhuvana also for that purpose. Whether there was any relationship between these Dhanañjaya, Dhavalaīya and Vandaiya we simply do not know. From the similarity of the phonetic pattern of the last two of these names with that of the names like Ammaiya, Daṅgaiya, Santaīya and Silaiya mentioned by Puṣpadanta⁶ and from the -avvā-ending feminine proper names mentioned by Svayambhū (Amiavvā, Svayambhū's wife) and Puṣpadanta⁷ (Kundavvā, the mother of Puṣpadanta's patron Nanna) we can safely infer that these two flourished in the same region. Further in view of the fact that *avve*, *abbe* are Kannaḍa words⁸ meaning 'mother' 'woman', that masculine proper names ending in -aiya and feminine proper names ending in -abbe, -avvā were common in old Kannaḍa⁹, and that Puṣpadanta lived and wrote at Mānyakheta modern Mālkheḍ in Hyderabad State, we can assume that Svayambhū carried on his literary activity staying in a Kannaḍa-speaking territory. It is true that we have no direct statement from the poet relating to his domicile. But the above inference finds indirect support from the following facts:

- (1) In a simile in RC. the five Pāṇḍavas, Draupadī and

(1) Appendix I, 1-5, 13-15, 49; Puṣpadanta refers to Svayambhū as 'surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives' (*Mahāpurāṇa*, 69/1/7). At PC. 1 3 9b, according to the reading *rayaḍāvuttu* in P., S. and the gloss thereon in P., Svayambhū undertook to compose PC. at the instance of some merchant-prince (*rājaśreṣṭhi*).

(2) Appendix I, 46, 48, 49, 68, 84.

(3) Appendix I, 7, 8, 9 etc.

(4) Appendix I, 58, 65, 68 etc.

(5) Appendix I, 20, 25 etc.

(6) *Mahāpurāṇa*, 1 4 7a, 102 13 7; *Nāyakumāracarīu* 1 3 12; from the Kannaḍa inscriptions of the 8th-10th cent. cf. Atavarmmayyam, Kannayam, Kolgali-varayya, Govannayyam, Govindayyam, Cathayya, Devayyam etc. (Gai, 1946, 230) and Charengayya, Chavundayya, Viddepayya etc. (Narasimhachar, 1923, Inscription Nos. 4, 39, 42).

(7) *Nāyakumāracarīu*, 112, stanza 2.

(8) Kittel gives *avve* 'A mother, used also as a title of respect and love, 2. a grandmother; 3. any elderly woman' and *abbe* 'mother'.

(9) Kāl-abbe, Kañci-abbe, Nāgiabbe are attested from the Kannaḍa inscriptions of the 8th-10th century (Gai, 1946, 24) and Guṇamati-avve (C. 700 A.D.), Saviyabbe, Vaijabbe (C. 950 A.D.) and numerous others from old Kannaḍa inscriptions (Narasimhachar, 1923, inscriptions Nos. 112, 139, 68). -abbe is a latter development of *avve*; the change of *v* to *b* was in a transitional stage in the 9th century A.D. (Gai, 1946, 16).

Kuntā are significantly compared to the seven mouths of the Godāvarī.

Samcallai satta-i puravaraho

Goyāvarī-muhaim va sāyarahō. RC. 21 18 5.

"All the seven started towards the best of the cities, like the seven mouths of the Godāvarī going towards the ocean."

This simile cannot easily strike one who is not a Southerner.

- (2) At PC. 78 4 6 the months of the year are referred to as

Phagguṇa-avasāṇa caitta-pamuha.

'Beginning with Caitra and ending with Phālguna'.

This suggests a region where the Caitrādi year was current.

- (3) Yāpanīya Saṃgha, the Jain schism to which Svayambhū belonged flourished in the South and especially in the Karnāṭaka region.

- (4) The graphic description of the Godāvarī and the Narmadā in Svayambhū's epics bear an unmistakable stamp of the first-hand observation.

But then how to account for the adoption of Ap. as a literary medium in the Kannaḍa-speaking area? It appears that Svayambhū might be only an immigrant into Karnāṭaka from some northern region like Berar. From the history of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, we gather that from the seventh century onwards there was a close political and cultural intercourse between Berar and Karnāṭaka. The main line of the Rāṣṭrakūṭas ruled at Mānyakheta, modern Mālkhed in Hyderabad. But the ancestors of Dantidurga, the first Rāṣṭrakūṭa king of note were ruling somewhere in Berar and are supposed to be connected with the Rāṣṭrakūṭa king Nannarāja Yudhāsura, who was ruling at Elichpur in Berar in the middle of the 7th Century A.D.¹ But Altekar thinks, 'Dantidurga and his ancestors were not natives of Berar. Canarese was their mother-tongue'. Hence he conjectures that 'there may, quite possibly, have been a Rathī family holding local sway at Lātūr (=Laṭṭalūra) in Bidar District of Hyderabad State. This family may have later migrated to Elichpur or some other place nearby in Berar, where Nannarāja was ruling in 631-632 A.D.²'

This clearly shows close political relations between Berar and the Kannaḍa territory continuing for centuries.

Similarly close cultural ties between the two regions can be surmised from what we know about Puṣpadanta, another great Apabhraṃśa poet. Puṣpadanta composed his Apabhraṃśa Purāṇa at Mānyakheta under the patronage of the Rāṣṭrakūṭa minister Bharata in 959-965. It is very likely that Svayambhū's case also was analogous. He and his patrons, though residing in a Kannaḍa-speaking region might have originally hailed from Berar. Only some such assumption can explain the apparent incongruity of a western literary dialect being employed by persons residing in Southern India where Dravidian tongues were current.

We know it full well that apart from possessing inborn talent (pratibhā) the poet in ancient India was required to study hard (vyutpatti) and undergo a rigorous course of training (amanda-

(1) Altekar, 1934, 11.

(2) Ibid., 11, 23.

abhiyoga). Real poets were required to be miniature pundits. Hence it is no wonder to find a good amount of learning and erudition in a poet of Svayambhū's eminence. His works and reputation both show that he occupied a lofty position as a poet as well as a scholar. Attention has been already drawn to the big titles like Kavirāja, Chandaścūdāmaṇi etc., enjoyed by Svayambhū. His reference to 'five spics', to Bāṇa and Harṣa, to Bhāmaha and Daṇḍin, to Bharata, Piṅgala and Indragomin is indicative of his familiarity with various disciplines like Rhetorics, Metrics, Dramaturgy, Music and Grammar as also with the Sk. Kāvya and Nāṭaka. Citations from about three scores of Pk. and Ap. poets in his *Svayambhūcchandas* provide a concrete evidence of his comprehensive and critical knowledge of both these literatures. It is therefore quite natural that numerous later poets and authors have paid glowing tributes to Svayambhū.

The Tippana on MP. 1 9 5 gives a note on *Svayambhū* as *pāṁthadī-baddha-Rāmāyaṇa-kartā Āpalisaṁghīyaḥ*. From this reference we understand that Svayambhū belonged to the Yāpanīya sect. Premi¹ and Upadhye² have collected together various literary and inscriptional references to the Yāpanīya sect and have brought forth its importance, mostly in the South in and about the Karṇāṭaka region, as a Jain schism worthy of being mentioned alongside the Śvetāmbara and the Digambara sects. It shared some tenets and beliefs characteristic of either.

In this case also we do not have any direct or indirect statement from Svayambhū. But in one point, I think, this can be supported from his voluminous epics. The Yāpanīya sect was comparatively tolerant of other religious beliefs and held that not absolutely giving up all possessions (*sagranthā*) and allegiance to a non-Jain denomination did not disqualify one from attaining salvation³. Such a catholic outlook on religious matters is found to be characteristic of Svayambhū from what we gather from several passages occurring in his three extant works.

The following passage is taken from the *Ritthanemīcarīu*, the occasion being the last moments of Abhimanyu on the battle-grounds⁴.

सउहदेण एम चवन्तएण, सो सुमरिउ देउ मरन्तएण ॥
जो सव्वहँ देवहँ अगलउ, तइलोक-सिहरे जसु थावँलउ ॥
जें अटठ वि कम्मइँ णिज्जियइँ, जें पञ्चेन्द्रियइँ परज्जियइँ ॥
जं धरिवि महारिसि मोक्खु गय, जसु तणएँ धम्मे थिय जीव-दय ॥
जें णासिउ जाइ-जरा-मरण, सो सव्वहँ तिहुयणहँ जें सरणु ॥
जो वहइ णिरञ्जण परम छवि, जसु सोउ (वि)ओउ विणासु णवि ॥
जो णा इव णउँसउ णइव तिय, ण पयट्ट एक-वि जासु किय ॥
जो णिक्कलु सन्तु पराहिपर ॥
णारायणु दिणयरु वडसवणु, सिउ वरुणु हुवासणु ससि पवणु ।
जो होउ सु होउ थुणन्तु थिय, एकन्ते करेप्पिणु कालु किउ ॥

—*Ritthanemīcarīu* 55 30 1-10

'While speaking thus, Abhimanyu, who was dying called to his mind that deity, who is foremost among all, whose abode is on the

(1) Premi, 1942, 41-60.

(2) Upadhye, 1933, 224-231.

(3) para-śāsane sa-granthānām mokṣam ca.

(4) cf. Sagara's prayer to Ajita in Vimalasūri's *Paṇḍitacāriya*:
nāha! tumam Bambhāṇo, Tiloyano, Saṁkaro, Sayambuddhe.
Nārāyaṇo, Aṇanto, Tiloya-pujjāriho Aruhā. V. 122.

top of the three worlds, who has conquered all the eight (types of) Karmas, who has conquered all the five senses, relying on whom as the support great sages attained salvation, in whose religion kindness towards the living has (the chief) place, who has done away with birth, old age and death, who is the refuge of all the three worlds, who possesses the highest spotless lustre, who is free from sorrow and destruction, who is neither male, nor eunuch, nor female (?) who does not partake in any activity, who is indivisible, continually existing and the highest of the high, who is Nārāyaṇa, Sun, Vaiśravaṇa, Śiva, Varuṇa, Fire, Moon, Wind; whoever he may be, Abhimanyu was there praying to that deity, and concentrating (on him) (?), he succumbed to death.'

Here it is clear that once we are agreed upon the real nature of the Supreme Deity, Svayambhū has no partiality for giving it any specific name, call it Nārāyaṇa or Śiva or Wind or whatever you like.

A passage similar in spirit to the above can be cited from PC.:

किय वन्दण सुह-गइ-गामियहो, भावें चन्दप्पह-सामियहो ॥
 'जय तुहें मइ तुहें गइ तुहें सरणु, तुहें माय वप्पु तुहें वन्धु-जणु ॥
 तुहें परम-पक्खु परमत्ति-हरु, तुहें सव्वहुं परहुं पराहिपर ॥
 तुहें दंसणे णाणे चरित्ते थिय, तुहें सयल-सुरासुरेहिं णमिउ ॥
 सिद्धन्ते मत्ते तुहें वायरणे, सज्झाएँ ज्ञाणे तुहें तक्करणे ॥
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

अरहन्तु बुद्ध तुहें हरि हर वि, तुहें अण्णाण-तमोह-रिउ ।
 तुहें सुहुमु निरञ्जणु परम-पउ, तुहें रवि वम्भु सयम्भु सिउ ॥

PC. 43 19 4-9

“(Rāma) bowed down with devotion to Lord Candraprabha who helps others attain the blessed state (and recited a hymn) ‘You are the thought-principle; you are the goal and the refuge; you are mother, father, kinsmen (to me), you are the highest partisan; you are the destroyer of the greatest grief; you are the highest of the high; it is you who are found in Darśana, Jñāna and Caritra; you are bowed down to by all the gods and demons, you are in the scriptures, in Mantras and in grammar, in religious studies and meditation, and in the practice of austerities; you are the Arhat, the Buddha, Hari, as also Hara; you are the enemy of the mass of darkness in the form of ignorance; you are subtle, passionless and the highest abode; you are the Sun, Brahman, Svayambhū and Śiva’.”

The third passage is in the *Svayambhūcchandas*. It is given there anonymously as an illustration of the *Adillā* that can begin a *Sandhi*. As shown later on it is very likely that the passage is from Svayambhū’s pen. It is as follows:

अक्क-पलास-विल्लु अडरुसउ,
 धम्मिअ(उ) ऐम ऐ(जेम?) महुअर तूसउ ।
 बुद्धाइच्च बम्ह हरि संकर,
 जे मेराउ देउ हरिसंकर ॥ SC. VIII 39.

‘Let the pious feel satisfaction in the same manner as a bee (going in search of flower juice indifferently to all the trees alike) the Arka, Palāśa, Bilva and Aṭarūsa. Let the Buddha, Āditya, Brahman, Hari and Saṅkara, causing delight give.....(?)’ (the last line is a bit obscure).

These three passages breathe an air of toleration which pre-

sents a welcome contrast to narrow sectarianism that is otherwise characteristic of religious writers.

From another direction too we can demonstrate this attitude of Svayambhū to regard as one the Supreme Deity conceived in different religious systems, it being attributable to the broad outlook characteristic of the Yāpaniya belief.

As is shown in Section 5 below, Svayambhū, while composing the *Paṇḍitarīu* had closely followed Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*. It is quite natural and obvious that for various reasons he had to make numerous alterations—additions, omissions, expansions and abridgements. In this connection it is very significant that all the purposely and bitterly anti-Brahmanical passages that are found in Raviṣeṇa's work (and ultimately, most of them, in some form or other, in Vimalasūri's *Paṇḍitarīya*) are either completely omitted by Svayambhū or skipped over with a passing reference. The first of such conspicuous omissions is the disparaging topic of the origin of the Brahman caste (Raviṣeṇa, IV 85-131: '*dvijātinām samudbhavaḥ*'; Vimalasūri, IV 64-87, '*māhanīhiyāro*'). Svayambhū is quite silent about it. Secondly in the Upākhyāna (side-episode) of Hariṣeṇa the dispute relating to the processions of the Brahma-ratha and the Jina-ratha, calculated to convey the superiority of Jainism over Brahmanism (Raviṣeṇa, VIII 286-293; 397-398; Vimalasūri, VIII 147-151; 207-208) is vaguely referred to in PC. by just a single line *mahā-raha-kārane, jāṇevi jāṇaṇi-dukkhu* (PC. 11 2 2). The third such omission is the topic of the destruction of Marutta's sacrifice and origin of sacrifice (*Marutta-yajñadhvaṃsana*) which occupies the whole of Canto XI in Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri. This is summarily and colourlessly dismissed by Svayambhū in barely eight words: *jāgu paṇāsevi, riu tāsevi* 15 8 9 b and *Nārāu dhirevi, Maru vasi-karevi* 15 9 1 a.

It is true that Svayambhū's main interest lies in directly relating the narrative and hence he is generally inclined to omit, drastically abridge or make just a passing reference to all those topics and side-episodes which have little direct bearing on the principal narrative or which have an utterly didactic, descriptive or digressive aim. Yet any one who considers the respective attitudes of Raviṣeṇa and Svayambhū in this matter as reflected in the *Padmacarita* and the *Paṇḍitarīu* would not fail to see the glaring contrast presented by the staunchly denouncing, refuting and dogmatic spirit of some of the passages of the former work and regular eschewing of all such references in the latter, and consequently attach to it particular significance, as is done here.

4. SVAYAMBHŪ'S LITERARY ACTIVITY¹

Several works—some of them preserved, others known in name only—have been ascribed to Svayambhū.

The Extant Works

At present only three works of Svayambhū are extant in the Ms. or printed form: Two Purāṇas, viz., *Paṇḍitarīu* or *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa* and *Riṭṭhaṇemicarīu* or *Harivāṃśapurāṇa* and a manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres called *Svayambhūcchandas*.

(1) For previous accounts of Svayambhū's literary activity see the sources mentioned in n. 1; p. 9.

The Paūmacariu.

This is described in Section 5.

The Riṭṭhanemicariu

The *Riṭṭhanemicariu* (*Ariṣṭhanemi-caritam*) or *Harivaṃśa-purāṇa* is the most voluminous of Svayambhū's works. Its extent is given as 18,000 Granthāgras. It has 1,937 Kaḍavakas¹. Its 112 Sandhis are distributed over four Books or Kāṇḍas as follows²: Jāyava-kāṇḍa (Yādava-kāṇḍa), 13 Sandhis; Kuru-Kāṇḍa, 19 Sandhis; Jujjha-kāṇḍa (Yuddha-kāṇḍa), 60 Sandhis; Uttara-kāṇḍa, 20 Sandhis. Its external form and structure closely resemble those of PC. As the latter is a Rāma-epic, the *Riṭṭhanemi-cariu* is a Kṛṣṇa-epic. It deals with the life-story of the twenty-second Tirthaṅkara Ariṣṭhanemi and the narrative of Kṛṣṇa and the Pāṇḍavas in its Jain version. The life-story of Rāma and that of Kṛṣṇa along with the Pāṇḍavas appear to have been very popular religious themes, and besides Svayambhū several Sanskrit, Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa poets, before and during his times, became interested in them, employing their literary talent in composing epics on one or both of the sacred themes. This is to be largely inferred from literary allusions and citations in other works, since only a few of such epics have survived to our days. The available information on this point can be tabulated as under:

Author	Theme	Work	Language
Vimalasūri (1st or 3rd Cent.)	Rāmāyaṇa	Paūmacariya ³	Prakrit
Kittihara ⁴ (Kirtidhara)	Harivaṃśa ⁴ Rāmāyaṇa	—	Prakrit or Apabhraṃśa
Anuttaravāya ⁵ or Anuttaravāgmin Raviṣeṇa (677-8 A.D.)	" "	— Padmacarita	" Sanskrit

(1) Jain, 1935, 70.

(2) Appendix I, st. 59.

(3) Jacobi, 1914.

(4) Uddyotanasūri in his *Kuvalayamālā* (778-779) refers paranomastically to Vimalasūri as the first author of *Harivaṃśa*:

buhayana-sahassa-daiyāṃ Harivaṃsuppatti-kārayaṃ paḍhamāṃ
vandāmi vandiyāṃ pi hu Harivaṃsaṃ ceva Vimalapayaṃ ||

See Premi, 1942, 571-572.

(5) See PC. 1 2 8, which is taken from Raviṣeṇa. The latter in the introduction to his *Padmacarita*, while giving the tradition says that the sacred theme of the Rāma-narrative was handed down to Kīrti and from Kīrti, to Anuttaravāgmin; the written work of the latter was seen by Raviṣeṇa and hence his present attempt (viz. *Padmacarita*):

Prabhavaṃ kramataḥ kīrtiṃ tato'nuttaravāgminam |
likhitam tasya saṃprāpya Raver yatno'yaṃ udyataḥ ||

Padmacarita I 42.

Now we know that Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* is hardly anything more than an elaborated Sanskrit recast of Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya* (cf. Premi, 'Padmacarita Aur Paūmacariya' (1942, 272-292). On this account can we identify Anuttaravāgmin with Vimalasūri? But the latter does not say that he has inherited the tradition from any Kīrti or Kirtidhara. He seems to be the pioneer in composing a Rāma epic, as well as a Kṛṣṇa epic; for the latter we have got the above quoted authority of Uddyotana.

Viaddha ¹ (Vidagdha)	Harivaṃśa	---	Prakrit
Bhadda (Bhadra) ² and/or	"	---	Apabhraṃśa
Dantibhadda (Dantibhadra) and/or			
Bhaddāsa (Bhad- rāśva)	Kṛṣṇabālaca- rita		
Goinda (Govinda) ³		---	Apabhraṃśa
Nāgaha ⁴	Rāmāyaṇa	---	Prakrit
Caūmuha (Catur- mukha) ⁵	"	---	Apabhraṃśa

- (1) See *Svayambhūcchandas* III 17:

Vattaṃ Viaddhassu—

savva-viggaha-ñeārā, pattā Kaṇḍ'(?nḥ) Ajjunā Kannam |
dhariā teṇa te devī eam tammanam jānam ||

Here b mentions Arjuna, Karna and possibly Kṛṣṇa.

- (2) See Appendix I, st. 1, 2 and 3, wherein the Go-grahaṇa and Matsya-vedha episodes are mentioned.
- (3) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 23, 24, 26 cited under Goinda's name relate to the loves of Kṛṣṇa, Rādhā and Gopis. The poem must have been composed throughout in the Mātrā or Raḍḍā metre like Haribhadra's *Nemiṇāhacariu*.
- (4) *Svayambhūcchandas* I 34 cites an illustration under the name of Nāgaha, where d reads: *dhāiam pavamgamāna rakkhasenda-seṇnam* 'the army of the Lord of the Rākṣasas rushed on to the Monkeys'.
- (5) Premi, op. cit. p. 372, footnote 2, thinks that *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2, VI 83, 86 and 112, cited under the name of Caūmuha pertain to the theme of Rāmāyaṇa and hence they establish Caūmuha as the author of a *Paūma-cariu* also. But the passages have no unquestionable reference to the Rāmāyaṇa narrative. IV 2 (a) pertains to the Harivaṃśa-narrative; 2 (b) is *ko mahu jivatahuṃ nei dhamu* 'who, while I am alive, can take away the bow?' 2 (c) is *nā-nāma-pāśahā surahā saāsahā* 'from Gods announcing their own names'; VI 86 is *sasi uggau tāma, jena rāha-aṅgaṇa mandiaru | nam rai-raha-cakka, dīsaī aruṇe(m) chaddiau ||* 'Then rose the moon, whereby the expanse of the sky was adorned. (She appeared) as if Aruṇa had left behind, a wheel of the Sun-chariot'; VI 112 is *doha na kiya ahisesau viviha-samubbhia-cinh(ndh) aiṃ | vaḍḍhiasamarāvesaiṃ, valaiṃ ve-vi sannaddhai* '(a is obscure—but has no reference to a Rāma-story; the rest of the stanza means) 'Both the armies, with various ensigns raised and with (their) martial spirit enhanced, became equipped': these passages contain no such details as would assign them to a work on the theme of the Rāmāyaṇa. The remaining passage VI 83 is given by the editor of the *Svayambhūcchandas* with an emendation. It reads: *nam pavaru palāsu, vaṇa-samcārima phullā | te coddaha lakkhaṇi (ṇi) misaddhem sara-sallā |*

Velankar has not advanced any reasons for adding *ṇi* before *misaddhem*. The emendation is unacceptable as it violates the metre and as such defeats the very purpose for which the stanza was cited. For it is cited to illustrate the metre Koilariñcholi having the measure 10/13 (SC. VI 82). But the stanza as emended by Velankar scans 11/13 in its latter half. This shows that the emendation by bringing in an additional mora spoils the metre. The latter half therefore should be read as in the original, *te coddaha lakkha, ṇimisaddhem sara-sallā ||* The stanza in its present form presents grammatical difficulties. But the general sense and especially the sense of the latter half is quite clear, 'Those fourteen lakhs were within a trice pierced

Caumuha	Harivaṁśa ¹	---	Apabhraṁśa
Jinasena (783-84)	Harivaṁśa ²	Harivaṁśa-	Sanskrit
	Rāmāyaṇa	purāṇa	
Guṇabhadra (c. 850)	and	Uttarapurāṇa	,,
	Harivaṁśa		

Among the Apabhraṁśa poets there was a general practice of inserting their *nāmamudrā* in the concluding stanza of each section of their poems. Svayambhū too follows it. But in the *Ritṭhanemicariu* we find not one but three different such *nāmamudrās*: those of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśah-kirti (Jasakitti). Upto 99. Sandhi we regularly find the name of Svayambhū inserted in the closing Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of each Sandhi. Even some valuable details relating to the composition of the *Ritṭhanemicariu* are given in the colophon of the 92. Sandhi³. Over and above stating the extent in Sandhis of each of the three Kāṇḍas composed so far, the date of completing the Yudhakāṇḍa and that of beginning the Uttarakāṇḍa, we are told that it took Svayambhū six years, three months and eleven days in all in composing the ninety-two Sandhis of the *Ritṭhanemicariu*. The colophon of the 99. Sandhi states 'Finished Sandhi ninety-ninth, called "The Description of the Samavasaraṇa" in the *Ritṭhanemicariu* composed by Svayambhū, the best among Poet-laureates'. On the other hand colophon of the 100. Sandhi says: 'Finished Sandhi hundredth, called "Samavasaraṇa," in the *Ritṭhanemicariu* (in the portion) that escaped Svayambhū and that was completed by Mahākavi Tribhuvana Svayambhū'. And similarly we find the name of Tribhuvana Svayambhū along with that of Svayambhū at the end of Sandhis 101-104. Further, in the Ghattās⁴ of the last Kaḍavaka of 105. and⁵ 106. Sandhis we find the *nāmamudrās* of Svayambhū and one Jasakitti or Jasukitti (Yaśah-

with arrows. They appeared (with their bloody wounds) like Palāśas blooming in a forest'.

Thus none of the stanzas mentioned by Premi, has any definite reference to the Rāma-story. But on the grounds (1) that Puṣpadanta at the beginning of the episode of Rāma in his *Mahāpurāṇa* significantly pays tributes to Caturmukha and Svayambhū and (2) that the Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning of Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* praise Caūmuha, it is plausible to ascribe a *Paūmacariu* to Caturmukha.

1. This is to be assumed on the following grounds:

(a) Dhavala (c. 11th cent.) in his *Harivaṁśa-purāṇa* refers to a narrative of Hari and the Pāṇḍavas composed by Caūmuha:
Hari-Paṇḍavāna kahā Caūmuha-vāsehiṁ bhāsiyaṁ jamhā |
taha virayami loya-piyā jena na nāsei daṁsaṇaṁ paūraṁ ||
 (quoted by Premi. 1942, 372, note 2).

(b) Appendix I, st. 3 praises the Gograhaṇa episode of Caturmukha, which is obviously the cattle-lifting attempted by Duryodhana and party, when the Pāṇḍavas were completing their stay at Virāṭa.

(c) *Svayambhūcchandas* IV 2 (a) cited as from Caūmuha mentions Arjuna.

(2) MDJG, 32, 33.

(3) Appendix I, st. 59-62. Stanza 63 is a Sanskrit subhāṣita and it is not clear how it got in here. But similar out of place Sanskrit stanzas are found elsewhere too in the Praśasti stanzas found in Svayambhū's works. Cf. the Rudrāṣṭaka of Īśānaśayana interpolated in the opening Praśasti stanzas of PC. and two Sanskrit stanzas (Appendix I, st. 51, 52) from Raviṣeṇa's *Padma-carita* found in the colophon of PC.

(4) Appendix I, st. 64.

(5) Appendix I, st. 66.

(6) Appendix I, st. 69, 71.

(7) Premi, 1942, 379 and Jain, 1935, 72, do not give 105. They missed it apparently because the *nāmamudrā* occurs in the first half of the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka of 105. Sandhi.

kīrti) together in one stanza. In the colophons¹ of these Sandhis Svayambhū alone is mentioned; Tribhuvana Svayambhū is not included. Lastly Sandhis 107-112 contain², somewhere in the body of the last Kaḍavaka, in the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka or in the colophon—in one or several of these places—the *nāmamudrā*s or names of all the three: Svayambhū, Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti. These facts suggest that Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti also had their hands in the composition of Sandhis 100-112. This is made clear by the colophons of Sandhis 100-104, 107-112 and by the colophon of the whole work³. Tribhuvana Svayambhū⁴ and Yaśaḥkīrti⁵ both praise the effort of 'rescuing' the incomplete or partly lost literary works of others as a magnanimous effort. In the colophon after the 112. Sandhi the following information is given⁶: This well-known Bhārata-purāṇa containing Harivaṁśa and the life history of Nemi was composed in the Paddhaḍiā metre by Svayambhū. Whatever gap (*sunnam*) was left in his work was filled up after the poet's death by his son Tribhuvana Svayambhū. Whatever was left out even after Tribhuvana's supplementation was 'rescued' (*uddhariu*) i.e. made good by Yaśaḥkīrti in accordance with the tradition of the *Harivaṁśa* and at the instance of his Guru Śrī-Guṇakīrti. At the invitation (?) of Sarahasena (?) Śreṣṭhi, Yaśaḥkīrti came to Kumara-ṇayari (Kumāra-nagari) and recited (this Purāṇa) before the Śrāvakas in the Paṇiyāra Jain temple near Gopāgiri (Gwalior).

The requisite information regarding this Yaśaḥkīrti can be gathered from the beginning portions and colophons of his two works⁷. Yaśaḥkīrti Bhaṭṭāraka belonged to the Kāṣṭhā Saṁgha, Māthura Anvaya and Puṣkara Gaṇa. He was a pontiff at Gwalior. He flourished in the first half of the 15th century during the reign of the Tomara king Kīrtisīmha. His successors were Malayakīrti and Guṇabhadra. Paṇḍita Rādhu⁸, who composed numerous Apabhraṁśa works like *Padmapurāṇa* (or *Balabhadrapurāṇa*), *Nemipurāṇa*, *Pārśvacarita*, *Vardhamānacarita*, *Dhanakumāracarita*, etc. was a contemporary and a co-disciple of Yaśaḥkīrti. Mss. of two Apabhraṁśa works of Yaśaḥkīrti are known to exist. The *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*⁹, a fairly extensive work in 34 sargas was composed by him in 1440 A.D.¹⁰ for a layman called Hemarāja, while the *Candappahacariu* in 11 Sandhis was written at the request of a pious Jain called Siddhapāla.

Now two questions arise. First, what were the contributions

(1) Appendix I, st. 70, 72. Premi, 1942, 379 is not correct when he says that 'all the Sandhis from 100-112 mention Tribhuvana in their colophons'.

(2) Appendix I, st. 73-88. Premi and Jain again do not include here the 107. Sandhi because they missed the *nāmamudrā* that occurs in the 2. line before the Ghattā of the last Kaḍavaka.

(3) Appendix I, passage No. 87, lines 6-20.

(4) Appendix I, st. 68, 84.

(5) Appendix I, st. 81.

(6) This colophon is considered below.

(7) Kaslival, 1950, 98-99, 122-127; Premi, 1942, 380, footnote 6.

(8) Kaslival, 1950, 105-116.

(9) *iya Pāṇḍapurāṇe siri Guṇakitti-siṣa-muni-Jasakitti viraiya(e) sāhu-Vilhā. putta-Hemarāja-ṇamāṅkie caṭṭisamo saggo samatto | iti Pāṇḍavapurāṇam samāptam |*

Kaslival, 1950, 125.

(10) *vikkama rāyaho vavagaya(e) kālāe mahi-sāyara-gaha-rasa-aṅkālae |*
Kaslival, 1950, 125.

of Tribhuvana Svayambhū and Yaśaḥkīrti in the composition of those Sandhis of the *Ritṭhaṇemicariu* which bear their *nāmamudrās*? Second, why it was found necessary, not by one, but by two authors after Svayambhū—one of them was no other than his own son—to supplement the work written by him?

It appears that Svayambhū had nothing to do with the composition of 100-112 Sandhis. And what were the respective shares of Tribhuvana and Yaśaḥkīrti can be decided only by a close study of the text and other relevant sources. But this much is certain that the last Kaṭavaka of the 112. Sandhi of RC. giving the colophon of the complete work was written by Yaśaḥkīrti. Several of its lines are found word for word in his *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*¹.

The question as to why others felt it necessary to supplement Svayambhū's *Ritṭhaṇemicariu* is taken up below under Section 5, because the question of multiple authorship is connected with the *Paūmacariu* also.

The work is generally called *Ritṭhaṇemi-cariu*². In the colophon of 109. Sandhi it is called *Ritṭhaṇemi-purāṇa*. In the colophon of the whole work (written by Yaśaḥkīrti) the work is referred to in view of its theme, as *Bhārāḥ-purāṇa*, *Ṇemicariya* and *Harivaṃsa*³. Svayambhū himself refers to the theme of RC. as *Harivaṃsa*⁴.

The Svayambhūcchandās

The *Svayambhūcchandās* (SC.) has been published by Velankar⁵ from the only known Ms. in the Baroda Oriental Institute. It is a comparatively modest manual of Prakrit and Apabhraṃśa metres. The work is planned in eight chapters, the first three dealing with the Pk. section, the remaining comprising the Ap. section. The first twenty-two folios of the Ms. of SC. are lost. Thus the text of SC. that is available to us is incomplete.

Its Authorship

Svayambhū's authorship of this work is settled by the title *Svayambhūcchandās*⁶, 'Svayambhū's metrics' mentioned in the concluding stanza of each chapter. That this Svayambhū is identical with the author of PC. is clear from the numerous citations from the latter work found in SC. It is Svayambhū's practice to cite illustrations from the Ap. literature known to him and in all the cases he gives such illustrations, the name of the original author is also mentioned. But besides these, there are many illustrations cited without any name. Several of these anonymous illustra-

- (1) Lines 1-7 are the same as given from the last portion of the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa*, Kaslival, 1950, 124. Only instead of *viuse sayambhīm mahi-vitthāriu* there is *muṇi-Jasakitti(i) mahi vitthāriu*. Further line 16 repeats the same thing partly in other words, while lines 17-19 and 21 are identical with those in the *Pāṇḍavapurāṇa* (ibid, 123).
- (2) At least three Mss. of the *Ritṭhaṇemicariu* have been reported by Premī (1942, 376 footnotes 2-3): One from the Government MS. collection at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona (No. 1117 of 1891-1895), another from the Ailak Pannālāl Sarasvatibhavan, Bombay and the third from the Godikā temple collection at Sāmgāner.
- (3) Appendix I, passage 87, line 1.
- (4) Appendix I, passage 57, line 2, 13.
- (5) Velankar, 1935, 1936.
- (6) The title appears to have been coined by Svayambhū on the model of the *Jayadevacchandās* of Jayadevā (Velankar, 1949, 1-40). cf. also the *Chandaśekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi.

tions can be traced' to PC. The conclusion is obvious that probably all the anonymous illustrations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. In their case, the source being quite obviously understood, he saw no propriety in attaching his name. This clearly proves common authorship for SC. and PC. Citing the stanza 'Śrī-Harṣo nipuṇaḥ kavīḥ' etc. in SC. (I 144 a) and the reference³ to Śrī-Harṣa in RC. as making a present of *nipuṇatva* to Svayambhū supports the same conclusion⁴. This invalidates several inferences of Velankar regarding Svayambhū and SC.

SC. is not very ambitious. Its expressed aim is to give in a nutshell the essential features of Pk. and Ap. prosody. In the closing stanza of each chapter the work is described as *pañcamśa-sāra-hua* 'the substance of the five Gaṇas'. The concluding stanza of Ch. III states: *pāua-sāro parisamatto* 'the choice matter of the Prakrit prosody has been treated.' The same remark is repeated at the opening of Ch. V.

Its Prakrit Section

The Prakrit section of SC. presents several surprises for us. Though it is called *Prākṛtasāra* it does not treat in its available portion any of the genuine Pk. *Mātrāvṛttas*¹. What is given in the Pk. section are the well-known Akṣaravṛttas of the Sanskrit prosody with their Sama (from the Uktā to the Utkṛti class, the Śeṣa-vṛttas and the Daṇḍakas), Ardhasama and Viśama divisions. In the fragment of SC. preserved to us there is nothing corresponding to the fourth chapter of Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* describing the Āryā, Galitaka, Khañjaka and Śiṣaka class of Pk. metres. What is still stranger, these so-called Pk. metres are defined as if they were *Mātrāvṛttas*. They are defined, not by using the well-known Akṣaragaṇas (*ya, ra, ta, etc.*), but by using a special terminology of *Mātragaṇas*, such as *ta, tāra, etc.*, for a Tri-mātra, *ca, cagaṇa, caṁsa* for a Caturmātra and so on, with the particularization of the type of the Gaṇa as required.

Moreover, as noted previously, Svayambhū, unlike Hemacandra, does not compose his own illustrations to support the metrical rules and definitions in SC. He prefers to illustrate from the then available Pk. and Ap. literatures and in many a case the name of the author also is prefixed to the stanza cited. Thereby we come to know of a large number of Pk. and Ap. poets almost all of whom were so far quite unknown to us. It also gives us a glimpse of the riches of Pk. and Ap. literature cultivated in and before Svayambhū's time.

Its Apabhraṁśa Section

The Ap. section of SC. is important from several viewpoints. The sources for the study of Ap. prosody are considerably few and their usefulness is further diminished by their sketchy, incomplete or indiscriminately eclectic character. So far Hemacandra's

(1) Modi, 1940, 172, Prem, 1942, 383-384. This matter is dealt with further below.

(2) 'Siri-Hariseṁ niya-niṇattāṇau'. Appendix I, passage 57, line 9 a.

(3) Premi, 1942, 384.

(4) Summary of the contents, importance and other information concerning SC. will be found in the abovementioned articles of Velankar and in Premi, 1942. Velankar reproduces some of this information in the introduction to his edition of Rājasekhara's *Chandaśekhara*, 1946, 1-14.

Chandonuśāsana was the only work to which we glanced with some hope of getting light on all sorts of metrical problems of Ap. And we know well how often it failed us'. Under the circumstances, a pre-Hemacandra work on Ap. metres from the pen, not of a mere theoretician, but of an epic poet recognised as Kaviṛāja and Mahākavi, deserves, in spite of its briefness, to be welcomed. And in view of its value as an early authentic source, a short analysis of the Ap. section of SC. will not be here out of place.

Analysis of the contents of SC. IV-VIII

- Ch. IV. Utsāhādi (Treatment of the Utsāha and other Metres):
- A. Introductory (1-4).
Introductory stanza (1); metrical value of the Bindu and of e and o in certain positions (2-4).
 - B. The Mātrā-prakarāṇa (5-28).
Utsāha (5-6); Duvahaa (Dvipathaka i.e., Dohā) with its varieties (7-13); Mātrā with its varieties (14-28).
 - C. The Vadanaka-prakarāṇa (29-32).
Vadanaka with its varieties (29-32).
 - D. Miscellaneous (33-42).
Another application of the name *Vadanaka* (33); *Prahe-likā* (34); *Hṛdayālikā* (35); *Dhavalā* (36-39); *Maṅgala* (40-41); the concluding stanza (42).
- Ch. V The Ṣaṭpada-jāti.
- Three varieties of the Dhruvaka (1); quantity of the pāda-ending syllable (2); definition of the Ṣaṭpada Dhruvaka (3); its varieties: Ṣaṭpada Jāti (4-5), S. Upajāti (6-7) and S. Avajāti (8-9); total of these varieties (10); the concluding stanza (11).
- Ch. V. Catuspadīs and Dvipadīs.
- A. The Antarasamā Catuspadī (1-148).
Types of the Catuspadī (1); 110 Antarasamā Catuspadīs beginning with the Campakakusumā and ending with the Śaśibimbaka described (2-148).
 - B. The mixed type of the Catuspadī (149-150).
 - C. The Ardhasamā Catuspadī (151-152).
 - D. The Sarvasamā Catuspadī (153-161).
 - E. The Dvipadī (162-203).
The concluding stanza (204).
- Ch. VII. The Shorter Dvipadīs.
- Their province and general character (1-2); 10 such Dvipadīs defined (3-12); the concluding stanza (13).
- Ch. VIII. The Sandhi-bandha and the Rāsā-bandha.
- A. Some common Ap. metres (1-6).
Utthakka (1-2); Madanāvātāra (3-4); Dhruvaka (5-6).
 - B. The Sandhi-bandha (7-45).
The Chhaḍḍaṇiā and other structural units (7); seven Chhaḍḍaṇiās (8-23); three Ghattās (24-29). The terms Paddhaḍiā, Pada, Yamaka, Kaḍavaka, Sandhi, etc. explained (30-35) and illustrated (36-45).

(1) In the past few years Velankar has brought to light several works of Pk. prosody like the *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* of Virahāṅka, *Kavidarpaṇa*, *Gāthālakṣaṇa* of Nanditādhya, *Chandaḥkośa* of Ratnaśekhara and *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara. But none of these works even comes near to doing full justice to their subject.

- C. The varieties of Tāla (46-47).
 D. Some structural terms (48).
 E. The Rāsā-bandha (49-52).
 The concluding stanza (53).

Citations in SC.

As stated above, to illustrate the metres defined Svayambhū has given more than 213 citations—most of them consist of a single stanza—from the current Pk. and Ap. poetry. Of these 132 are found in the preserved portion of the Pk. section, 81 in the Ap. section. Most of the citations are given under their author's name and in this manner fifty-eight writers are quoted: forty-eight for the Pk. section, seven for the Ap. section and three for both. Caturmukha, Dhūrta, Māuradeva, Dhanadeva, Āryadeva, Chailla, Govinda, Śuddhaśīla, Jinadāsa and Vidagdha appear in the Ap. section.

But besides the illustrations cited along with their author's name, there are fifty citations, all in the Ap. section, which are given without any author's name prefaced to them. The problem of these anonymous citations has been solved by Modī¹ and Premī² by identifying several of them from Svayambhū's PC. They have shown that

SC. V	9	=	PC. 14	7	9
VI	42	=	" 65	1	1
" VI	71	=	" 77	1	1
" VI	74	=	" 77	13	13
" VIII	27	=	" 5	1	1

A further examination of PC. has enabled me to make the following identifications:

SC. V	5	=	PC. 3	3	11
" VIII	4	=	" 24	2	1-2
" "	6	=	" 33	3	9
" "	17	=	" 3	1	1
" "	21	=	" 31	1	1
" "	25	=	" 41	1	1

From this it follows that whenever Svayambhū has selected the illustrations from his own works, he has given them anonymously. Hence it is reasonable to conclude that most of the nameless illustrative stanzas in SC. belong to Svayambhū—most of them, and not possibly all, because the text of SC. is based on a single defective Ms. that is unreliable in several matters. For instance the ascriptions of SC. I 6 to Vijjā and of SC. I 78 to Suddhakai are disputed by the marginal gloss to SC. which gives instead the names of Divāara and Nīṇa respectively. Still more significant is the fact that at least in one case we are in a position to prove that the Ms. of SC. makes a wrong ascription. SC. VI 71 is reproduced from PC. (77 1 1). But that illustration is given in SC. under the name of Caūmuha.³ Hence so long as we have not got a satisfactory text of SC. based on sufficient Ms. material we should be cautious in drawing conclusions from the available text of SC. Nevertheless, we are within reasonable limits when we say that most of the anonymous citations in SC. are taken from Svayambhū's own works. It is likely that some of them did not belong to any particular work, but were composed by Svayambhū just to illustrate his definitions.

(1) Modī, 1940, 172.

(2) Premī, 1942, 383.

(3) *Caūmuha* is a recurrent misprint in the printed text of SC.

All the citations in SC. that could be identified have been traced to PC. alone. Several of the anonymous stanzas have reference to the Mahābhārata theme and therefore, taking for guidance the context and the metre of these Harivaṃśa citations in SC., I casually examined RC., but could not identify a single citation. And that is natural because it is quite probable that RC. was Svayambhū's last work (see the next section). This also creates one more problem for us; what must have been the source of these anonymous citations having reference to the Harivaṃśa theme?

The Pk. section of SC. in this matter presents a contrast to its Ap. section. Therein all the illustrations are taken from other poets. There is not one anonymous citation. Svayambhū's literary activity seems to have been exclusively confined to Ap.

The lost portion of SC.

Velankar thinks that the lost portion of SC. consisting of folios 1 to 22 just dealt with the metres containing from 1 to 13 syllables in each line. The Prakrit metres proper are left, according to him, untouched by Svayambhū. He observes: 'Another strange thing about Svayambhū is that not only does he treat the ordinary Samskr̥ta metres as the Prākṛta ones, regarding them as the Mātrāvṛttas and defining them as such, but he totally neglects the proper Prākṛta metres discussed at great length by Hemacandra in his *Chandonuśāsana*, p. 28b and the following, and by Virahāṅka in his *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* Chs. III-IV'. Again in his introductory remarks to the edition of Rājasekhara Kavi's *Chandaśśekhara*³ he says, 'unlike Svayambhū, however, they (*Prākṛta Paṅgala* and *Chandaḥkośa*) define the Gāthā and its derivatives from the Prākṛta meires.

Now it would be strange that though SC. claimed to contain all that was important in Pk. and Ap. prosody, it did not treat the genuine Pk. metres. And in that case the imposing title *Chandaś-cūḍāmaṇi* 'the crest-jewel (?) of metrics' attached to Svayambhū by Tribhuvana would appear more of an expression of filial affection than a proper appraisal of Svayambhū's achievements in the field of Pk. metrics. It would be, moreover, inexplicable why Svayambhū did not treat those popular and well-known Pk. metres (commonly used in Ap. also) when he admiringly mentions by their names some of them⁴, when he actually employs in his epics some of them⁵ and when he himself has written a work on Pk. and Ap. prosody.

The question, therefore, naturally arises: Is the assumption

(1) See for example, SC. VI 45, 58, 98, 102, 152; VIII 2, 9. Premi, 1942, 383 adumbrates the possibility of tracing some of these to RC.

(2) Velankar, 1935, 23.

(3) Velankar, 1946, 4.

(4) Cakkalāheṃ Kulaheṃ Khandhaheṃ,
Pavanuddhua-Rāsāluddhaheṃ |
Mañjariya-Vilāsini-Nakkuḍheṃ,
suha-chandheṃ saddeṃ Khadaḥaḍheṃ | PC. 23 1 6-7.

Of these Cakkalā and Kulā are defined at SC. VIII 48, Khandhaya (Skandhaka) at Ch. IV 5, Pavanoddhuta at Ch. IV 64, Khadaḥaḍaya at *Vṛttajātisamuccaya* (Velankar, 1929, IV 73-74).

(5) Helā-dvipadī is used in PC 17. and 25. Sandhis, Mañjarī in PC. 19. and 45. Sandhis, Dvipadī in PC. 13. Sandhi, Sālabhanjikā in PC. 46. Sandhi and Vilāsini in PC. 17, 12; 46, 2. Most of these are used as Kadavaka-commencing stanzas. For their use in MP. see Section 7.

plausible that the lost portion of SC. contained only the wanting Varṇavṛttas from the Uktā to Atijagatī division along with some introductory matter and nothing else? Let us examine it.

As unfortunately the stanzas are not numbered in the Ms., we have to take resort to inference. Each side of the folios of the Ms. of SC. contains about 8 lines with 42 letters to each line on an average. This gives us a round figure of 330 to 340 letters per side. Now the first few folios contain on an average four metres of the length of the Atijagatī or Śakvarī class with their definitions and illustrations. On the basis of these data we can form a rough estimate as to how many metres on an average were contained by each side of the folios. Some calculation done with the help of the above data shows that about six metres having from 8 to 12 syllables per line along with their definitions and illustrations can be contained by each side of the folio. To form an idea as to how many folios could possibly have been occupied by the treatment of these metres, we should know their number according to Svayambhū.

The extant portion of the Varṇavṛttas treated by Svayambhū can favourably compare in its extent with the corresponding portion of the *Kavidarpaṇa*¹ or the *Vṛttaratnākara*. The latter of these two works treats a slightly smaller number of metres. On the other hand, Hemacandra's *Chandonuśāsana* is elaborate. Thus *Svayambhūcchandas* in this matter stands midway between the *Kavidarpaṇa* and the *Chandonuśāsana*, somewhat nearer to the former than the latter.

Now among the missing Varṇavṛttas those having from 1 to 7 letters per line could not have occupied more than one side altogether. Corresponding to the remaining classes upto to the Rucirā variety of the Atijagatī class, the *Kavidarpaṇa* has 47 metres, the *Vṛttaratnākara* has 59. Accordingly SC. could not have treated more than 90 or 100 metres at the most. Counting six metres per side, the space occupied by these metres would come to about 16 sides or 8 folios. Taking into consideration the space devoted to the introductory matter and to the treatment of the metres containing from 1 to 7 letters per line, we can quite reasonably conclude that the treatment of the missing Varṇavṛttas from the Uktā to the Praharṣiṇī or the Mattamayūra variety of the Atijagatī class, could not have occupied a space of more than nine or ten folios of SC.

This conclusion is supported by another consideration too. In any treatment of the Varṇavṛttas the space occupied by the first 13 classes of metres cannot be possibly more than about half of the space occupied by the rest of the classes down to the Utkṛti, along with the Daṇḍakas, the Ardhasamā Vṛttas and the Viśama Vṛttas. Now this latter portion in SC. occupies 22 folios (from 23 to 44). Hence the missing Varṇavṛttas could not have occupied 10 or 11 folios at the most.

If the missing Varṇavṛttas were contained in ten of the missing folios only, what were the remaining twelve folios devoted to? Let us consider the matter. The Āryā, Galitaka and Khaṇḍjaka Prakāraṇas of the fourth chapter of the *Chandonuśāsana* deal with some 85 different metres. Making allowance for the greater elaboration and the compilatory character of the *Chandonuśāsana*, we can assume that the corresponding number of the metres of these classes, if treated by Svayambhū, would be in the vicinity of 70. Counting even as three metres per side on an average, these 70 metres can

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, 51-60.

occupy a space of some 24 sides or 12 folios. Thus of the missing 22 folios of SC., about 10 dealt with from the Uktā to the Jagatī and part of the Atijagatī classes of the Varṇavṛttas, while the twelve folios preceding them could have well contained the metres of the Āryā, Galitaka and Khānjaka classes.

Fortunately there are some positive indications¹ to believe that Svayambhū did treat the genuine Pk. metres. In the commentary² on the fourth stanza (īsi cumbiāṁ etc.) Act I of the *Abhijñāna-śākuntala*, Rāghavabhaṭṭa, while explaining the metre of the stanza makes the following remarks:

iyam ca Gīti. Tallakṣaṇam Śambhu — 'cāccaravadha-addhe udāsthaddhammi na visame masta guru sattaddha Gī-addhe'. Atra pūrvārdhe pūrvayor īmkāra-hīmkārayor laghutvaṁ jñeyam. tad uktaṁ tatraiva — 'iha ārabindu-juāe osuddhā-pā vasāṇam milahu' iti.

Here two quotations are given by Rāghavabhaṭṭa. The first is hopelessly corrupt. Excepting the last two syllables *Gī* all the rest of the text of that quotation is printed in one mass without any word division in the original. It is not possible to make out from this the original wording or sense, but it is given with the express statement that this is a definition of the metre *Gīti* quoted from one Śambhu. The second quotation too is somewhat corrupt. Its correct form is as under:

iha(i)-ārā bindu-juā, e-o suddhā paāvasāṇammi lahu.

In the commentary on *Śākuntala* V 16 also occurs, 'e-o suddhā paāvasāṇammi lahu'. These latter two quotations are given to support the metrically short character of final *īm* and *hīm* in a Pk. metre. It is clearly stated that the second quotation in the commentary on *Śākuntala* I 4 is taken from the same source (*tatraiva*) as the first i.e., from Śambhu according to the text as we have it. Now this second citation is obviously taken from the *Svayambhūcchandas* of Svayambhū wherein IV 2 reads:

i-hi-ārā bindu-juā paāvasāṇammi jaha huvanti lahu |
taha kattha-vi chanda-vasā kāavvā u-hu-ārā ||

and further IV 3 reads:

binṇi-vi e-o suddhā paāvasāṇammi jaha huvanti lahu || etc.

Rāghavabhaṭṭa has apparently combined SC. IV 2 and 3 in his citation. But there does not appear any reasonable doubt as to Rāghavabhaṭṭa's source. Two results follow from this: first, although the name of the authority is given as Śambhu, it is but a corruption of the correct name Svayambhū; second, Svayambhū had also to his credit the treatment of at least the Āryā class of Prakṛit metres.

Svayambhū and *Svayambhūcchandas* have been quoted by two other late metricians also in the incorrect forms *Śambhu* and *Śambhucchandas*. Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa in his commentary (1544 A.D.) on Kedārabhaṭṭa's *Vṛttaratnākara*³ mentions *Śambhucchandas* along with the *Prākṛtapaiṅgala* and *Cūdāmaṇi* as his sources for the information he supplies regarding Prakṛit metres⁴. His words are: *Prākṛtādiṣu prāyaḥ paridrṣṭāni chandānsi Prākṛtapaiṅgala-*

- (1) Bhayani, H.C., 'Svayambhū and the Prakṛit Metres', BV, n.s. 8, 9-10, Sept.-Oct. 1946. 137-138. The view expressed in that note has been revised here on discovering fresh evidence.
- (2) Published along with Godbole and Parab's edition of the '*Śākuntala*', Bombay 1889.
- (3) Parab. 1902, 68.
- (4) Though he states that he had examined the above three works, in the portion that follows all the quotations are from the *Prākṛta-paiṅgala*.

Śambhucchandasa- Cūḍāmaṇyādi-grantha- paryālocanayā vyutpitsavyutpattyartham asmābhir ucyante.

Similarly the *Chandomañjarī*¹ of Gaṅgādāsa Kavi thrice quotes Śambhu: The metres Bhujagaśisubhrtā, Mañjubhāṣiṇī and Ṛsabha-gajavilasita are given by Śambhu, according to Gaṅgādāsa Kavi, under the respective names of Bhujagaśisusrtā, Sunandinī and Gajaturagavilasita. If we refer to SC., we find that the first of these three metres could have been in that portion of SC. which is lost and hence we are not in a position to ascertain what was the name given by Svayambhū to the Bhujagaśisubhrtā. The Mañjubhāṣiṇī is given as *Ṇandinī* by Svayambhū (S.C. I. 3-4), which designation is very near to *Sunandinī*, and the Ṛsabha-gajavilasita is given as *Gaavaravilasita* (i.e. *Gajavaravilasitaka*) at SC. I. 47-48, which is comparable to *Gajaturagavilasita* cited by Gaṅgādāsa Kavi. This makes it probable that the authority quoted by the latter under the name Śambhu is nobody else than Svayambhū, the author of SC. It is like that both Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and Gaṅgādāsa Kavi knew SC. at second hand. Moreover by their time the names of ancient metrical authorities like Svayambhū had become half-legendary and nobody bothered much about their correct form. Under the circumstances, Svayambhū is transformed into Śambhu and Sevala or Saitava (whose opinion on Yati is quoted by Svayambhū, who is known as an ancient metrical authority to Hemacandra and the *Kavidarpaṇa* and whose opinion on the name of the metre commonly known as *Vasantatilakā* is quoted by most of the Sanskrit metricians) undergoes metamorphosis as *Śveta*². Hence it is not difficult to explain how *Svayambhū* was cited as *Śambhu* by Rāghavabhaṭṭa, Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa and Gaṅgādāsa Kavi.

All these considerations lead us to believe that the lost portion of SC. contained a section on pure Prakrit metres dealing with the Āryā, Galitaka, Khaṇjaka etc. that preceded the section on the Varnavṛttas.

The Chandaśśekhara and SC.

Velankar has published³ the fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājaśekhara Kavi, who most probably flourished in the first quarter of the eleventh century. This is the only available portion of the text, the portion of the Ms. dealing with the Sk. and Pk. metres being at present untraceable. If we compare this fifth chapter of the *Chandaśśekhara* with SC. IV-VIII, we can see at the first glance that the former is little more than a Sk. translation of SC. IV-VIII. The slight difference in the arrangement, order of treatment and names of the metres indicates that Rājaśekhara Kavi had occasionally consulted other sources also. The earlier portion being lost, we do not know if Rājaśekhara Kavi admitted his debt to Svayambhū. That portion could have also thrown some indirect light on the real Pk. metres of SC.

The minor details with regards to which *Chandaśśekhara* deviates from SC. are shared by the *Chandonuśāsana* also. This shows that Hemacandra has used both, SC. as well as the *Chandaśśekhara*.

(1) Parab, 1902, 108, 114, 119.

(2) See the following quotation from the *Chandogovindā* of his Guru Bhaṭṭa Puruṣottama given by Gaṅgādāsa Kavi: Śveta-Māṇḍavya-mukhyāstu, necchanti munayo yatiṃ: *Chandomañjarī*, p. 105.

(3) Velankar, 1946, 1-14.

The Lost Works

The *Suddhayacariya*.

The colophon stanza¹ at the beginning of the 100. Sandhi of RC. is, according to our interpretation, from Svayambhū's pen. It mentions *Suddhayacariya* and *Paūmacariya* as the two works written by Svayambhū before the *Ritṭhañemicariu*. Premi suggests² that *Suddhayacariu* is a scribal error for *Suvvayacariu* and this latter is nothing but a qualification of *Paūmacariu* mentioned just before in the same line, because Padma and Lakṣmana according to the Jain mythology flourished during the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. But the force of *ca* in the words *suddhayacariyam ca* of the stanza in question makes this interpretation untenable. Two, not one, works are clearly intended. Now we actually know, of course in name only, of a later composition, possibly in Apabhraṃśa, called *Suddhaya-vīra-kahā* written by one Mahākavi Devadatta³, who is significantly compared by his son Vīra with Svayambhū and Puṣpadanta. Thus there is nothing against our believing that Svayambhū composed the poem called *Suddhayacariya*. This poem was probably in Apabhraṃśa, since we do not know of any Pk. work by Svayambhū and the absence in SC. of quotations from his own works is not without some meaning.

The *Siri-Paṇcamīkahā*.

In one⁴ of the Praśasti stanzas discussed below Tribhuvana declares that he had composed the highly wonderful *Paṇcamīcariu* without having tasted (i.e. independently of) the matter or style of Caturmukha or Svayambhū. In another place⁵ he says: Had Tribhuvana Svayambhū not been the younger son of 'the crest-jewel of metrics' (? i.e. Svayambhū) who would have 'repaired' (*saṃāreu*, i.e., redacted) *Siri-Paṇcamī* the poem composed in the *Paddhaḍiā*?

These remarks imply that not only Tribhuvana himself had written a *Paṇcamīcariu*, but Svayambhū also had composed a poem in the *Paddhaḍiā* metres called *Siri-paṇcamī-kahā*, dealing with the *māhātmya* of the *Jñānanañcamī* or *Śrutapaṇcamī* similar to, say, the *Bhāvisattakaha* of Dhanapāla.

Due to reasons unknown to us this poem was considered incomplete or defective in some way by Tribhuvana and hence he worked it over.

Other works.

In the very beginning of PC., while introducing himself, Svayambhū calls himself *Kavirāja*⁶. This shows that at the time

(1) Appendix II, stanza 65, For its discussion see Section 5.

(2) Premi, 1942. 378 footnote.

(3) "(वीर) कविने अपने पिता महाकवि देवदत्तकी चार कृतियोंका उल्लेख किया है। इनमेंसे प्रथम 'वरांगचरित' तो पद्धडियाबंध कहा गया है, शेष 'सुइहयवीर कहा', 'सा(?) न्तिचच्चरिया' और 'अंवादेवीरास' भी अपभ्रंशकी रचनाएं हो सकती हैं। एक संधिके आदिपद्यमें कविने कहा है कि जब स्वयंभुका जन्म हुआ तब एक कवि हुए, पुष्पदन्तके होने से दो और देवदत्तके होने से तीन।" Jain, 1946, 120.

(4) Appendix I, stanza 45.

(5) Appendix I stanza 47.

(6) *buddhie avagāhiya kairaeṣa* PC. 1 2 9b.

of composing PC. Svayambhū had already earned the title of *Kavirāja*. Such an eminent literary status could be won only when one has got several important poetical works to his credit. So before PC., Svayambhū must have composed at least two, possibly more, poetical works. Were the *Siri-pañcamī-kahā* and the *Suddhaya-cariya* written before PC.? We have no means to ascertain this or to decide whether there was any other work or works of Svayambhū over and above these two written before PC.

The Praśasti stanza 4 given in Appendix I, tells us that the intoxicated elephant in the form of Apabhramśa roams at will only so long as the goad in the form of Svayambhū's grammar does not strike on its head. Further stanza 5 given there states: Victorious be the Svayambhū-lion, having correct words as his terrible fangs, fierce to look at on account of claws in the form of metres and figures, and having grammar as his wealth of main. On the strength of these stanzas Jain and Premi suppose¹ that Svayambhū had also written a grammar, possibly an Apabhramśa grammar. Jain is even inclined to credit him with the authorship of a work on rhetorics and another on lexicography. But the references are too general and vague to permit even any tentative conclusions in this matter. They may be nothing more than tributes paid to Svayambhū for his proficiency in various śāstras like Vyākaraṇa, Ālankāra, Kośa etc., that is evident from his poetic works. Tribhuvana describes² himself also metaphorically as a choice bull (*dhavala*) having grammar as his strong shoulders, scriptures as limbs, logic as his terrible feet and carrying the load of poetry to the Jina-Tirtha.

The other references to Svayambhū's grammar and rhetorics pointed out by Jain are admittedly of a mythological or doubtful character and hence without any probative value.

Svayambhū's achievements.

Svayambhū should be counted among those fortunate writers who achieved during their life-time recognition and literary fame that was amplified by subsequent generations. He was well-known as Kavirāja during his times and his son Tribhuvana never tires of speaking in glowing terms about his father. The Praśasti stanzas found in the beginning and end of some MSS. of PC., are most probably by Tribhuvana and they obviously give expression to the contemporary literary appraisal of Svayambhū. His name was spoken along with Caturmukha and Bhadra (or Dantibhandra), celebrated names in the field of Apabhramśa letters. He is even said to have excelled them. Especially Svayambhū's description of water-sports (*jalakrīḍā*) in PC. (Sandhi 14) was acknowledged as a masterpiece worth mentioning along side the *Gograha-kathā* of Caturmukha and the *Matsyavedha* of Bhadra. Whether you talk of the beauty of ideas or of expressions, whether you weigh knowledge of rhetorics, proficiency in Ap. grammar or skill in handling varied metres, Svayambhū is recognised as an all-round master³.

That the encomiums showered upon his father by Tribhuvana were not merely an expression of filial affection is borne out by the appreciations of many later poets and authors who are never sparing in their praise of Svayambhū. Puṣpadanta, who along with Caturmukha and Svayambhū constitutes the big trio of Apabhramśa

(1) Jain, 1936, 74-75; 1946, 113; Premi, 1942, 385-86.

(2) Appendix I, stanza 34.

(3) Appendix I, stanzas 1-6.

poetry, mentions¹ him besides Caturmukha, Harṣa and Bāṇa and speaks reverently of him as a great Ācārya surrounded by thousands of friends and relatives² Hariṣeṇa in his *Dhammaparikkhā* (A.D. 987) raises Svayambhū to the pedestal of a god and praises his knowledge of mundane and supramundane narratives. Kanakāmara, the author of *Karakaṇḍucariu* (11th century) remembers³ him as one possessing a comprehensive mind (*visāla-cittu*). Hemacandra (1089-1172) considers⁴ him as an important metrical authority like Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saitava and Jayadeva and borrows several passages verbatim from the *Svayambhūcchandās*. Several other poets and writers who refer to Svayambhū as a great poet and an authority are mentioned below:

Author	Work	Date
Nayanandi ⁵	Sayalavihivihāṇa (in Ap.)	11th Cent.
Vira ⁶	Jambūsāmicariu („)	1020 A.D.
Śricandra ⁷	Rayanakaraṇḍu („)	1064 A.D.
—	Kavidarpaṇachandovṛtti ⁸	13th Cent.
Dhanapāla ¹⁰	Bāhubalicariu (in Ap.)	1398 A.D.
Simhasena alias Raḍḍhu ¹¹	Mehesaracariu („)	15th Cent.
Nārāyaṇabhaṭṭa	Com. on Vṛttaratnākara ¹²	1544 A.D.
Cintāmaṇimiśra	Vāṇmayaviveka ¹³	16th Cent.
Rāghavabhaṭṭa	Com. on Śākuntala	
Gaṅgādāsakavi	Chandomañjari ¹⁴	

Among the later writers, Rājāśekhara Kavi appears to be the most indebted to Svayambhū. For, as pointed out earlier (pp. 46-47) the Ap. section of his *Chandaśśekhara* is but a Sanskrit recast

- (1) Caumuhu Sayambhu Siri-Harisu Doṇu.
n'āloiū kai Īsāṇu Vāṇu/ *Mahāpurāṇa* 1 1 5.
- (2) Kairāu sayambhu mahāyariu.
so sayāṇa-sahāsaḥim pariariu./ *Mahāpurāṇa* 69 1 7.
Is this an echo of Svayambhu's own words
kai atthi aneya bhaya-bhariya je suyaṇa-sahāseḥim-āyariya/ (PC. 23 1 5)?
In the gloss on the word Sayambhu in the above line cited from the
Mahāpurāṇa is quoted *dihara-samāsa-nālaṇ*, etc., the second introduc-
tory stanza of PC. Tribuvana too gives us to understand that Svayam-
bhū had numerous pupils.
- (3) Caumuhu kavva-virayaṇi Savambhu vi,
Pupphayantu aṇṇāṇu nūsumbhivi/
jo sayambhu so deu pāhāṇau,
aha kaha-loṇāloṇa-viyāṇau/
Kaslival, 1950, 108; Premi, 1942, 371, n. 4.
- (4) Jain, *Karakaṇḍucariu*, 1934.
- (5) *Chandonuśāṇa*, p. 14 a, 16: Rambheti *Svayambhūh*. For the borrowings
see further below.
- (6) Bhammaha Bhārahi Bharahu vi mahantu,
Caūmuhu Sayambhu kai Pupphayantu/Kaslival, 1950, 287.
- (7) rasa-bhāvahim rañjiya viusa-jaṇu,
so muyavi Sayambhu aṇṇu kavaṇu/Jain, 1935, 75; Kaslival, 1950, 100.
- (8) Caūmuhu caūmuhu va pasiddhu bhāi,
kairāya-Sayambhu sayambhu ṇāi/
taha Pupphayantu nimukka-dāsu,
vaṇṇijjai kim suyaeva-kosu/Kaslival, 1950, 165.
- (9) Velankar, *Kavidarpaṇam*, 61; it quotes SC I 144.
- (10) vara Paūmacariu kiu sukai-seḍhi,
iya avara jāya dhara-valaya-viḍhi/
Caumuhu Doṇu Sayambhu-kai,
Pupphayantu puṇu Viru bhaṇu//Kaslival, 1950, 142.
- (11) Jain, 1935, 75.
- (12) Parab, 1902, 68.
- (13) Kar, 2, 299.
- (14) Parab, 1902, 108, 114, 119.

of the first four out of the five chapters in SC. dealing with the Apabhramśa metres. Puṣpadanta, Dhanapāla, Rājaśekhara and Hemacandra are typical of the poets and writers that are more or less influenced by Svayambhū's works.

And because of his high achievements in the domain of Apabhramśa literature, it was but natural that Svayambhū exercised considerable influence over the subsequent literary efforts in Apabhramśa. Especially for the epic poets coming after Svayambhū, it was not quite easy to compose with a mind freed completely from the impressions of Svayambhū's voluminous epics. These considerations are clearly borne out by the close similarity of several passages from the *Paīmacariu* on one hand and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta and the *Bhavisattakaha* of Dhanapāla on the other.

S v a y a m b h ū a n d P u ṣ p a d a n t a

For a poet of Puṣpadanta's literary talent and learning it would not require much effort to shake off the influence of his renowned predecessors in Apabhramśa poetry. The form, however, of the Apabhramśa epic, appears to have become by his time considerably stereotyped and the Purāṇic material which served for the subject-matter of the religious Apabhramśa epics hardly ever permitted variation of even small details¹. The picture was completed by the fact that Apabhramśa poetic diction was becoming increasingly conventionalized. This tended to fix up a somewhat rigid norm for language and style, though sporadic influx from the spoken vernaculars exerted to some extent a rejuvenating influence. These considerations would account for numerous verbal borrowings on the part of Puṣpadanta from Svayambhū's *Paīmacariu*. These are found mostly in the beginning portion of the *Mahāpurāṇa* since that portion along with the section dealing with the Rāmāyaṇa (Sandhis 69-79) share common subject-matter with the *Paīmacariu*. Of course I have not examined the whole of the *Mahāpurāṇa* from this point of view and we cannot rule out the probability of finding traces of Svayambhū's influence in other parts also of that work. Nevertheless, it is likely to be negligible on account of difference in subject-matters.

The parallelisms in wording, matter, rhyming, etc., between PC. (and other works of Svayambhū) and the *Mahāpurāṇa* are given below:

PC.	MP.
१. तिहुअण-लगण-खम्भु । १ १ १	१. जग-लगण-खम्भु । ३ ६ १४ लगण-खम्भु । ५ १९ ६
२. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति, पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलइँ पियन्ति ॥ १ ४ ८	२. जहिँ दक्खा-मण्डव-यलि सुयन्ति, पहि पन्थिय दक्खा-रसु पियन्ति ॥ ८ १२ १२
३. तहिँ तं पट्टण रायगिहु, घण-कणय-समिद्ध । णं पिहिविँणव-जोव्वणएँ, सिरेँ सेहह आइद्धउ ॥ १ ४ ९	३. तहिँ . . . णयह रायगिहु रिद्धउ । कुलमहिहर-थणहारिँ, वसुमइ-णारिँ, भूसणु णं आइद्धउ ॥ १ १२ १२-१३

(1) Compare Vaidya's remarks on this point in *Mahāpurāṇa* of puṣpadanta, Vol. II, 1940, Introduction, 11, 21.

४. हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु । १ ५ १ ४. णं मुत्तावलि-दन्तहिँ हसन्ति । etc.
etc. २० ६ ८
५. अणुहरइ पुणु वि जइ सो ज्जे तासु । १ ६ ८ ५. तासु सरिच्छउ तं जि भणिज्जइ ।
२८ १३ ५
६. चउसट्ठि-चामरुद्धामाणु । १ ७ ५ ६. चउसट्ठि-चमर-विज्जिज्जमाणु । १० ७ ४
७. देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १ ८ ३ ७. देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि । १० ६ १६
८. दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु,
किह आसण-संठिउ ।
तिहुअण-मत्थएँ सुह-णिगलएँ
णं मोक्खु परिदिठउ ॥ १ ८ १३ ८. संठिउ मन्दर-सिङ्गि ।
जिणु सासय-सोक्खु,
णावइ मोक्खु, थिउ तेलोक्कहु सीसे ।
३ १३ ९-१०
९. माणववेसें आइउ देविउ,
ससिंयणउ कन्दोट-दलच्छिउ,
सप्परिवारउ दुक्कउ तैत्तहँ,
सा मरुएवि भडारी जैत्तहँ ॥
१ १४ १-३ ९. छण-ससि मुहि । ३ १ ७
इन्दीवर-दीहर-णो नयउ । ३ १ १०
एयउ अण्णाउ, सुर-कण्णाउ,
वरिवि णि-कामिणि-वेसु ॥
आयाउ, सिरिमरुएविहि पासु ॥
३ २ ९-१०
१०. का वि विणोउ किं पि उप्पायइ,
पइइ पणच्चइ गायइ वायइ ॥ १ १४ ४ १०. क वि णच्चइ गायइ महर-सरु,
क वि पारम्भइ विणोउ अवरु ॥ ३ ४ ३
११. समुज्जलु दप्पणु ढोवइ । १ १४ ६ ११. चेलिउ उज्जलु ढोयइ । ३ ४ ७
१२. का वि किं पि अक्खाणउ अक्खइ ।
१ १४ ७ १२. अक्खाणउँ का वि किं पि कहइ । ३ ४ ५
१३. पहु-पङ्गाणएँ वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
१ १४ ९ १३. घर-प्रङ्गाणि वसु-हार वरिट्ठी ।
९ ११ ३
१४. जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिउ नेय-पिण्ड,
वोहन्तु भव्व-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥
मोहन्धार-विणास-यरु,
केवल-किरणायरु ।
उइउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु
सइँ भुवण-दिवाय ॥ १ १६ ८-९ १४. खर-किरणु,
तं मोहन्धार-विणास-यरु,
भव्व-यण-णल्लिण-वण-दिवसयरु ॥
३ ६ ६-७
जण-तम णिण्णासु । ३ ८ ९
उइउ जिणाहि-व-चन्दु । ३ ८ १०
१५. कण्ण-चमर-उड्डाविय-छप्पएँ । २ १ ७ १५. कण्ण-चमर-विणिवारिय-भिङ्गो ॥
३ ९ ११
- कण्ण-चमर-हय-महुयरउ । ३ ६ १
१६. लहु सक्केय-णयरि किय जक्खँ,
परियञ्चिय ति-वार सहसक्खँ ॥ २ २ ५ १६. अउज्झ, परियञ्चेवि ति-वार,
भणइ सुरिन्दु ॥ ३ १० १७-१८
१७. थोत्तइ पारद्धइ । २ ४ ६ १७. थोत्तइ पारद्धइ । ३ १८ ४
१८. कुण्डल-जुअलु इति आइज्झइ ।
सेहरु सीसें हारु वच्छत्थलेँ,
करे कडकण कडिसुत्तउ कडि-यलेँ ॥
२. ६ ३-४ १८. कण्णहिँ कुण्डलाइँ आइद्धइ ।
करि कडकणु गलि हारु विलम्बिउ,
सिरि सेहरु,
कडियलि, वद्धउ कडिसुत्तउ ॥
७ २१ १४-१६
१९. अरुहु वुत्तु पुणु कहोँ उवमिज्जहि । २ ६ ९ १९. कन्दप्पु जि पुणु कहु उवमिज्जइ । ५ १७ ३
- मिच्चु वुत्तु पुणु कहोँ उवमिज्जइ । ११ १० ८
२०. दुव्वल ढोरइ पडकेँ व खुत्तइ । २ ७ ३ २०. जर कसरा इव कइवि खुत्तइ ।
दुव्वल-ढोरिव पडकेँ,
पडिय ण उट्ठिवि सक्कइ । RC. 17 Ghattā ७ २० ३

२१. भुक्खा-मारें । २ ८ २ २१. भुक्खा-मारहु । ५ १९ ३
 २२. पुण्णाउस कोविकय णीलज्जण । २ ९ ५ २२. पुण्णाउस, णीलजस णडइ । ६ ४ ११
 २३. तं जि हूउ वइरायहो कारणु । २ १० ३ २३. ता होइ विरायहु कारणे । ६ ४ १२
 २४. चारु देव जं सई उम्भोहिउ । २ १० ४ २४. चारु चारु जं सई पडिबुद्धउ । ७ १९ १४
 २५. उवहिहिं णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ,
 णट्ठउ घम्मु सत्थु परिवाडिउ ॥
 णट्ठई दंसण-णाण-चरित्तई,
 दाण-झाण-संजम-सम्मत्तई ॥
 पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय,
 तिण्णि गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥
 २ १० ५-७ २५. सर-णिहि-समाहें पयडियउ,
 अट्ठारह कोडाकोडियउ ॥
 णट्ठाई घम्म-कम्मन्तरई,
 दंसण-णाणई चरियई वरई ॥
 आयारई पञ्च महव्वयई,
 अणुवय-गुणवय-सिक्खावयई ॥
 ६ ४ ५-७
२६. घोर-वीर-त्तव-चरणे । २ १२ ५ २६. घोर-वीर-त्तव-चरणे । ७ १४ ११
 २७. हो हो केण दिट्ठ परमपउ । २ १२ ६ २७. पर-लोय-कहाणी केण दिट्ठ । ८ ३ ११
 २८. जलई म डोहहो फलई म तोडहो । २ १३ ४ २८. मा लुणह तरं मा धुणह मरं ।
 ८ ४ २७-२९
२९. अण्णहुं देसु विहंज्जे वि दिण्णउ,
 अम्हहु कि पहु णिहाखिण्णउ ॥ २ १४ २ २९. णिय-सुयहें विहज्जिवि पुहइ देव,
 दिण्णी, अम्हहु दिण्णउ ण किणि ॥ ८ ५ ११-१२
 ३०. तहिं अवसरे,
 महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअण-णाहहो ॥ २ १६ १ ३०. एत्तहि महि-विहरन्तु जिणेसर । ९ १२ ३
 ३१. 'थाहु' भणन्तु । २ १६ ११ ३१. ठाह (ठाहु) भणिवि ९ ८ ७
 ठा भणिउ । ९ ९ ९
३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणे वि सेयंसहो,
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ किउ दिवसहो ॥ २ १७ ८ ३२. अक्खय-दाणु भणिउँ परमेत्ते,
 अक्खय-तइय णाउँ संजायउ ॥ ९ ११ ८-९
३३. अइपसण्ण-मुहयन्दहो । ३ २ ११ ३३. अइपसण्ण-मुहु । ९ ५ १३
३४. दह धय पउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण,
 गरुड-मराल वसह-वरवारण ॥
 एक्केक्कएँ धएँ अहिणव-छायहु.
 सउ अट्ठोत्तर चित्त-पडायहु ॥ ३ ४ ५-७ ३४. दह धय,
 माला-वत्थ-मोर-कमलज्जकहिं
 हंस-गरुड-हरि-विस-करि-चक्कहि ॥
 भूसिय-पडिधय-पह-पइरिक्कहु
 अट्ठोत्तर-सउ सउ एक्केक्कहु ९ २४ १०-१२
३५. तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिं,
 अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ तावहिं ॥ ३ ४ ८ ३५. एम देव संचल्लिय जावहिं,
 धणएँ समवसरणु किउ तावहिं ॥ ९ २० १४
- अमर-राउ संचल्लिउ जावेहिं,
 धणएँ किउ कञ्चणमउ तावेहिं,
 पट्ठणु ॥ २ २ १-२
३६. परिवड्ढिउ । ३ ६ १ ३६. परियड्ढिओ । ९ १७ १३
३७. वीयउ मन्दरु णाउँ समुट्ठिउ । ३ ६ ३७. णं आयउ वीयउ मन्दरु । ९ १७ १६
३८. ताव विणिग्गय दिव्व झुणि । ३ ११ १ ३८. ता णिग्गन्त-धीर-दिव्व-झुणि । १० ९ १
३९. जो जं मग्गइ तं तहो देइ । ३ १२ ५ ३९. जो जं मग्गइ तं तामु दिण्णु । ४ १९ १२
४०. सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं,
 भरहु अउज्झ पईसरइ ।
 णव-णिसियर-धारउ,
 चक्करयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ ४ १ ४०. उज्झहि भरहाहिउ पईसरइ,
 सट्ठिहिं वरिस-सहासहिं ॥
 णउ पईसरइ पुरवरे । १६ १ १९
 णिसिय-धारयं राइणो रहज्जं ॥ १६ २ १-२
४१. पईसरइ ण पट्ठणे चक्करयणु,
 जिह अवुहन्तरे सुकइ-वयणु ॥ ४ १ २ ४१. थक्कउ चक्कु ण पुरि परिसक्कइ,
 कुकइहि कव्वु व णउ चिम्मक्कइ ॥ १६ २ ३

४२. जइ सो कह वि वियट्टइ,
तो सहूँ खन्धावारें, एक-पहारें।
पइ मि देव दलवट्टइ ॥ ४ २ ९
४३. को तुहूँ को भरहु ण भेउ कौ वि । ४ ३ ६
४४. (a) परम-जिनेसरेण, जं किं पि
विहज्जे वि दिण्णु । ४ ४ १
(b) इमु मण्डलु,
आसि समप्पिउ वप्पे । ४ ४ ९
४५. कि वहिएण वराएँ, भडसंघाएँ । ४ ८ ९
४६. उवरिल्लियएँ, हेट्ठिठ दिट्ठि परज्जिय ।
४ ९ ९
४७. उज्झहेँ दणु-दुग्गेज्झहेँ । ४ १४ ९
४८. सो पहु मुअउ अवारें णिज्जइ
० ० ०
जिह सज्झाएँ एउ पडकय-वणु,
तिह जराएँ घाइज्जइ जोव्वणु ।
जीविउ जमेँण सरीरु हुआसे,
सत्तई कालें रिद्धि विणासेँ ॥ ५ २ ५-७
४९. आयएँ लच्छिएँ वहु जुज्झाविय
पाहुणया इव वहु वोलाविय । ५ १३ ८
५०. जो जो को-इ जुवाणु, तासु तासु कुल-उत्ती ॥
मेइणि छेच्छइ जेम, कवणें णरेँण भुत्ती ॥
५ १३ ९
५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहें । ५ ७ ११
५२. (a) महु-पिड्ढगल-लोयणु । ११ ४ ४
(b) चाववंसु । ११ ४ ८
५३. जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ सोहिल्ला,
ते जि णाई थण अद्दुम्मिल्ला ॥ १४ ३ ६
५४. णउ वइसणउ ण वड्डउ जीवणु,
ण करेवउ कयावि णिट्ठीवणु ॥
पाय-पसारणु हत्थिफालणु,
उच्चावणु समुच्च-णिहालणु ॥
हसणु भसणु पर-आसण-पेल्लणु,
गत्त-भड्ढु मुह-जम्भा-मेल्लणु ॥
णउ णियडेण दूरे वइसेवउ,
रत्त-विरत्त-चित्तु जाणेवउ ॥
४२. जइ रणि कह वि वियम्भइ,
तो सहूँ चक्केँ सहूँ साहणेँण,
पइ मि णरिन्द णिसुम्भइ ॥ १६ ५ १२-१३
४३. को तुहूँ भरहु कवणु किर
वुच्चइ । १६ १६ ४
४४. (a) जं दिण्णं महेसिणा....णयर-वेस-
मेत्तं । १६ १९ १
(b) तहु मेइणि महु पोयणणयर
आइजिणिन्दें दिण्णउँ । १६ १९ ११
४५. कि किड्ढकर-णियरें मारिएण,
किर काई वराएँ दण्डिएण । १७ ९ ९-१०
४६. हेट्ठिठ दिट्ठि उवरिल्लियाइ, णिज्जिय
१७ ११ ५
४७. अउज्झहि वइरि-दुसज्झहि
(V. I. दुग्गेज्झहि) ७ २६ २५
अउज्झ परम (V. I. पर-) दुग्गेज्झ ।
३ १० १७
४८. सो मुउ घर-दारण ण णिज्जइ
० ० ०
तणु लायणु वणु खणि खिज्जइ,
कालालि मयरन्दु व पिज्जइ ॥ १९ ११ २
४९. एयइ वसुमइ-धुत्तियइ,
वोलाविय के के णउ णिवइ । १५ ६ ३-४
मई पइ जेहा वहु वहाविय,
पुहइइ पुहइ-पाल वोलाविय ॥ १८ २ २
ताएँ भुत्त चिर, पुत्तें सहूँ सुहूँ अच्छइ ।
वसुमइ-झेन्दुलिय, जगि केण-वि
समउ ण गच्छइ । १५ ६ १४-१५
महि-पुण्णालि व केण ण भुत्ती ।
१८ १ ७
५१. पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेह ९ ५ १४
५२. (a) णयणेहिँ महु-पिड्ढगलो । ९ १७ ६
(b) चाववंसो । ९ १७ १०
५३. काहि वि दिट्ठउ पयडु थणत्थलु,
णाई णिरड्ढा-कुम्भि-कुम्भत्थलु ॥
२ १ १४
५४. पहु-अगइ सेवा-दूसणउँ,
णिट्ठीवणु जिम्भणु पहसणउँ ॥
कम-कम्पणु अद्दुणिहालणउँ,
हिक्कारसु भउँहा-चालणउँ ॥
खासणु घम्मिल्लामेल्लणउँ,
कर-मोडि परासण-पेल्लणउँ ॥
अवट्ठम्भणु दप्पण-दंसणउँ,
अइजम्पणु सगुण-पसंसणउँ ॥

अगल-पच्छल परिहरि एवी,
जिह तूसइ तिह सेव करेवी ॥

८१ ११ ५-९

आयई लहुयाई न कारणई,
फिट जीवण-पायपसारणई ॥
कहर-मोडण-जिम्भामेलणई ॥
कन्तेकहण-परासण-पेल्लणई ॥
अवहउर-रूप-णिहालणई,
उायसियई हत्युप्फालणई ॥
अई सव्वई वञ्चेवाई,
इन्दियई पञ्च खञ्चेवाई ॥

RC. २८ १ ७-१०

सवियासु काय-णियच्छणउँ,
इट्ठागम-देव-दुगुञ्छणउँ ॥

संकेय-वयण-अवयारणउँ,
पर-णिन्दणु पाय-पसारणउँ ॥
अवरु वि जं विणएं विरहियउँ,
तं म करह गुरुयण-गरहियउँ ॥

६ २ ४-१०

५५. मे हरिअम्माहीप (र) ऐण,
परिय दइ हल्लर णाह ॥
गोउलें पई अवइण्णएण
हउँ हूइय जि सणाह ॥ RC. 5 1 Ghattā

५५. परियन्दइ अम्माहीरण ॥
हो हल्लर जो जो सुहुं सुअहि,
पई पणवन्तउ भूयणु ॥
४ ४ १३-१४

Besides there are several passages which have common contents and descriptive patterns in PC. and MP. For instance,

- (1) The passage describing various services rendered to Marudevi by Śrī, Hri, etc., in PC. gives the details in a sequence of lines each beginning with *kā vi* (1 14 5-8). The corresponding passage in MP. (3 4 1-7) also gives similar details with a sequence of lines each beginning with *ka vi*.
- (2) The passage in PC. describing the activities of the gods celebrating the ceremonial bath of newly-born Rṣabha has a sequence of lines each beginning with *kehi mi* (PC. 2 4 2-8). The corresponding passage in MP. has similar details and a sequence of lines mostly beginning with *keṇa vi* (MP. 3 18 1-6).
- (3) The contents and pattern of PC. 4 1 and MP. 16 3 describing how the triumphant Cakra did not enter Ayodhyā are closely similar. The sentences in PC giving the similes begin with *jiha* and those in MP. end with *va*.
- (4) Compare the following passages from the *Svayambhūchandas* and the *Mahāpurāṇa*:

जिण-णामें मअगल मुअइ दप्पु,
केसरि वस होइ ण डसइ सप्पु ॥
जिण-णामें ण डहइ धअघअन्त,
हुअवह जाला-सअ-पज्जलन्त ॥
जिण णामें जलणिहि देइ थाहु,
आरण्णे वण्णु ण वधइ वाहु ॥
जिण-णामें भव-सअ-संखलाई,
दुट्टन्ति होन्ति खणे मोक्कलाई ॥
जिण-णामें पीडइ गहु ण को वि,
दुम्मइ-पिसाउ ओसरइ सो-वि
जिण-णाम-पवित्तें, दिवसुवन्तें

तुह णामें णउ भक्खइ अहि वि ॥
तुह णामें णासइ मत्त-करि,
कमु देंतु वि थक्कइ णरहु हरि ॥
तुह णामें हुयवहु णउ डहइ,
पर-वलु गय-पहरणु भउ बहइ ॥
तुह णामें संतोसिय-खलउ
तुट्टेवि जंति पय-संखलउ ॥
तुह णामें सायरि तरइ णरु,
ओसरइ कोह-कंदप्प-जरु ॥
तुह णामें केवल-किरण-रवि
णीरोय होति रोयाउर वि ॥
पूरंति मणोरह, गह साणुगह,

पाउ असेसु वि छज्जइ ॥
जं जं मणो भावइ, तं सुह पावइ
दीणु ण कासु वि किज्जइ ॥
(स्व. छं. ८—४१, ४२, ४३, ४५)

होति देव पइ दिइइ ॥

(म. पृ. १९ ८ ७—१२, १४).

Lastly, we find several rhymes common between PC. and MP. used in the same context. With the common mythological subject-matter allowing little variation even in details, and with the style and diction becoming increasingly standardized it is natural that we find numerous rhymes (over and above ideas, phrases and stylistic devices) common between such epics as PC. and MP. The following few examples have been gleaned from the two works.

PC.

१. देवाहिदेव ।
किय-णाग-णरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ १ ९ २.
२. सुविणावलि. . . . मरुदेविणं दीसइ
णराहिवहो. . . . सीसइ ॥ १ १५ ९.
३. जसु मेरु महागिरि ण्हवण-वीढु
. . . . महिहर-खम्भ-गीढु ॥ १ १६ २.
४. ०सारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ ६ १.
५. मङ्गलगारउ — भडारउ ॥ २ १.
६. पेक्खणाई पारद्धाई
०तोरणई णिवद्धाई ॥ ३ ६ ३.
७. तं णिसुणे वि भय-भीसें
वाहुवलीसें ॥ ४ ३ ९.
८. मण्डलु—०चित्ति-फलु ॥ ४ ४ ९.

MP.

१. कय-सुर-णर-खयर-सेव
. . . . देव ॥ ४ ८ ३.
२. मुद्ध. . . सिविणइ जं. . . दिट्ठु
पच्चूहे. . . रायहु तं. सिट्ठु ॥ ३ ५ ३३-३४
३. जो सुरगिरि सो तहु ण्हवण-वीढु
जं महिमण्डलु तं तेण गीढु ॥ ४ ३ ५.
४. ०सारियहे—भडारियहे ॥ ३ ६ १.
५. संपयगारउ — भडारउ ॥ ६ १.
६. थोत्तई पारद्धाई
तोरणई णिवद्धाई ॥ ३ १८ ४.
७. तं णिसुणेपिणु वाहुवलीसें
भू-भङ्ग-भीसें ॥ १६ १८ १४.
८. मण्डलु—चित्ति-फलु ॥ ५ १२ ७.

Svayambhū and Dhanapāla

The beginning of the *Bhavisattakaha* of *Dhanapāla* (probably 10th Cent. A.D. Ed. Jacobi, 1918, Dalal-Gune, 1923) also appears clearly to have been modelled after the beginning of *Svayambhū's Paumacariu*, as can be established from the following verbal correspondences collected from the relevant portions of these two works.

Paumacariu

१. पणवेप्पिणु १ १ २
२. संसारसमुद्दत्तारहो १ १ २
३. दुज्जयकन्दप्पदप्पहरहो १ १ ३
४. परमेठि १ १ १
५. भवियायणसउणकप्पतरुहो १ १ ९
६. तइलोककमहारिसिकुलहरहो १ १ १७
७. इय चउवीस वि परम जिण। पणवेप्पिणु भावें ॥
पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि । रामायण-कावें ॥
१ १ २०
८. णिम्मलपुण्णपवित्तकह १ २ १२
९. ०पवित्तकहकित्तणु १ २ १२
१०. वुहयण १ ३ १

Bhavisattakaha

१. पणविप्पिणु १ १ ३
२. संसारसमुद्दत्तरणसेउ १ १ ७
३. कन्दप्पदप्पदलणेक्कमल्लु १ १ ६
४. परमिडि १ १ १०
५. भव्वयणवयणपंकयपयंगु १ १ ४
६. पवरमहासिरिकुलहरहो १ १ ११
७. सो हियइ धरेवि । परममहासिरिकुलहरहो ॥
वित्थारमि लोइ । कित्तणु भविसणराहि-
वहो ॥ १ १ १२
८. णिम्मल पुण्ण पवित्त कह १ ४ ९
९. कित्तणु भविसणराहिवहो १ १ १२
१०. वुहयण १ २ २

११. एह सज्जणलोयहोँ किउ विणउ १ ३ १२ ११. इह सज्जणलोयहोँ विणउ सिट्ठु १ ३
 १२. अवहत्थेवि खलयणु १ ४ १ १२. अच्छउ खलयणु १ ४ १
 १३. गणहरदेवाँहिँ दिट्ठ १ २ ६ १३. गणहरिण दिट्ठ १ ४ २
 १४. थिउ विउलमहीहरेँ वद्धमाणु १ ७ ६ १४. विउलइरि परिट्ठिउ वद्धमाणु १ ४ ६
 १५. समसरणु वि जसु जोयणपमाणु १ ७ ६ १५. जसु समवसरणु जोयणपमाणु १ ४ ६
 १६. जहिँ पक्ककलमेँ १ ४ २ १६. परिपक्ककलमि १ ५ ३
 १७. The story begins with the description of the मगधदेश, most of the lines beginning with जहिँ, १ ४ १७. The story begins with the description of the कुरुजाङ्गलदेश, most of the lines beginning with जहिँ, १ ५
 १८. पुणु पंथिय रससलिलइँ पियंति १ ४ ८ १८. पुंङ्कुच्छुरसइँ लीलइँ पियंति १ ५ १०
 १९. तहिँतं पट्टणु रायगिहु, धणकणयसमिद्धउ।। १९. तहिँ गयउरु गाउँ। पट्टणु जणजणियच्छ-रिउ ॥
 गं पुइहएँ १ ४ ९ गं गमणु १ ५ ११-१२
 २०. गं सगखण्डु अवयरे वि थिउ ९ १३ ६ २०. गं गयणु मुएवि । सगखण्डु महि अवयरिउ जहिँ १ ५ १२
 २१. गं पिहिविएँ णवजोँवणएँ। सिरेँ सेहरु आइद्धउ।। २१. जं पुइइहि मंडणु गं पसत्थु १ ६ १
 २२. The patterns of PC. 1 14 4-8 and Bh. 1 10 9-13 are quite similar.
 २३. जक्खकहमेँण १ १४ ८ २३. जक्खकहमथवकु १ १० १३
 २४. णउ सामणु णरु ९ ५ ५ २४. सावन्नु एहु णउ दीसइ २ ३ ५
 एहु कोवि सामन्नु न दीसइ २ १४ २
 २५. आलावेण वि संसउ १ १४ ४ २५. आलावणि संसउ २ ४ ६
 २६. उप्पाइउ भंतिउ १ १० १ २६. उप्पाइय केण वि भंति २ ७ १०
 २७. णीसइउ ह्यउ किडकिणीउ २७. सोहइ रणझणन्तु किडकिणिरउ ।
 घघरयहिँ घघव-घोसु चत्तु १३ १ ६-७ घघवन्तु घघरयमहारउ १ ४ ३

These correspondences are sufficiently striking to warrant the conclusion that at the time of composing the first few *Kaḍavakas* of his *Bhavisattakaha* Dhanapāla had before him the beginning portion of Svayambhū's *Paṇimacariu*.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra

In the field of Apabhraṃśa prosody also Svayambhū had exerted considerable influence. Hemacandra has naturally profited much by Svayambhū's work on Pk. and Ap. metres. More than sufficient proofs are there to show the eclectic and exhaustive character of Hemacandra's treatise on prosody, the *Chandonuśāsana*. It is therefore quite reasonable to expect Hemacandra to have made generous use of the works of such eminent metrical authorities as Bharata, Kāśyapa, Piṅgala, Saitava and Jayadeva, and we actually find these names cited several times in Ch. Svayambhū is also found quoted along with these great names. This indicates that by the times of Hemacandra, Svayambhū had come to be recognised as an eminent metrist.

We have seen that Rājasekhara Kavi had made a Sk. rendering of at least the Ap. section of SC. Hemacandra appears to have utilised SC. directly as also through the *Chandaśśekhara* of Rājasekhara.

Firstly, when there obtains a difference of names regarding any of the metres treated, Hemacandra records it, at times along with the name of the authority. In this manner at the end of the definition and illustration stanza of the Meghavisphūrjitā, we read: *Rambheti Svayambhūh* (Ch. 14 a, l. 16). If we refer to SC. we find that it defines at I 102 under the name Rambhā that very metre which is called Meghavisphūrjitā. Similarly after treating the Vasanta (na-na-ta-ta-ga-ga; Ch. II 224), Hemacandra remarks *Nandimukhity eke*. SC. 1 11-12 define and illustrate this metre under the designation Nandimuhī. Ch. II 28 8 deals with the Vamśapatrapatita (bha-ra-na-bha-na-la-ga) and at the end it is observed: *Vamśādalam ity anye*. SC. I 61-62 define and illustrate the metre Vamśaala and at the end there is a note: *ko vi a Vamśavattalāliam ti pabhanai*, while in the next stanza (1 64) which is given to illustrate this, there occurs the word *Vamśavattavaḍiam* in the fourth line.

Secondly, at several places Hemacandra has borrowed, verbally or with modifications or in its Sk. garb metrical rules and definitions from SC. without quoting the source or at times even without giving any indication that the statement in question is not original.

Compare the following:

- (1) छन्वीसक्खरअहिअं जं दीसइ किपि रुवअं दीहं ।
तं दण्डअंतिभण्णइ पिपीडिआइं पमोत्तूण ॥
यत्किञ्चित् दृश्यते छन्दः षड्विंशत्यक्षराधिकम् ।
शेषजात्यादिकं मुक्त्वा तत्सर्वं दण्डकं विदुः ॥ Ch. 18a, l. 17.

- (2) धवलणिहेण अ पुरिसो वणिज्जइ जेण तेण सा धवला ।
धवलो वि होइ ति विहो अट्ठपओ छप्पओ चउप्पाओ ॥ SC. IV 36.

= Ch. V 32 (1), preceded by *yadāha* and with the better variants, *supuriso* and so *dhavalo*.

- (3) गुरुओ न्चिअ एकलहू विरामविसअम्मि विसमसंखाए ।
जमलहू लहुओ न्चिअ समसंखासंदठिओ होइ ॥ SC. V 2.

= Ch. 1b, l. 11, preceded by *yadāha* and with some corrupt variants.

- (4) विण्णवण संविहाणअ— मंगलसीहावलोइअत्थम्मि ।
तत्थ णिवज्झइ धुवअं तस्सोवरि सव्वदुवईओ ॥ SC. VII 1.
सिंहावलोकिताथेषु विज्जप्तौ संविधानके ।
मङ्गले च ध्रुवा प्रोक्ता द्विपदान्यत्र कीर्त्यते ॥ Ch. VII 57 (1)

- (5) दोप्पाअसंजुआओ एआणेअक्खरन्तजमिआओ ।
ताओ न्चिअ दुवईओ चउण्ह तीसण्ह मज्झम्मि ॥ SC. VI 2.
चतुर्मात्रादिकं त्रिशत् प्रान्तरंहि युगैः पुनः ।
एकानेकैरन्तवर्णै— र्यमके द्विपदीं विदुः ॥ Ch. VII 72 (1),

preceded by *yadāha*.

Lastly, Ch. borrows from SC. several illustrative stanzas also in their original, Sanskritized or modified form. SC. itself has got most of them from other sources;

- (1) अचलदिहि अङ्गारगणस्स—
विलुलिअचिउरमहरअलकअवण—
मविरलपुलअभरिअथणजुअमवि ।
रइरससणिअमणिअमुहलिअमिह
सहइ सुरअमविरअमइ सहि तुह ॥ SC. I 53.

विलुलितचिकुरमधरनिहितदशन—

मविरलपुलकनिचितकुचयुगमयि ।

रतिरसरभसमणितमुखरितमिह

विलसति तव सखि सुरतमचलधृति ॥ Ch. 11b, l. 11-12.

(2) भमरपञ्च सुद्धकइस्स (किंवा णिउणस्स)—

मेघकआहिसेअजलपसमिअरअणिअरा

णच्चिरचञ्चरीअरवमुहलिकुमुअसरा ।

उग्गअचन्दबिम्बकरधवलअसअलदिसा

कस्स दिहि ण देइ भण मणहरसरअणिसा ॥ SC. I 78.

वारिदमुक्त्तवारिभरपरिशमितधनरजा

उद्गतरोहिणीशकरधवलितसकलककुप् ।

कस्य धृति ददाति न हि शरदृतुरजनिरियं

चुम्बनलालसभ्रमरपदविदलितकुमुदा ॥ Ch. p. 13b, l. 5-7.

Here the order of the lines of the original stanza is changed and some of the words are paraphrased.

(3) पणवो सुद्धसहावस्स—

सन्दो रुन्दो कुन्दच्छाओ सरअघणतुहिणकमलवणकुमुअहरहसिअसिअतणु ससङ्ककहज्जलो

तारो पारावारप्पारो धवलअजलयलगअणजणसअभुअणअलपरिसरप्पसाहिअदिम्महो ॥

लोआलोअच्छेअं गन्तुं दढकठिणविअडकलअलघडणपडिअडणवलइओ नरेन्द तुहं जसो ।

उत्तुङ्गो सेअप्पाआरो उअ हरइ परमतिहुअणसिरिमणहरविरइअरइमन्दिरस्सवा

संठिओ ॥

SC. I 138.

रुन्दोऽमन्दः कुन्दच्छायः शरदमलघनतुहिनविकचकुमुदवनहरहसितसितः शशाङ्क-
करोज्ज्वलः ।

तारः पारावारापारः स्थलजलगगनतलसकलभुवनपथधवलनपरिचितः प्रसाधित-
दिङ्मुखः ॥

लोकालोकच्छेदं गत्या दढकठिनविकटदिगवधितटघटनविवलनचलयितो विशुद्धयशश्चयः ।
प्रोत्तुङ्गः श्वेतप्राकारो ध्वनितगुणपणव तव जयति नृपवर नवललितवसतेर्जगत्रित-
यश्रियः ॥

Ch. p. 18b, l. 10-13.

(4) अण्णवो तस्सेव (सुद्धसीलस्स)—

पसरिअखरमारुअन्दोलिआसत्थञ्जिज्जन्तपत्तोहसदालवाआरिपूरिज्जमाणम्बरे ।

दिणअरकरतत्तत्तोल्लचिक्खिल्लोल्लन्तकोलालिदाडुक्खअक्खोणिमुत्थाकसाइल्लए ॥

घणवणदवदाहडज्जन्तवप्पच्छभल्लुभडोरल्लिसन्तत्थणासन्तमाअङ्गजुहाउले ।

पिअअम इअ एरिसे गिम्हआलंमि मा वच्च माणसु थोरत्थणालिङ्गणुद्दामसोवखाइं मे ॥

SC. I 148.

प्रसृतनिविडमारुतान्दोलिताश्वत्थसंशीर्णपर्णोऽविस्फारवातोलिकापूर्यमाणम्बरे ।

घनवनदवदह्यमानाखिलकूरशार्दूलपोतोद्भटोन्नादसंन्रस्तमातङ्गयूथाकुले ॥

दिनकरकरतत्तकोलावलीश्रीयमाणाद्रतल्ले लसल्लोलकल्लोलवाचालमाद्यन्महा- ।

र्णवपयसि ननु प्रिय ग्रीष्मकालेऽधुना मा स्म गा मानय त्वं हि पीनस्तना-

श्लेषसौख्यानि मे ॥ Ch. p. 18b, l. 4-6.

(5) अणङ्गसेहरो सुद्धसीलस्स—

विसालभालघोलमाणकज्जलुज्जलालआलिमालिआकुलोवसोहिए ।

विउद्धमुद्धदुद्धणिद्धपह्मसामलभमन्ततारदीहरच्छिरत्तकन्तए ॥

विसट्टसन्दकुन्दगोच्छसच्छकोमलुल्लसन्तदित्तिदन्तकन्तिकेसरालए ।

इमंमि एरिसे मुहारविन्दए पिण्णो जो पिआहरं महु व्व सो सउण्णओ ॥ SC. I 167.

विशालभाललोलपूर्णमानकज्जलोज्ज्वलालकङ्किरेफमालिकोपशोभिते ।
 विबुद्धहावमुद्धचारुपक्षमलालसभ्रमत्सुतारदीर्घनेत्रपत्रसुन्दरे ॥
 अमन्दकुन्दकुडमलाग्रकोमलोल्लसद्द्यूतीद्विशुद्धदन्तपङ्क्तिकेसरालये ।
 प्रियामुखाम्बुजेऽधरं चिराय मध्विवापिबन्ननारतं भवेदनङ्गशेखरः ॥

Ch. p. 19b, l. 12-13.

(6) भुजङ्गविलासो तस्सेअ (मुद्धसहावस्स) —

वासहरम्मि वरे कसणाअरुड्ढिअधूवसुअधमणोहरए कमणीए ।
 पीणघणुण्णअचक्कलथोरथणीअ सअं परिपेल्लिअवच्छअलो रमणीए ॥
 कोमलबाहुकलादढवेढिअओ पडिबट्टसुणेत्तविअंसिअए सअणीए ।
 पावइ णिहिअअं हिअइच्छिअअं सहि जो णिअ पुण्णजुओ स णरो रअणीए ॥

SC. I 173.

पीनघनोन्नतवृत्तविशालतरस्तनमण्डलगाढनिपीडनकण्टकिताङ्गाः ।
 कोमलपङ्कजमृगाललतादृढवेष्टितकण्ठतटः परिचुम्बनविभ्रमपात्रम् ॥
 वासगृहे बहलोच्चलितागुरुधूमलतानिचिते शयने मृदुनि क्षणदायां ।
 यो दयितां रमयत्यतिसंभ्रममानजुषं स भुजङ्गविलासधुरासिह धत्ते ॥

Ch. p. 20b, l. 1-3.

(7) Echoes from Sc. I 29 are found in Ch. p. 21b, st. 31.

(8) अवदुवहउ अज्जदेवस्स —

काइं करउं हउं माए । पिउ ण गणइ लग्गी पाए ॥
 मण्णु धरन्ते हो जाइ । कडिण उत्तरङ्ग भणाइ ॥ SC. IV 13.
 एत्थु करिमि भणि काइं । प्रिउ न गणइ लग्गी पाइ ॥
 छड्डेविणुं हउं मुक्की । अवदोहय जिम्ब किर गावि ॥ Ch. VI 19, 45.

(9) वीअचलणे मत्तवालिआ गोइन्दस्स —

कमलकुमुअह एक्क उप्पत्ति ।
 ससि तो वि कुमुआअरह । देइ सोक्ख कमलह दिवाअर ॥
 पाविज्जइ अवस फलु । जेण जस्स पासे टवेइउ ॥ SC. IV 17.
 कुमुअकमलहं एक्क उप्पत्ति
 मउलेइ तु वि कमलवणु । कुमुअसंडु निच्चु वि विआसइ ॥
 सच्छन्दविआरिणिय । चंदजोण्ह कि मत्तवालिआ ॥ Ch. V 18, 18.

The last two lines of the stanza in Ch. are different.

(10) वाआला फरुसा विन्धणा । गुणेहिं विमुक्का पाणहरा ॥

जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि । तिह पसरु ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC. VI 150.
 वाआला फरुसा विन्धणा । गुणिहिं विमुक्का प्राणहर ॥
 जह दुज्जण सज्जणजणउवरि । तेम्ब पसरु न लहति सर ॥ Ch. VI 21, 118.

(11) किर कण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ णवर माणविवज्जिआ ॥

णहु कोवि अहिठ्ठइ मुणिअवहे । कहिं धरइ जअदुह कण्ह कहे ॥ SC. VI 152.
 कृवकण्णकलिङ्ग परिज्जिआ । ठिअ नरवइ माणविवज्जिआ ॥
 नहु कोइ अभिट्टइ अणिअवहि । कहिं वइरि जयदुह कण्ह कहि ॥ Ch. VI 20, 116.

(12) मत्तकरिणी जहा तसेअ (गोइन्दस्स) —

सव्व गोविउ जइवि जोएइ
 हरि सुट्ठवि आअरेण । देइ दिठ्ठि जहिं कहिं वि राही ॥
 को सक्कइ संवरेवि । डढ्ढणअण णेहें पलोट्टउ ॥
 एक्कमेक्कउ जइवि जोएइ ।
 हरि दुट्ठु सव्वाअरेण । तो वि देहिं जहिं कहिं वि राही ॥
 को सक्कइ संवरेवि । दढ्ढणअण णेहें पलुट्टा ॥

Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar IV 422 (6).

(13) With बोल्लिज्जइ जं तं णिव्वहइ। Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* 80, 4, 2a and बोल्लिज्जइ जं णिव्वहइ वक्कु। को अन्तरे (रु) जइ विहिं मरइ एक्कु (क्कु) Svayambhū's *Ritthanemicariu* 24, 7, 4 cf. तं बोल्लिअइ (v.l. बोल्लिअइ) जु निव्वहइ Hemacandra's *Prakrit Grammar* 4 360 (2).

It is not unlikely that for some of these illustrations which Svayambhū himself has taken from others, Hemacandra may have used directly the original sources. It should be noted that the citations as found in Hemacandra's works appear to preserve the language of the original as contrasted with their comparatively modernized language in the published text of the *Svayambhūcchandas*.

5. THE PAŪMACARIU AND ITS SOURCES

The Paūmacariu

The narrative of Rāma, who is also known as Padma (Pk. Paūma) in Jain mythology and who along with Lakṣmaṇa and Rāvaṇa makes up the eighth trio of Baladeva, Vāsudeva and Prativāsudeva¹ respectively was related by many Jain poets. Svayambhū's *Paūmacariu* is such a Rāma-epic in Apabhraṃśa.

In most of the colophons of various Sandhis of PC. the title appears alternatively as *Paūmacariu* or *Pomacariu* equivalent to Sk. *Padmacaritam*. At the end of the work it is called *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa*. The donor's colophon at the end of MS. S. refers to the work as "the Sāstra called Rāmāyaṇa." The *Jinaratnakośa* describes the work under the name of *Rāmāyaṇapurāṇa* and in the colophon stanzas of Sandhis 88, 89 of PC. it is called simply *Rāmāyaṇa*. In the upper corner of the margin of folio 222 verso of MS. S. we find स्वयंभुक्त्त पापुराणे २२२ In the colophon stanza of the 18. and the 84. Sandhi (the latter written by Tribhuvana) the poem is called *Rāmaevacariya*, Sk. *Rāmadevacarita*, and once, in the colophon of the 86. Sandhi it is referred to as *Rāmacariya*, Sk. *Rāmacarita*. In the body of the work Svayambhū mentions it as *Rāmāyaṇakāva* (1 1 19) 'The Rāmāyaṇa Poem', *Rāmāyaṇa* (23 1b) or *Rāhava-cariya* (23 1 9b, 40 1b), Sk. *Rāghava-carita*, while the subject-matter is generally called *Rāma-kāva* (1 1, 1 2 1), Sk. *Rāma-kathā*. Of these titles *Paūmacariu* is the most frequent and evidently one intended by the poet.

PC. has a roundly estimated extent of 12,000 Granthāgras. It contains a total of 1,269 Kaḍavakas, distributed among 90 Sandhis which are divided into five books (called Kāṇḍa, Sk. Kāṇḍa) in the following manner:

1. Vijjāhara-Kāṇḍa (Vidyādhara-Kāṇḍa): 20 Sandhis.
2. Ujjhā-K° (Ayodhyā-K°): 22 Sandhis.
3. Sundara-K°: 14 Sandhis.
4. Jujjha-K° (Yuddha-K°): 21 Sandhis.
5. Uttara-K°: 13 Sandhis.

According to this account and also according to the actual contents, the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished with the 77. Sandhi and indeed at the end of that Sandhi we find a statement to this effect—

(1) According to Jain mythology there flourished in past sixty-three great persons, Śalākāpuruṣa, which included twenty-four Tirthaṅkaras, twelve Cakrins, nine Vāsudevas, nine Baladevas and nine Prativāsudevas. Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma and Jarāsandha make up the ninth group.

(2) The extent in Kāṇḍas is given in the colophon stanzas 37-38 (Appendix I).

telling us that the Yuddha Kāṇḍa is finished and that the Uttara Kāṇḍa is now begun. But immediately after this the MSS. read: *Siri-muṇi-suvvaya-titthaṃ namāmi, Jujjha-Kāṇḍaṃ nisāmeha*. 'I bow down to the Tirtha of Muni Suvrata. Listen to the Yuddha Kāṇḍa'. Further at the end of the next, i.e., 78. Sandhi, it is stated: *Jujjha-kāṇḍaṃ samattaṃ | Jyeṣṭha Vadi 1* Some: 'Finished the Yuddha Kāṇḍa, on Monday the first, dark half, Jyeṣṭha'. This is clearly an error. The words *Sirimuṇisuvayya* etc. should be found in the beginning of the 57. Sandhi, while the statement at the end of the 78. Sandhi has its legitimate place at the end of the 77. Sandhi.

Similarly at the end of the 13. Sandhi the MSS. read: *Prathamam Parva*. Its significance is not clear. The first Kāṇḍa is completed with the 20. Sandhi. The 13. Sandhi does not seem to markedly round off the foregoing matter so that the first 13. Sandhis can form a definite unit.

Puṣpadanta has regularly given separate titles to the individual Sandhis of his *Mahāpurāṇa*. Svayambhū only casually assigns a title to individual Sandhis. Thus in the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa, Sandhis 1, 2, 13, 17 and 18 are found with special titles. On the other hand for Sandhis 83-90, which were not written by Svayambhū, we regularly find the Sandhi titles.

In the colophon of the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa at the end of the 20. Sandhi Svayambhū records that his high-spirited wife Amiavvā' (=Amṛtāmbā) dictated to him (obviously when he was preparing a copy of his epic, finished partly or wholly) the Vidyādhara Kāṇḍa. Similarly we gather from the colophon of the 42. Sandhi² that his second wife named Āiccavvā (Ādityāmbā) dictated to him the Ayodhyā Kāṇḍa.

Onwards from the 83. Sandhi we find a statement at the end of each Sandhi saying: 'Finished the Sarga number so and so entitled so and so in the supplement to the *Paṭimacariu* (*Paṭimacariya-sesa*) that was somehow left out by (or that escaped, *uvvariya*) Svayambhū and that was composed, after the latter's passing away, by his younger son Tribhuvana Svayambhū under the patronage of Vandaīya'. This means that Sandhis 83-90 of PC. were written by Tribhuvana³.

In the previous Section we saw that Svayambhū's *Ritṭhanemacariu* was felt to be incomplete by Tribhuvana and the wanting portions were supplied by him and later by Yaśaḥkīrti. Here in the PC. too we find a similar state of things. Some portions of the narrative were somehow not covered up by Svayambhū and

- (1) That the name is Amiavvā and not Sāmiavva has been shown on p. 10.
- (2) Appendix I, Stanza 15. The end of the first half is metrically defective. *Āiccavvi(ya-nā)māe* is the most probable emendation.
- (3) Premi, 1942, 377, thinks that Sandhis 84-90 were Tribhuvana's work and that the 83. Sandhi, excepting possibly some closing Kaṇḍavakas, must be attributed (in spite of the colophon!) to Svayambhū, because Tribhuvana's reference to the Rāma-Story as *satta-mahā-sagg'-aṅgi* (Appendix I, stanza 56) 'having the seven great Sargas as limbs' imply seven Sandhis as his contribution to PC. But this is a mistake. The seven Sargas referred to by Tribhuvana have nothing to do with Tribhuvana's part in the composition of PC. These seven Sargas are just the seven traditionally laid down Adhikāras or topics of the Rāmāyaṇa mentioned by both Vimalasūri: *ṭhii-vaṃsa-samuppatti, paṭṭhāna-raṇam Lavaṅkusuppatti/ nīrvāṇam-aṇeyabhavā, satta purāṇettha ahigārā/ / (Paṭimacariya I 31)* and Raviṣeṇa *sthitir vaṃsa-samutpattiḥ prasthānaṃ saṃyugam tataḥ/ Lavaṇāṅkuṣa-sambhūtir bhavoktiḥ parinirvṛtiḥ/ Yuktāḥ sapta Purāṇesminn-adhikārā ime smṛtāḥ/ (Padmacarita I 43-44).*

Tribhuvana deemed it necessary to supply them. This naturally poses a problem for us: How is it that both the epics of Svayambhū stood in need of supplementation? Was Svayambhū forced to leave them incomplete in spite of his original design or was it that these portions—i.e., the subject-matter thereof—added by others being unacceptable to Svayambhū, were left out by him intentionally and hence the two epics, in their original unextended form were complete from his point of view?

Opposite opinions on this point have been expressed by scholars. Jain¹ thinks that PC. was complete from Svayambhū's viewpoint, so that the portion added by Tribhuvana has no more value than that of interpolation. On the other hand he considers RC. in its original form to have remained incomplete possibly because of Svayambhū's unexpected death, so that the performance of Tribhuvana regarding RC. was necessary to bring the work to completion. The additions, on the other hand, made to RC. by Yaśahkīrti are considered by Jain as interpolations.

Premi², on the other hand, takes the view that both the epics in their unextended form were complete according to Svayambhū's plan. The additions made by Tribhuvana to PC. as well as RC. were not desired by Svayambhū to be included in them. The additions made by Yaśahkīrti might have been designed, according to Premi, to make good the passages that were possibly found missing or damaged in the MS. of RC. in his possession.

For judging the plausibility of these views it is essential to critically evaluate whatever scanty evidence is available to us mostly from the Praśasti and colophon stanzas.

In this connection the 'Stanza' given in the beginning of the 100. Sandhi (or it may be considered to be at the end of the 99. Sandhi) of RC. is very important. It has not been interpreted correctly either by Jain or by Premi. Jain just gives the purport of the stanza. He says, "At the end of Sandhi 99 of the *Harivamśapurāṇa*, we have a verse telling us that the poet proceeded to compose the *Harivamśapurāṇa* after having finished the *Paūmacariu* and yet another work of great merit *Suddhayacariu*. This information precludes us from imagining that his *Paūmacariu* was interrupted by any calamity like death".

According to Premi the Stanza in question was written by Tribhuvana and not by Svayambhū as Jain is inclined to think. He says³,

“इस (९९ वीं) सन्धिके अन्तमें एक पद्य है जिसमें कहा है कि पउमचरिउ या सुव्वयचरिउ बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंशकी रचनामें प्रवृत्त होता हूँ, सरस्वतीदेवी मुझे सुस्थिरता देवें। निश्चय ही यह पद्य त्रिभुवन स्वयंभुका लिखा हुआ है और इसमें वे कहते हैं कि पउमचरिउ की अर्थात् उसके शेष भागकी रचना तो मैं कर चुका हूँ, उसके बाद अब मैं हरिवंशमें अर्थात् उसके भी शेषमें हाथ लगाता हूँ। यदि इस पद्य को हम त्रिभुवनका न मानें तो फिर इस स्थानमें इसकी कोई सार्थकता ही नहीं रह जाती। हरिवंशकी ९९ सन्धियाँ बना चुकने पर स्वयंभुदेव यह कैसे कह सकते हैं कि पउमचरिउ बनाकर अब मैं हरिवंश बनाता हूँ।”

Both these scholars have failed to understand the words

(1) Jain, 1935, 71-72.

(2) Premi, 1942, 376-377, 380-382.

(3) Appendix I, 65. It reads:

Kāūṇa Pomacariyaṃ. Suddhayacariyaṃ ca guṇa-gaṇ' agghaviyaṃ |
Harivamśa-moha-haraṇe Sarassai suḍhiya-deha vva |

(4) Jain, 1935, 71.

(5) Premi, 1942, 378.

moha and *śudhiya-deha* in the stanza correctly. Works on *Paṇḍita* and *Harivaṁśa* in Jain literature usually have a beginning in which it is declared that the accounts of Rāma and Kṛṣṇa given in non-Jain traditions are false and misleading and so Śreṇika requests Gautama to narrate these Caritas in their correct version—that is known to the Jain tradition. Thus we find in *Svayambhū's Paṇḍita*:

paramesara para-sāsaṇehiṃ, suvvaī vivarerī |
 kahi jīna-sāsane kema ṭhiya, kaha Rāhava-kerī ||
 jage loehiṃ ḍhakkari vantaehiṃ, uppāiu bhantiu
 bhantaehiṃ |
 (1 9 9-1 10 1)

"The narrative of Rāghava, O Great Lord, is heard in other faiths in a topsy-turvy form. (Hence) tell (us) how is it found in the Jain faith. Deluded people in the world have fabricated (many) delusions (regarding this narrative)."

Similarly *Svayambhū* describes his *Harivaṁśa* narrative as *sa-samaya-parasamaya-viyāra-sahā* 'capable of considering (the accounts current in my) own faith and (those current in) others'. The word used in PC. is *bhanti*, Sk. *Bhrānti*. It is synonymous with *moha* in the expression *Harivaṁśa-moha-haraṇe* occurring in the stanza under discussion. Accordingly it means 'in removing the deluded notions (or erroneous views) regarding the *Harivaṁśa* (narrative)'.

Agrain, *śudhiya* means *śrānta* (*Deśināmamālā* VIII 36), *thakā huā* (PSM.) 'exhausted'. So *śudhiya-deha* means 'exhausted in body'. The whole stanza can be rendered as, "Having composed the *Paṇḍita* and the *Suddhiyacariu* replete with merits, (my) Muse (*Sarassai*) in removing the deluded view about the *Harivaṁśa* narrative, has become as it were exhausted in body". In the sense in which the stanza is understood by Jain we fail to see how *Svayambhū* can say, when most of RC. was actually composed, that he proceeds to compose the *Harivaṁśa*. Similarly *Premi's* interpretation too has to contend with serious difficulties. Firstly we have to understand *Paṇḍita* in the sense of 'Supplement to the *Paṇḍita*' even though *Tribhuvana* makes it a point to refer to his contribution to PC. with the special name of *Paṇḍita-cariyasesa*'. Secondly, it would be inconceivable that *Tribhuvana* who holds his father in great respect and who is never tired in showering encomiums on him, would describe his proposed additions to RC. as 'designed to remove wrong notions about the *Harivaṁśa*', for it would imply indirect censure of his father's performance. Lastly *Tribhuvana's* confession of his inspiration waning when he undertook to supplement the *Harivaṁśapurāṇa* would be something unusual for him in the face of his pronounced tendency to emphasize his nobility in shouldering the highly responsible task of bringing to completion his father's work and in continuing the poetic tradition of his family. Therefore it is more natural and sensible to take the stanza to have been written by *Svayambhū* himself. After completing 99 *Sandhis* of RC. *Svayambhū* says that with the blessings of *Sarasvatī* he has already completed the two works, the *Paṇḍita* and the *Suddhiyacariu*. But as he proceeded with the composition of the *Harivaṁśa* that was intended to dispel false versions, his poetic inspiration did not remain sustained. Already in the introduction to RC. *Svayambhū* talks of his

feeling highly diffident in handling such a vast and difficult theme as the *Harivaṃśa*. But then *Sarasvatī* reassures him: 'Here I bestow on you keenness of mental faculties. Proceed with the composition'. Hence it is very probable that after the composition of RC. up to 99 *Sandhis* *Svayambhū* felt tired in spirit and his literary activity thus interrupted was never resumed by him any more. It would follow from this that the *Paīmacariu* and the *Suddhayacariu* were written before RC. and that the poet's life was cut short before he could complete the latter. The remaining portion of RC. was written by *Tribhuvana* after *Svayambhū*'s death. In later times some new details and episodes came to be considered essential in the concluding portion of the *Harivaṃśa* narrative and their absence in RC. of *Svayambhū* and *Tribhuvana* induced *Yaśāh-kīrti* to make requisite interpolations. We have an interesting parallel for this in the interpolations made by *Gandharva* in *Puṣpadanta's Jasaharacariu*.

Now let us take up the case of PC. Jain and Premi both suppose that from *Svayambhū*'s point of view PC. was complete at 82. *Sandhi* and the additions of *Tribhuvana* were not desired by *Svayambhū* as the parts of his PC. For, they argue, in the case of PC. no calamity like death interrupted the poet's activity and that would leave unexplained why *Svayambhū* left PC. incomplete. Secondly, PC. and RC. were composed under the patronage of two different persons. If PC. was composed before RC., how can *Svayambhū* start writing another work under a different patronage without completing the work more than eight-ninths of which were already finished under the earlier patronage? Thirdly *Tribhuvana* calls his contribution to the *Paīmacariu* by a special name, *Paīmacariya-sesa* 'Supplement to the *Paīmacariya*'. No such special name is given to his additions to RC. Fourthly the parts added by him are described by *Tribhuvana* as '*Sayambhuvassa kahavi uvvariya*', which, according to Premi, means 'that which was somehow considered undesired (*anīpsita*) or extra (*adhika*) by *Svayambhūdeva*'. This implies that the matter added by *Tribhuvana* was unacceptable to *Svayambhū*. Fifthly the subject-matter of the *Sandhis* written by *Tribhuvana* appears to be digressive and unessential for the main narrative of the *Rāmāyaṇa*. Lastly it would appear quite singular that not one, not two, but altogether three works could have been left incomplete by *Svayambhū*.

Now there is nothing inherently improbable in an author leaving more than one works incomplete behind him. Of the three works improved upon or completed by *Tribhuvana*, we do not know in which way did he 'repair' the *Siri-pañcamīkahū*. *Tribhuvana's* statement does not necessarily imply the incomplete character of that work. As to RC., *Svayambhū* most probably passed away before he could finish it. And if we can establish on other grounds that PC. was left incomplete by *Svayambhū*, the other objections can be easily met with. It is not so unusual for an author to begin and continue to work on two works at a time or to embark upon another before the first is completed. We can assume that *Svayambhū* accepted the patronage of *Dhavalāya* before completing PC. under the patronage of *Dhanañjaya* for reasons unknown to us. He might have intended to complete PC. later on. And the meanings *anīpsita*

(1) Appendix I, passage 57, lines 2-3, 5.

(2) Appendix I, Stanza 68, 84 wherein *Tribhuvana* talks of 'rescuing' the poem and poetry of *Svayambhū*, and of carrying the paternal burden, *piu-bhara-nivvahaṇa*.

and *adhika* recorded for *uvvariya* in the *Deśināmamālā* are rather special. For in literature 'left behind', 'escaped' is the most common meaning and in PC. itself *uvvariya* (5 11 3, 14 7 5) and *samuvvariya* (15 5 3) are used in the senses 'escaped' 'saved', 'left as a remainder'. We need not, therefore, understand by Tribhuvana's use of that word that the matter contained in his supplement to PC. was unacceptable to or rejected by Svayambhū.

The argument that Tribhuvana gives a special name *Sesa* or *Paūmacariya-sesa* to his supplement to PC. appears to have some weight. Except in the second colophon stanza of the 84. Sandhi where the general title *Rāmaevacariya* is used, in all the Sandhis composed by him, Tribhuvana invariably calls his contribution by the special name, *Paūmacariyasesa* and in the colophons of Sandhis 83-90 this title is mentioned no less than eighteen times. As contrasted with this his additions to RC. are not given any special name. Again it is significant that this *Paūmacariya-sesa* is described by Tribhuvana as 'the crest-jewel of the *Paūmacariya*' while in another stanza it is stated: 'Thus is finished (*samatta*) the charming *Paūmacariya*; the same, when completed by Tribhuvana, is now thoroughly finished (*parisamatta*)' where the contrast between *samatta* and *parisamatta* appears to be intentional.

But there are very weighty arguments for believing that PC. could not have been considered by Svayambhū also as complete with the 82. Sandhi. Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* was the main source for Svayambhū's PC. The latter borrows ideas and expressions from the former and the general plan and pattern of PC., so far as its subject-matter or contents are concerned, are cast after those of the *Padmacarita*. As noted previously, the *Padmacarita* mentions seven broad topics (*adhikāras*) of the Rāmāyaṇa narrative as recognised and handed down by the Jain tradition. They are¹ *Sthiti*, *Vaṁśa-samutpatti*, *Prasthāna*, *Saṁyuga*, *Lavaṇāṅkuśa-sambhūti*, *Bhavokti*, *Parinirvṛti*. These are enumerated by Vimalasūri,² and Tribhuvana too refers³ to this fact. And the Rāma-story as narrated by Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri actually bears this out. But the 82 Sandhis of PC.—the portion composed by Svayambhū—covers up only the first five out of the seven topics. The last two topics cannot be said to be unessential or digressive as is suggested by Premi because they are recognised by tradition and are actually found in the source-work of PC. No reason is forthcoming for their omission by Svayambhū. Secondly, if PC. was according to Svayambhū complete with 82. Sandhi, where is its colophon that ought to have been written by Svayambhū? So long as we cannot find any satisfactory explanation for these facts, it would be quite unsafe to assume that PC. was complete as it was left by Svayambhū.

From the fresh maṅgala stanzas found in the beginning of the 23. and the 43. Sandhi it follows that the composition of PC. was twice interrupted. The fresh maṅgala is indicative of some lapse of time preceding the resumption.

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- (1) In two colophon stanzas of RC. (Appendix I, 66-67) *samāṇiya* 'completed' and not something like *iṣṭa* or *ādṛta* is used as a complement to *uvvariya*.
 - (2) Appendix I, 23.
 - (3) Appendix I, 31.
 - (4) Appendix I, 50.
 - (5) *Padmacarita*, I 43.
 - (6) *Paūmacariya*, I 32.
 - (7) Appendix I, 56.

Sources of the *Paūmacariu*.

In the very opening stanza of the first Sandhi of PC. Svayambhū declares that he has taken on hand to narrate the Rāma-story after keeping in view the *Ārṣa*. The colophons of all the Parvans of Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* begins with *iti Ārṣe Raviṣeṇācārya-prokte Padmacarite*. This makes it clear that Svayambhū's reference pertains to that work. And this is endorsed by PC. 1 2 9 where we are told that Kavirāja Svayambhū has embarked upon such a vast theme through the favour of Ācārya Raviṣeṇa. In the same Kaḍavaka Svayambhū also gives, following Raviṣeṇa, the tradition through which the Rāma-story that was being narrated by him was handed down: from Vardhamāna to Indrabhūti, Dharma and Prabhava down to Kirtidhara, to Anuttaravāc and thence to Raviṣeṇa. Raviṣeṇa gives also the name of Jambū and the last two are given by him as Kirti and Anuttaravāgmin. Raviṣeṇa, while giving his tradition says that his present effort of composing a Rāma-epic was made consequent upon the written (*likhitam*) work of Anuttaravāgmin. Now to any one who even casually compares Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya* with Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita* it is as plain as the day-light that one of them is simply a recast of the other and there is no difficulty in granting the claim of originality, as is done by Premi, to Vimalasūri. Raviṣeṇa's Sanskrit work is but an enlarged recast of the Prakrit *Paūmacariya*, some of the alterations being necessitated due to the difference of medium and to the fact that Vimalasūri was a Śvetāmbara, but Raviṣeṇa, a Digambara. The enlargements chiefly centre round the descriptive and dogmatic-didactic portions. In extent Vimalasūri's epic is 10,000 Granthāgras, that of Raviṣeṇa 18,000 granthāgras. It requires no elaborate comparison to show that the enlargements apart, Raviṣeṇa's work is but a slavish imitation of that of Vimalasūri. Indeed very few cases from the field of our ancient literature can be cited as a parallel to such thorough and continuous verbatim borrowing, when we make necessary allowance for the difference in the linguistic and metrical mediums. Does this mean that Vimalasūri and Anuttaravāgmin were one?

On the other hand though Svayambhū expressly states to have followed Raviṣeṇa and even though we keep out of consideration the alterations forced by the difference in religious belief and literary medium, a close and critical comparison of the *Padmacarita* and the *Paūmacariu* leaves us very favourably impressed as to Svayambhū's originality and poetic powers. As a rule he holds to the thread of the narrative as found in the *Padmacarita*, but otherwise also the theme even in its very minor details was fixed by tradition and permitted no significant variation. But many a time he parts company with Raviṣeṇa, summarily treats or altogether rejects or rehandles certain topics or waxes eloquent over others that were barely touched in his model, according as it suits his artistic sense. Parallel passages of PC., RP. and VP. are given in Appendix III.

One broad tendency that is clearly discernible in Svayambhū's handling of his material is that he is primarily interested in recounting the narrative in an attractive manner. This aim is responsible for applying scissors to everything that is flagrantly digressive and for giving only passing attention to the side-episodes. Of course, these observations are to be assessed keeping the diffuse and accom-

modating nature of the epic-form in view. Svayambhū seems to have a sure eye for all such points in the narrative which would give full scope to the play of his poetic fancy. The 18,000 *granthāgras* of the *Paṇḍitarita* have been brought down to 12,000 in the *Paṇḍitaru* and thus it has become comparable in extent to Vimalasūri's epic.

First we take up the omissions and abridgements. Part of RP. IV (topic, *sūtrakāṇṭhānām utpattiḥ*), the whole of RP. XI (*Marutta-yajña-dhvamsana-pāṇḍinugābhīdhānam*) and the long sermon covering the whole of RP. XIV. are totally cut out by Svayambhū, excepting the two lines (PC. 15 5 9 b and 15 9 1), passingly referring to the topic of RP. XI and one Kaṭavaka (PC. 17 18) summing up RP. XIII. Svayambhū has also omitted the table of contents given in RP. I and has treated the topics of Kṣetra-varṇana and Kāla-varṇana (RP. II) quite briefly. Similarly the Hariṣeṇa episode, running over 130 stanzas in RP. (VIII 272-401) is ruthlessly compressed by him in two Kaṭavakas (PC. 11 1-2) and almost everywhere the topic of *pūrva-bhava-kathana* is skipped over: The account of the previous existences (1) of Toyadavāhana and Sahasrākṣa and their father Pūrṇaghana and Sulocana (RP. V 96-141), (2) of Bhīma and Bhagīrathi (RP. V 286-294), (3) of Mahāraksas (RP. V 343-359), (4) of Madhu (RP. XII 22-69), (5) of Indra (RP. XIII 54-66). Only in two cases (PC. 6 15=RP. VI 314-328 and P.C. 19 4-5=RP. XVII 140-198) Svayambhū chooses to relate the *pūrvabhavas*.

In the same manner it can be shown that many of the lengthy descriptions in RP. have been considerably shortened by Svayambhū and most of the sermons omitted.

We shall now point out the additions and enlargements affected by Svayambhū which slightly make up the big losses in bulk detailed above. It is quite obvious that the purpose in coming *Paṇḍitaru* being primarily religious, there was no question of taking any sort of liberty with the traditional story. As such there was no scope for invention or artistic designing and variation as far as the subject-matter was concerned. The poet enjoyed freedom regarding stylistic embellishments, descriptions and depiction of various sentiments and he could expatiate on particular incidents he took fancy for. The whole of PC. XVI dealing with the topics of Arthasāstra is not found in the same context in the RP. and is thus an innovation. But most of the cases pertain not to innovation but to alteration. Many a time only the suggestion or bare facts are availed of from Raviṣeṇa, but the development and the presentation are quite original. Of course as the table of correspondences (see Appendix III) demonstrate Raviṣeṇa's work forms the basis for Svayambhū's work and cases of borrowing ideas and expressions are numerous, but this dependence is out of choice and not out of necessity, as we can judge from the high artistic worth of those passages where Svayambhū's poetic fancy chose to fly with its own wings, and even when the suggestion is taken from Raviṣeṇa, its working over exhibits the hand of a great poet. Part of the descriptions of nature and water-sport in PC. XIV, description of battles at various places (especially the portion PC. VIII 4-8), depiction of some incidents of tense emotion in the Añjanā episode (in PC. XVIII-XIX), the duels between Bharata and Bāhubali (in PC. V) etc. can be cited as illustrations. In short it can be said that of the high poetic merits

and literary charm only a fraction is such as for which Svayambhū is indebted to Raviṣeṇa. For the rest the credit goes to his own poetic powers.

From what is said above it should not be understood that Raviṣeṇa was the one and only source of Svayambhū so far as the composition of PC. was concerned. For we find that the facts and incidents at several places in PC. are at variance with those in corresponding contexts in RP. This clearly suggests that Svayambhū had access to other sources. Thus (I) *the episode of Bharateśvara and Bāhubali*: (1) In RP. (IV 70) and VP. (IV 430) it is Bāhubali who proposes to decide their quarrel by personal combat instead of involving their whole armies, but in PC. (4 8 9c) the proposal is put forth by ministers. (2) Over and above the glance duel and the wrestling duel (RP. IV 72, VP. IV 43-47), PC. (4 10) gives also water duel. (3) In RP. and VP. there is no mention of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and how it was removed by Bharata (PC. 4 13-14).

(II) *The battle with Vāli*: According to RP. IX 73-90 and VP. IX 39-46) Vāli went to the battle-field but at the instance of his minister was disgusted with the imminent slaughter and immediately renounced the world. But PC. 12 10-11 describe the combat between Vāli and Rāvaṇa in which ultimately Vāli lifts up Rāvaṇa together with his sword and aerial car and thereafter renounces the world.

Again when Rāvaṇa was out to uproot Mount Kailāsa with Vāli over it and throw it in the ocean, it is Vāli himself, according to RP. (IX 145-158) and VP. (IX 74-81), who, in order to save the Jina shrines from destruction, presses down the mountain with his toe and thereafter at the request of Mandodari to spare Rāvaṇa's life, removes the pressure. But the account in PC. is different. There (XIII) Dharanendra, coming to know of the *upasarga* caused to Vāli by Rāvaṇa appears before Vāli and as he bows the mountain is pressed down with his weight, it being pulled up afterwards at Mandodari's request. In the RP. (IX 191-193) and VP. (IX 96) Dharanendra appears after Rāvaṇa comes out shattered and prays to Vāli. But from PC. XV 9 10 it is clear that Rāvaṇa believed it was Vāli's foot that had pressed down the mountain.

(III) *The Dynastic and other Lists*. PC. gives between Sandhis V and VI names of sixty-four successive kings in the Rākṣasa dynasty. Strangely enough they are given in Sanskrit. All Mss. of PC. have them. But we find several divergences when we compare this dynastic list with those given at RP. V 378-398 and VP. V 251-266² PC. has Mṛgavega (v. l. Mṛgaveṣa) for Amṛtavega; omits Cintāgati (RP. V 393, but not in VP.); gives Simha-

- (1) In the *Vasudevahiṇḍi* (1-187) also only the *ditṭhi-jujjha* and the *muṭṭhi-jujjha* are given. There the account of the obstacle to Bāhubali's attainment of Kevala and removal thereof at Ṛṣabha's suggestion is narrated but the details are different from what is found in PC.
- (2) There are discrepancies between RP. and VP. also on this point. Some of the above noted divergences in names can be explained on assuming that they represent different attempts at reproducing the Prakrit original. Thus, from an original *Sihadavaṇṇa* or *Mayāridavaṇṇa* we get (1) directly *Mṛgāridamaṇa* and (2) by metathesis of *va* and *da*, *Simhavadana*. Similarly the first portions of *Mṛgavega* or (*Mṛgaveṣa*) and *Amṛtavega* can be derived from *maya* or *miya*. In Purāṇic lists also we find similar corruptions and transformations.

vadana for Mrgāridamana, Indravītu for Indrajit; adds Mahābhīma after Bhīma, has Bhātaka for Māraṇa (though both have the same metrical value), Dvīpavāhu for Dvīpavāha (VP. Bhayavāha), Gatyuttama for Gatabhūma (VP. Gaiuttamo, wrongly divided in the text as *Pavanuttaragāi, uttamo*).

In the list of Islands given at PC. 6 4 5-9 we find several names which are not represented either in RP. (V 371-373; VI 67-69) or in VP. (V 246-248; VI 31-33). The same is the case with the list of Vidyās (PC. 9 12, RP. VII 324-332; VP. VII 135-142).

IV. There are some minor details which we find in PC., but which are either absent or in a different form in RP. (1) When Sagara's sons visit Kailāsa, PC. (5 10 6-7) mentions the fact that the Jina-shrines there had been erected by Bharata. Bhagīrathi proposes to make some arrangements for the protection of those shrines. RP. does not give these details, but VP. (V 107) mentions them, though there the proposal comes from the minister. (2) Again the moat dug round the Kailāsa is styled Gaṅga in PC. (5 10 8a) (cf. VP. V 172) but there is nothing corresponding to it in RP. (3) When all the sons of Sagara except two are burnt to death RP. (V 254 b) says that Bhīma and Bhagīratha went to Sagara, but PC. (5 11 4b) says that forthwith they came to Sāketa city and the wording here roughly corresponds with VP. V 175b. (4) When the news of his sons' death are broken to Sagara, he swoons, according to PC. 5 13 4b (*taṁ ṛṣuṇēvi rāu mucchamgau*) and VP. V 192 b (*rāyā taṁ ciya soṇṇa niyaya-suyamaranaṁ mucchāvāsa-vembhalo paḍio*). RP. does not mention this. (5) The bewailing king says in PC. 'what is the use of enjoyments and (this) army' (*kiṁ so(bho?)eṁ kiṁ khandhāvāreṁ* 5 13 7 a) as in VP. (*kiṁ majjha vasumaṇe, navahi nihihi va rayana-sahiehiṁ*, V 199 a). (6) The adjective 'long-tailed' (*dīha-laṅgūla*) is given to the monkeys in PC. 6 9 2a) and VP. (*dīha-ṇaṅgūle*, VI 70b, not in RP. in the corresponding context (VI 167-169). (7) They are called *kula-devayaṁ* in PC. (6 9 8b) and *devabbhūyā* in VP. (VI 75b). RP. does not use any equivalent expression. (8) The magic horde of the monkeys is described in PC. as producing terrifying and rumbling shrieks (*vukkāra-ghora-ghagghara-saraṁ* 6 11 5b) and as not being contained by the earth, the ocean or the sky *jale thale āyāse na māyayaṁ*, 6 11 6b). The wordings correspond to VP. VI 107 b (*mahā-ghore*) and 108 b (*bukkāravaṁ karentā* and *pavaṇgame jala-thalāyāse*). In the same context in RP. (VI 246) the wording is different. (9) In PC. Taḍitkeśa and the Udadhikumāra god going to the monk request him to expound religion (*punu pucchiu maharisi 'dhammu kake'* 6 13 7a); VP. also says like this (*sāhuṁ pucchanti jīṇa-dhammaṁ*, VI 112b). RP. does not mention this. (10) PC. gives *Hari-kesi* as the name of Indra's commander-in-chief (8 1 4b), RP. gives *Harinakeśin* (VII 29b), VP. *Harinigamesi* (VII 11b). (11) The name of Dhanada's father is *Viśāvasu* in PC. (9 6 3a), *Viśravas* in RP. (VII 127), *Viśaseṇa* in VP. (VII 55a). (12) In the description of various obstacles created by Anāvṛtta Yakṣa to test the steadfastness in austerities of Rāvaṇa and his brothers, PC. includes elephants, ghosts, goblins and demons (*gaya-bhūya-pisāehiṁ rak-khasehiṁ* 9 9 8a) also, as is done by VP. (*veyāla-vāṇamantara-gahabbhuubbhaḍa-karāla-muha-danta*, VII 117a). There is nothing cor-

(1) *lahu sakkeya-ṇayari saṁpattā*. PC. 5 11 4b.

Bhāirahi-Bhīmeṇa samaṁ Sāeyapurin samaṇupatto. VP. V. 175b.

responding to this in RP. (VII 287-290). (13) Some of the names of the Vidyās acquired by Rāvaṇa are common between PC. and VP. only. (14) According to PC. 9 13 7 Rāvaṇa having found Svayam-prabha city, got constructed a beautiful shrine called Sahasasihara. RP. or VP. knows nothing of this. (15) In PC. Khara and Dūṣaṇa are two different persons as in the *Rāmāyaṇa* of Valmiki (see PC. 12 3 3, 13 11 7, where *Khara-Dūṣaṇa* appear in the plural; 12 4 9b, where appears only Khara, 17 11 4, where Khara is said to be fighting against Citta and Dūṣaṇa against Cittaṅga), but RP. (see X 30) and VP. (see IX 10, 12; X 17) know Kharadūṣaṇa as one person. (16) The name of the princess from Nityālōka city married by Rāvaṇa was Rayanāvali according to PC. (13 1 1a) and VP. (IX 52b), but Rambhāvali according to RP. (IX 102b). (17) Vāli engaged in meditation is described in PC. as *Meru va akampu* (13 2 8a); so also in VP. (IX 62b) as *Merum piva niccalam*. But RP. simply says *sunīscalam* (IX 128a). (18) According to PC. (13 11 5-11) Rāvaṇa while on march against Indra comes to Pātāla-laṅkā and reminded of the misbehaviour of Khara and Dūṣaṇa flares up and wants to punish them. But Maya pacifies him. RP. and VP. have nothing corresponding to this. They simply say that as Rāvaṇa reached Pātāla-laṅkā, Kharadūṣaṇa and Rāvaṇa greeted each other cordially. (RP. X 31-32; VP. X 17-18). (19) Sahasrakiraṇa's city is called Māhesara in PC. (14 4 9c) and VP. (X 34a) but Māhīsmati in RP. (X 65a). (20) In PC. the incident of Uparambhā is narrated considerably differently from RP. and VP. (21) The beginning portion of the episode of Añjanāsundarī in PC. (17 1 5) and RP. (XV 6-82) is somewhat different from each other. (22) According to PC. 19 4 6 Pavana takes a vow that if no intelligence of Añjanā reaches him, he would become a recluse, while according to PC. 19 18 1b Pavana writes a stanza to the effect that if Añjanā is dead, he will not live. In RP. and VP. there is no mention of becoming a recluse. There Pavana says that if he does not get back his beloved, he will die (RP. XVIII 54, VP. XVIII 27).

The differences between PC. and RP. detailed above reveal two facts. Firstly the division IV above makes it probable that Svayambhū had casually consulted Vimalasūri's work also. Of course we cannot be quite definite on this point because we have no knowledge of the *Rāmāyaṇa* literature available to Svayambhū. Secondly in certain cases Svayambhū disagrees with both Raviṣeṇa and Vimalasūri and we cannot explain all such cases as innovations. This means that Svayambhū had consulted other sources also.

One of these sources was probably Caturmukha's *Paṇimacariu*, quotations from which are found in SC.¹ Of course no Ms. of this work has yet come to light. But Svayambhū has admitted that he was indebted to Caturmukha for the structure and metrical form of his epics. For in the beginning of his *Ritṭhanemicariu*, where he mentions some of the previous poets and scholars from whose works he derived some sort of help or benefit, we are told that Caturmukha bestowed on him the Paddhaḍiyā 'studded' with the Chaddaniyā, Dvipadī and Dhruvaka². In view of this it is not also unlikely that Svayambhū's poetical works contain echoes from Caturmukha's works, and especially because three works of both the poets treated commonly the themes of *Rāmāyaṇa*, *Harivaṃśa* and *Pañcamīcarita*. This is confirmed by one accidental identifi-

(1) See Section 4.

(2) Appendix I, passage 57, line 10.

cation. SC. quotes the following lines under the name of Caturmukha to illustrate the non-position making character of an Anusvāra appearing on the end syllable of a word:

haum Ajjūṇu, tumha, eum raṇu/SC. IV 2 (a).

Compare with this the second Pāda in the following Ghattā found in the 11. Kaḍavaka of the 67. Sandhi (*Jayadrathavadha*) of RC.: kuru paccāriu Ajjūṇeṇa te tumhaiṃ, so haum, eu raṇu.

rakkaho sisu Jayaddahaho, lai dharahu savvu maim ekku khaṇu.

The resemblance of *b* in the above with the line cited in SC. is unmistakable. A close study of the two epics of Svayambhū may reveal some more such resemblances.

6. GRAMMATICAL PECULIARITIES OF PC. I-XX

I. Orthography

§1. Manuscripts of Apabhraṃśa texts are notorious for their erratic orthography. Not only different Mss. of a particular text spell a particular word differently but one and the same Ms. is disconcertingly inconsistent with regard to the spelling of one and the same word. Five factors are responsible for most of these vagaries of Apabhraṃśa orthography: defective alphabet, defective calligraphy, dialectal variation, modernization and scribal ignorance. Short *e* and *o*, the Anunāsika, nasalized *v* and *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* are characteristic of the Apabhraṃśa sound system, while they are unknown to the phonetic system of Sanskrit. No new characters, however, are developed to represent them. They are expressed by the characters for their phonetic near-equivalents. Short *e* and *o* are represented either by *ē* and *ō* thus sacrificing the quantity, or by *i* and *u*, thus sacrificing the quality, of the original sounds. The Anunāsika is written either as an Anusvāra, or is omitted altogether. *m*, *mv* and *v* with or without the nasalization of the preceding vowel alternatively stand for the nasalized *v*, *y* and *v* serve to express *yaśruti* and *vaśruti* or the latter are not expressed at all.

§2. Secondly, we can well understand what a fruitful source of confusion can hurried, careless or obscure handwriting prove, when textual transmission was solely dependent upon copying on the part of successive generations. This applies to the copyists who were ignorant of the language of their Mss. On the other hand an educated copyist is also liable to alter the text, if he claims some literary interest. The potentiality of the copyist for altering the original text assumes greater significance if we remember the fact that the language of these texts was in certain particulars not far removed from the spoken language of the day, which was constantly but subtly changing from generation to generation and hence it was quite easy and natural for an ordinary scribe to substitute for the original form, a developed or dialectical form which but slightly varied from the original. This substitution was hardly a conscious process, so that the modernization worked in a random fashion, and as in most cases we possess the MSS. whose copying date is removed by several centuries from the date of composition

(1) Critical description and studies of the grammatical facts of Ap. will be found in Jacobi, 1918, 1921; Alsdorf, 1928, 1936, 1937; Bhayani, 1945; Tagare, 1948.

§5. Short *e* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. I. sing. of masc./neut. *A* stems in *-em, ena*. 2. I.L. plur. masc. neut. *A* stems in *-ehim*. 3. L. sing. in short *e*. 4. I. sing. of fem. *A, I* and *U* stems in *-ae, -ie, ue*. 5. All G. sings. of all *I, U* stems and of fem. *A* stems, and L. sing. of fem. *A, I* and *U* stems in *-ihe, -uhe, ahe*. 6. V. sing. of fem. *A* stems in short *-e*. 7. The pronominal forms *amhe, tumhe, te, ehu, e, ee, ke, je*. 8. Imper 2. sing. in short *e*. 9. Abs. in *evi*. 10. Indeclinables *je, jje, jema, tema, ema, kema, jettahe etc., an-nettahe*. None of our three Mss. has either *e* alone or only *i* instead in these forms consistently throughout. They occur in all the Mss. now with *e*, now with *i*. But in all the Mss. the spelling

with *e* prevails, and if arranged according to the number of forms in *e*, A., P. and S. would be the order of the Mss. In other words A. has the strongest tendency to spell the abovementioned forms with *e* as compared with P. or S., while S. has the greatest number of forms in *i* when compared with P. or S. Regarding *-e* of L. sing. and *-he* of Abl. G., Ms. A. and to a lesser degree P. tend to preserve the original spelling as contrasted with the modernized *-i* and *-hi* of S. In all the above cases short *e* is given in the constituted text. Even in those few places where all the three Mss. have *-i*, I have given *-e* in the constituted text but with a wavy underline to indicate its hypothetical character so to speak. Only in the case of the emphatic particle (*j*)*je* and *jema*, etc., the alternative forms (*j*)*ji* and *jima*, etc., are accepted in the text when none of the Mss. had the former. Regarding all the cases cited in the beginning of this article evidence supplied by the Mss. is sufficiently strong for concluding that *e* is original, *i* its later development

§6. These remarks relating to the orthography of short *e* apply also to the orthography of short *o* and Anunāsika. In the constituted text the short *e* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

b) in closed syllables.

§7. In closed syllables, *e* and *o* are invariably short according to the rules of MIA. phonetics. Hence they have not been expressly indicated in the constituted text. Regarding closed *e* and *o* appearing in the seam of a compound, the general tendency of the Mss. is to write them as *i* and *u* (*gainda* = *gajendra*-, *Manusuttara* = *Manuṣyottara*-). I have followed this practice unless my best Mss. spell otherwise.

2. Short *o*.

a) in open syllables.

§8. Short *o* is evidenced in the following forms and vocables: 1. G. sing. of masc./neut. A and U stems in *-aho*, *-uho*. 2. V. pl. of masc. neut. A stems in *-aho*. 3. Imper. 2. pl. in *-aho*. 4. The pronominal forms *so*, *ko*, *ohu*. 5. Indeclinables: *ho*, *aho*, *tatthaho*, etc.

§9. What is said in connection with short *e* holds good for short *o* also. In the constituted text the Genitive and Vocative forms have been spelt with short *o*. The Imperative forms are spelt with *u* also when none of the Mss. has *o*. The short *o* in open syllables has been throughout marked.

3. The Anunāsika or Nasalization

§10. The Anunāsika is found in the following forms and vocables: 1. N. Sing. of enlarged neut. A stems in *-aiṃ*. 2. N.A. plur. of neut. A stems in *-aiṃ*. 3. I. plur. and L. plur. of all stems and L. sing. of fem. A stems and all *I* and *U* stems with the ending *-hiṃ*. 4. G. plur. of A stems in *-ahum*, *-ahā*. 5. G. plur. of *I* stems and feminine stems with the ending *-hiṃ*. 6. *-ahum* of the first person plural. 7. Pronominal forms *haum*, *amhaiṃ*, *maiṃ*, *tuhum*, *tumhaiṃ*, *paiṃ*, *kāiṃ*. 8. Indeclinables: *naiṃ*, *nāiṃ*, *saiṃ*, *sahum*, *nahiṃ*, *nāhiṃ*, *ghaiṃ*, *jahiṃ*, etc., *jaiyahum*, etc., *jāvehiṃ*, etc., *evahiṃ*.

§11. The remarks made while considering the orthography of short *e* hold good here also. P. more than S. and A. more than P.

are careful in marking the Anunāsika. In *ṇaiṃ*, *ṇāiṃ*, *sahum*, *ṇahiṃ* and *ṇāhiṃ* the nasalisation is inorganic. Nevertheless both the good Mss. of the *Paṇḍitarīu* have it and hence I have standardized the spelling of these words.

§12. Hemacandra takes note of the enlarged A. stems being nasalized at the end in the Nominative singular (HC. IV 354). Regarding this feature none of the three Mss. shows any pronounced tendency. They are indiscriminate in nasalizing the final vowel of the vocables. Many extended neuter Nominatives are not nasalized. On the other hand we find numerous corresponding masculine forms nasalized on the final at random. But there are other indications to show that the Mss. are quite indifferent in nasalizing the ending syllable. *-hi* forming a part of stem is at times nasalized, as if it were the Instrumental/Locative ending. So also *-hu* of the forms from stems ending in *-ha*. Similarly *-ai* at the end of pres. 3. person sing. forms or at the end of stems is confused with neuter plural Nominative/accusative in *-aiṃ*. By way of examples can be cited *piyāmuhum*, *vammahum*, *muhum*, *bhūm* from P., and *dunduhim*, *unṇaiṃ*, *dharaiṃ*, *haraiṃ* from S. Even the Instr. sing. form of masc./neut. A stems which has an Anusvāra on the final syllable, is casually written without the sign of nasalization (*ṇiurumbe*, *bimbe*, *āe*, *ṇivisuddhe*, *samudde*). Because of this state of affairs, I have not admitted the neut. forms in *-aum* as authentic. But they have been recorded in the critical notes throughout.

4. Ya-Śruti and Va-Śruti

§13. Apabhraṃśa Mss. like Prakrit Mss. are quite careless in writing the *ya-śruti*. Our Mss. P. and S. have a tendency not to insert *y* between *a* or *u* and a following vowel. In these cases I have accepted the spelling without the *ya-śruti* if it is supported by even one Ms. If all the Mss. have *y*, I have accepted the spelling with the *ya-śruti*. In one or two stray stems like *pari-añca-pari-atta-*, I have followed the practice of the Mss. For the rest, *ya-śruti* is consistently shown as filling an intervocalic hiatus.

§14. *Va-śruti* appears to be characteristic of Apabhraṃśa. With regard to it also the Mss. have the least claim to regularity or consistency. It appears at random between *u* and *a* or even between any two vowels. Whenever any one Ms. spells a vocable with the *va-śruti*, I have accepted that spelling in the constituted text. For examples see §31.

5. Initial *ṇ*- and Medial *-nn*-

§15. Some Prakrit Mss. follow the practice of using *n* in the initial position, *nn* in the medial position and *ṇ* for the rest. But many Apabhraṃśa Mss. do not know *n* at all. They have *ṇ* or *nn* under all conditions. Among our three Mss. P. (and A. to a lesser degree) exhibits a slight tendency of spelling with an *n*- or medial *-nn*-. In the constituted text dental *n* is strictly eschewed.

6. *b* and *bbh*.

§16. Many Apabhraṃśa Mss. use *v* for both *v* and *b*, and as a corollary to this practice they always write *vbh* for *bbh*. The Mss. of PC. have *b* only once in a thousand. Hence the former practice is adopted in the constituted text, but *vbh* being a phonetic absurdity, it has been given as *bbh* throughout.

7. Nasalized -v-

§17. According to Hemacandra intervocalic -m- in Apabhraṃśa was pronounced by some as nasalized v. Some Ap. Mss. also give some indications to this effect. Words like *karami*, *jema* are casually written as *karavm*, *jeva*, *jemva*, *jeva* or *jemva*. Barring a few stray words our Mss. preserve m-. Only twice the pres. 1. sing. is found ending in -vi in all the three Mss. and P. and S. as contrasted with A. have a tendency to write *jeva*, *teva*, etc. for *jema*, *tema*. In the latter case I have retained m whenever I found it even in a single Ms. When all the three Mss. agreed in writing v, I have not changed it to m.

§18. Quite casually -v- is found nasalized under the influence of a following nasal, e.g., *Rāmaṇu*, *Rāmvaṇu* written for *Rāvaṇu*. In such cases, unless there is the support of A. and P. I have not accepted such a nasalized v as authentic.

§19. More interesting is the case of the particle *vi* following an Anunāsika or a syllable containing a nasal. In this case A. and P. have a definite tendency of nasalizing *vi* to *mi* and omitting the preceding Anunāsika. This spelling has been accepted as standard in the constituted text. For examples, see §29. Personally I believe it to be a comparatively later trait and as such unknown to early Apabhraṃśa, but in this point I could not ignore the testimony of the Mss. Alsdorf also has accepted this practice in his edition of the *Harivaṃśapurāṇa*.

8. The Vargānunāsika.

§20. The nasal preceding a consonant is given in the Mss. always as an Anusvāra. I have followed the practice of Alsdorf and Jacobi (the only two scholars so far to study the problems of Apabhraṃśa linguistics and textual criticism in a critical, systematic manner) and have reproduced the Anunāsika as the Vargānunāsika before the stops. The only exception has been made in the case of the compounds with the preposition *saṃ-* which are retained with *saṃ*.

§21. The Mss. of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa*, represent two distinct groups—one optionally preserving r in groups of conjuncts having r as a latter member, the other group assimilating it. Contrasted with this, the Mss. of the *Paumacariu* assimilate such groups without exception.

II. Sporadic phonetic changes.

§22. Shortening of vowels: a) General tendency to shorten the final syllable. Hence fem. *Ā* stems of the earlier stage occur in Apa. as *A* stems. See also §23 b. b) At times binding *i* of the *cvi*-forms is shortened as in *vasikiya-* (*vaśikṛta-*) 4 5 3, *kaṇṇuppalikarevi* (*karnotpalikṛtya*) 1 8 1, etc. c) Shortening in stray cases: *aliyaya-* (*alika-* enl.) 8 3 6, *gahira-* (*gabhira-*) 1 5 3, *cāmiyara-* (*cāmīkara-*) 7 2 2, 14 6 9, *piḍha-* (*pīṭha-*) 4 5 9, *Bhāirahi-* (*Bhagīrathi-*) 5 13 3, 5 14 3 as against *Bhāirahi* 5 10 7, 5 11 3, *paripālaniya-* (*paripālaniya-*) 6 16 7.

23. Lengthening of vowels: a) compensatory lengthening of a preceding vowel consequent upon the simplification of a conjunct. This tendency has become one of the chief characteristics of the New Indo-Aryan Stage. For instances see §33. b) The quantity

of *i* and *u* as stem-finals is somewhat indifferent. Hence irrespective of the original character of the stem-final, it is lengthened or shortened in accordance with the metrical requirement. Thus *Vāhuvali-* 4 7 7, 4 8, *nalini-* 6 3 6, *koḍiyau* and *payāḍiyau* 3 11 6, *Sayambhu-* 1 3 1. c) Lengthening in stray cases: *paṣai* (*praviṣati*) 4 1 8, 5 9 2, *paṣarai* (connected with *praviṣ-*) 4 1 as against *paṣarai* 4 1 1, *jōisiya-* (*jyautiṣika-*) 3 5 7.

§24. Stray vowel changes: Instead of the usual *appanu* (*ātmanah*) we have *appunu* at 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8 etc. *nirurumva* (*nikuramba-*) 4 10 6, 4 11 9 and *khuruppa-* (*kṣurapra-*) 15 5 3 against *khurappa-* 11 11 7 are due to assimilation, while *maūḍa-* (*mukuta-*) 3 5 1 and *maūla-* (*mukula-*) 3 7 7 are the results of dissimilation; *iya* (*iti*) 1 1 19 is an instance of a final *-i* changing to *ya*. Note also *liha-* 17 7 8 and *liha-* 15 12 7 from *lekhā-* and *rihā-* 11 4 5 from *rekhā*.

§25. Contraction of vowels in contact: a) contraction of the *-aya-* at the end of enlarged stems to *-ā-* e.g. *bhādārā* 1 1 1 etc., *-sārā-* 1 1 7, *bhaviyā-* 1 1 8, *mahisā-* 1 10 8, *kusumā-* 14 2 5, *davaṇā-* 14 2 5, *pahārā-* 16 13 9, *paḍivā-* 5 6 8, 5 12 5, 5 12 9 etc., *Pavaṇaṇ-jayā-* 19 10 4, *Suloyaṇā-* 5 4 7. b) Contraction of *-aya-* resulting from the *-aka-* of the agentive to *-ā-* as in *gavesā* 14 10 10, *pasāhā* 10 12 7, *-uttārā* 1 1 1, *-hakkārā* 2 10 9, *muhavekkhā* 10 2 7, *bhunjā* (?) 14 2 7, *-gārā-* (*kāraka-*) 1 1 14, 2 6 10 etc. c) Contraction of the original *-aya-* at the end of a stem to *-ā-* as in *jīṇālā-jīṇālaya-* 6 2 5. d) Contraction of two medial vowels in contact as in *andhārāya-* (*andhakāra-* enl.) 10 1 9, *akkhāḍāya-* (*akṣavāṭaka-*) 4 11 2, *vāma-* (*vyāyāma-*) 4 11 5, *thera-* (*sthavira-*) 1 4 2, *jāṇera-* (**jana-kara-*) 4 13 2, *mora-* (*mayūra-*) 3 4 5, *Ujjha-* (*Ayodhyā-*) 4 14 9 against *Aūjjha-* 4 1, *pāḍihera-* (*prāṭihārya-*) 3 3 10, *-kerāya-* (*-kārya-* enl.); various cases of contraction of the preposition *ava-* to *o-*.

§26. Preservation of intervocalic stops (instead of elision) either unchanged or by voicing or by geminating: *Kumbhī-pāka-* 11 9 7, *Kaikasi-* 9 2 5, *Kaikaseu* (*kaikaseyaḥ*) 10 10 7, *Kaṣiki* (*Kauṣikī*) 9 6 2, *Kāmuka-* 5 8 3, *Ikkhukka-* (**Ikṣvuka-*?) 5 1 2, *Sakkeya-* (*Sāketa-*) 5 11 4, 2 2 5 (all proper names), *lakkuḍi-* (*lakuti-*) 11 6 4, *-gārāya-* (*-kāraka-*) 5 1 5 against *-kāri-* 4 5 9 and *-yāri-* 6 9 6; *Bhigu* (*Bhṛgu*) 16 6 6, *naga-* 1 9 2, *āgara-* (*ākara-*) 4 2 3, *maragāya-* (*marakata-*) 1 4 3, *mayagala-* (*mada-kala-*) 1 15 1, *vaiyā-garaṇa-* (*vaiyākarana-*) 7 14 4, *Payāga-* (*Prayāga-*) 2 11 4, *jogesara-* (*yogeshvara-*) 5 15 2, *nakkha-* (*nakha-*) 14 5 7, *Māricca-* (*Mārica-*) 10 1 2, *Vtay-* (*Vtyaj-*) 7 12 3, *Kaṭṭilla-* (*Kauṭilya-*) 16 6 3, *Vaṭṭaraṇi* 11 9 3, 9, 11 10 15, *-atisāya-* (*atiśaya-*) 1 7 3, *Gottama-* (*Gautama-*) 1 9 8, 5 1, *nitti-* (*nīti-*) 7 12 1, 16 2 1, *-sotta-* (*srotas-*) 2 1 8, *Jimutta-* (*Jimūta-*) 20 6 7, 17 11 8, *Toyadavāhaṇa-* 5 7 7, 5 9 11, *ubhaya-* 1 2 4.

§27. Most of the following instances of *-ḍ* becoming *-l* are known to Prakrit also: *-phaliha-* (*sphatika-*) 6 5 2, *pīḷaṇa-* (*pīḍana-*) 1 4 4, *nīyalāya-* (*nigāḍa* enl.) 1 5 6, *talāya-* (*tadāga-*) 2 2 3, *-kīla-* (*kriḍā-*) 5 1 7, 14 11, 4, *palitta-* (*pradīdpta-*) 7 11 9, 13 3 2, *solaha-* (*soḍaśa-*) 2 4 4.

§28. Occasionally intervocalic *-m-* is changed to nasalized *-v-* which is as a rule written as *-v-* in the Mss. *davaṇā-* (*damanaka-*) 14 4 5, *Haridavaṇa-* (*Haridamāna-*) 15 10 5, *Vpaṇava-* (*pra+nam-*) 1 1 1, *nāvālaya-* (= *nāmavat-*) 6 16 4, *ravaṇṇaya-* (**raṇaṇyaka-*) 2 2 2, *nikkhavaṇa-* (*niṣkramaṇa-*) 2 11 4, *niśavaṇṇa-* (*niṣāmānya-*) 4 5 4,

nivisa- (nimiṣa-) 8 6 6 etc., *atthavaṇa-* (from *Vatthava*=*astamaya*-) 15 6 2, *āsava-* (*āśrama*-) 9 1 9, *dharevi* (*dhārayāmi*) 18 8 9, *parihareviṃ* (*pariharāmi*) 18 8 9. For dropping of an intervocalic -m- see §30 d.

§29. A reverse tendency of changing -v- to -m- under the influence of a nasal sound in proximity, or even without such a condition is revealed by a) *mi* resulting from the particle *vi* following a word with the nasalized final syllable, as in *kehi-mi* 2 4 6, *tinpi-mi* 4 9 2, *suraha-mi* 3 9 10, etc. (See Index Verborum under *vi*); b) stray instances like *puṅgama-* (*puṅgava*-) 1 1 10, *pihimi-* (*prthvi*-) 2 15 3, *parimiya-* (*parivṛta*-) 2 11 8, 3 5 9, *simira-* (*sivira*-) 11 8 1.

§30. There are numerous cases of eliding an intervocalic *v* original or secondary mostly before *u* but occasionally also before *i* and *a*: a) -v- is mostly, though not always, dropped before the -u- of the Nom. sing., *sahāu* 1 7 4 (but *payāvu-* 7 7 4); *sāu* 1 11 2 (and *sāvu* 7 7 4); b) casually it is dropped before *i* as in *kukai* (*kukavi*-) 1 3 1, *parāiya-* (*prāpta*-) 1 6 1, *pāisai-* (*praviśati*) 4 1 8, *thera-* (*sthavirā*-) 1 4 2, *-adai-* (*aṭavi*-) 3 8 5; c) before *a* it is omitted in *payatta-* (*pravṛtta*-) 5 15 9, *bhuṇa-* (*bhuvana*-) 6 1, *tihuaṇa-* (*tribhuvana*-) 1 1 15, *diyaha-* (*divasa*-) 5 12 5, *pariyattanti* (= *parāvartante*) 5 12 6, *rūa-* (*rūpa*-) 3 7 7 (against *rūva* 1 2 10), *niyatthi-* (from *ni* + *Vvas*-) 14 10 4, *sui* (from *Vsua*-, *Vsuva* = *Vsvap*-) 1 10 8, *lāyaṇṇa-* (*lāvanya*-) 1 13 6, *akkhādaya-* (*akṣavāṭaka*-) 4 11 2; -va- disappears in *samasaraṇa-* 1 8 6, 3 4 8 (against *samosarana* 3 4 10); d) in a few cases such a -v- has resulted from an intervocalic -m-: *Jaṇṇa-* (*Yamunā*-) 12 4 3, *suṃsuāra-* (*suṃsumāra*-) 3 5 6, *raṇaūha-* (*raṇamukha*-) 20 1; in *nāuṃ* (*nāma*) 2 17 8 and *bhaumha* 10 2 9 (as against *bhauha*- 14 3 10 and *bhamuhā* 14 12 8) the disappearing -m- nasalizes the succeeding vowel.

§31. A reverse tendency is to insert a *va-śruti* between two contiguous vowels to fill up the hiatus created by the elision of a stop, as *Mandovari-* (*Mandodarī*-) 1 10 9, *thovaya-* (*stoka*- enl.) 16 8 7, *uvara-* (*udara*-) 1 10 3, 15 7 9, *uvahi-* (*udadhi*-) 3 3 7, 6 10 9 etc., *juvala-* (*yugala*-) 2 17 9, *dheṇuva-* (*dhenu*- enl.) 3 3 5, *dhuva-* (*dhūta*-) 7 14 8, *dūva-* (*dūta*-) 10 8 10, *huvāsaṇa-* (*hutāśana*-) 20 4 9, *vuvvuva-* (*budbuda*-) 17 3 3, *bhuva-* (*bhuja*-) 1 10 7, 2 17 9, *murava-* (*muraḥa*-) 1 5 7, *sivāla-* (*śrgāla*-) 9 11 2, *malliva-* (*mallikā*-) 14 10 6.

Vimalasūri's *Paūmacariya* has several instances of *vaśruti*: *juvā-* (*yukā*-) 6 44, *avalovaṇi-* (*avalokani*) 7 139, *murava-* (*muraḥa*-) 7 156 etc.

§32. Some stray cases: *Tilakesa-* (*Tilakakeśā*-) 5 6 1; *muhala-* (*mukhara*-) 1 15 7, *somāla-* (*sukumāra*-) 7 1 5, *kaṇṇaya-* (*karuṇa*-) enl.) 9 10 2, *calaṇa-* (*carana*-) 1 7 9; *diyaha-* (*divasa*-) 5 12 5, *pāhāṇa-* (*pāśāna*-) 7 14 1. *pāhiya* (*pāsiya*- from *paśya*-) 2 16 7. Loss of -va- in *nisiyara-* (*niśitatara*-) 4 1 is haplological.

§33. We have several instances of the simplification of the conjunct with or without the compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowels: a) *vairāya-* (*vairāgya*-) 2 9 2, 2 10 3, *kāosāya-* (*kāyotsarga*-) 2 11 8, *dhāi* (*dhātri*-) 7 3 3, *dāhiṇa-* (*dakṣiṇa*-) 1 11 8, *payāhiṇa-* (*pradakṣiṇā*-) 1 1 17, 6 13 3, *niddākhinṇaya-* (*nirdākṣiṇya*- enl.) 2 14 2, *cāyāra* (*catvāraḥ*) 6 1 7 *sāmali-* (*śālmali*-) 3 1 9, *sāva-* (*sarva*-) 1 8 10, 1 11 2, 7 7 4 *nāvai* (from *navvai*) 2 2 9, *kāva* (*kāvya*) 1 1 19, *sāvaḍau* (from *V sāmpaḍa*-) 1 3 10, *niyāsaṇa-* (*niyāmsaṇa*-) 6 14 4; *soma-* (*saumya*-) 2 2 6 *pāseya-* (*prasveda*-) 1 13

7; b) *caūthaya-* (*caturtha-* enl.) 1 8 8 *kaṇṇiyāri* (*karnikārī*) 3 1 9, *paija-* (*pratijñā-*) 5 7 7 (but *paijja-* 12 7 5), *paṭṭha-* (*praviṣṭha-*) 4 10 2, 14 2 1, 14 4 9, *pahilaya-* (for *pahillaya-*) 1 4 1, 16 2 1, *-ālasa* (*alasya-*) 2 12 3, *rayasala-* (*rajasvalā-*) 19 1 2, *Vaivasa-* (*Vaivasvat-*) 15 13 7, *Vaisavaṇa-* (*Vaiśravaṇa-*) 9 6 3, *samuha-* (*sammukha-*) 6 9 2; *akkhohani* (*akṣauhiṇī-*) 12 8 1; c) words compounded with *nir-/nis-*, *dur-/dus-*, *ud-* etc. have their initial vowel treated indifferently as simple or conjunct according to metrical convenience. This is a general tendency and no particular instances need be noted.

§34. The treatment of the conjunct in the following cases is noteworthy: *vimbhaya-* (*vismaya-*) 1 12 4, *Jasumbhaya-* (*Yaśasvat-* enl.) 1 13 1, *Cakkhubhaya-* (*Cakṣusmat-* enl.) 1 12 4; *jhuṇi-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, but *dhaya-* (*dhvaja-*) 1 5 2; *suviṇa-* (*svapnā-*) 1 14 9, *duvāra-* (*dvāra-*) 6 7 7 (against *vāra-* 5 8 6), *duvāraha* (*dvādaśa*) 11 7 1 (against *vāraha* 3 4 1), *vintara-* (*vyantara-*) 1 8 9, 10, *-abbhīntara-* (*abhyantara-*) 1 16 6; assimilation is at the basis of *bhimbhala-* (*vihvala-*) 1 5 4 and *phopphala-* (*pūga-phala-*) 1 5 9, 3 1 8.

§35. Gemination of consonants mostly for metrical reasons: *pammukka-* (*pramukta-*) 12 10 1, *khammāviyaya* (for *khamā-viyaya-*) 19 6 8, *ṇimmantio* (*nimantritah*) 16 13 5, *ṇimmitti-* (*ṇimittin-*) 16 3 9, *papphulla-* (*praphulla-*) 5 5 6, *ujjuya-* (*rju-* enl.) 5 15 9, *acceyaṇā-* (*acetanā-*) 19 15 1, *sapparivāra-* (*saparivāra-*) 2 2 8, 2 7 7, 2 14 6, 3 8 1, *tilloka-* (*trailokya-*) 12 11 2, *koṭṭhalla-* (*kautūhala-*) 1 12 6, 10 2 2, *vaulla-* (*bakula-*) 14 7 3, *saṇṇavai* (*sanavati*) 2 3 3, *vaṇṇara-* (*vānara-*) 7 4 6; the Gen. postposition *taṇiya* appears as *-ttaṇiya* at 8 4 9 (*kaho-* *taṇiya*, and *taho-* *taṇiya*), 9 6 2 (*mahu-* *taṇiya*) and perhaps at 6 3 9 (*A. kahi-* *taṇau*).

§36. Sandhi in a sentence has been effected between the continuous syllables of two words under metrical stress in following cases:—

nānuppaṇṇu (for *nānu uppa°*) 3 2 11, *annuppaṇṇu* (for *aṇṇu uppa°*) 3 3 2, *kappayaruchanṇā* (for *kappayaru uccha°*) 1 11 9, *Vimalavāhaṇucchaliya°* (for *Vimalavāhaṇu uccha°*) 1 13 1, *mohuppāiū* (for *mohu uppā°*) 14 3 12, *vaṇṇsuddhāriū* (for *vaṇṇsu udd°*) 8 9 6, *vālāvaṇi* (for *vā ālāvaṇi*) 1 5 8, *suravaiṇāruṇa°* (for *suravaiṇā aruṇa°*) 2 3 2, *paḍahāmarā°* (for *paḍahā amara°*) 2 4 1, *dharmmeṇā-haraṇa°* (for *dharmmeṇa āharaṇa°*) 6 14 4, *nisunuttara°* (for *nisuṇu uttara°*) 6 15 2, *viṇāsaṇāim* (for *viṇā āsaṇāim*) 5 12 3, *gamaṇāṇeya* (for *°gamaṇā aṇeya*) 14 10 1. The Sandhi in the compound *cautisaṇṇaya°* (for *cautisa-aṇṇaya°*) 3 3 1 is peculiar.

III. Gender.

§37. a) The following words masculine in Sk. are found with the n. pl. ending *-aiṇ* in PC.: *kumbha-* 9 2 9b, *kirana-* 11 14 5, *thūha-* (*stūpa-*) 3 4 4, *viduma* 13 5 9, *sāhāmiya-* (*śākhāmṛga-*) 6 11 4, *jaṇa-* (*jana-* person) 12 12 10b, *jīva-* (used with n. pl. adjectives) 11 9 6, *taḍa* (*tata-*) 14 9 7, *kalahaṇsa-* 11 1 6 and many more. The *Bhavisattakaha* also manifests this tendency.

b) *Jhuṇi-* (*dhvani-*) 3 11 1, *ṇihiya-* (*nidhi-* enl.) 3 13 7, 4 6 6, *kallola-* 14 12 6, *kallolā-* 1 2 5 are treated as feminine.

IV. Affixes.

Several noteworthy affixes are listed below:

§38. Agentives:

a) *kāraya-*, *gāraya-*, *-yāraya-* (Sk. *-kāraka-*) and *-kara-*, *yara-*, (Sk. *-kara-*) form compounds with an agentive sense as in *khaya-kāri* (*kṣaya-kārikā*) 4 5 9, *khaya-gāraya-* 5 1 5 and similarly at 2 6 10, 2 1, *-gāriya-* 19 4 8, 19 5 5, *-gārī-* 8 4 6, *-yāri* 6 9 6, *-yara-* 1 16 9.

b) *-ana-*: *kandāvaṇa-* 9 6 9, *bhayaṇa-* 8 1 4, *jūraṇa-* 12 5 1, *suhāvaṇa-* 12 3 9, *kampāvaṇa-* 15 1.

§39. Possessive suffixes:

itta-: *jovvaṇaitti-* (*yauvanavati-*) 4 9 9 and similarly *atthaitta-* (from *artha-*) 14 13 5, *dumaitta-* (?) (from *druma-*) 20 8 9.

§40. Adjectival suffixes:

a) *-ima-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *phādima-* (from *V-phāda-*) 1 4 6, *saṁcārīma-* (from *saṁ V cara-*) 4 10 8; from adverbs as in *hetthima-* (from *hettha-* below) 4 9 9;

b) *-ira-* forming adjectives from verbal bases as in *paṇaccira-* (from *paṇacca=pra+ V nṛtya-*) 4 8 4, 17 2 7 and similarly *paribhamira-* 7 2 3, *paribhāsira-* 18 8 1;

c) *-illa-* forming adjectives from substantives etc. as in *gāṁilla-* (from *grāma-*) 1 3 11, *uvarilliya-* (fem. enl. from *uvari=upari*) 4 9 9a;

d) *-ikka-* equivalent to *-illa-* as in *vappikkī-* from *vappa-* 4 3 9.

§41. a) *-tta-* and b) *-tta-* forming abstract nouns from substantives as in *-hiyattana-* (from *hita-*) 2 9 3, *bhicattana-* (from *bhṛtya-*) 2 10 3, *Surindattana-* (from *Surinda-*) 8 1 7, *Indatta-* (*Indratva-*) 3 11 9, *suratta-* (from *sura-*) 3 11 8.

b) *-ima-* forming abstract nouns from adjectives as in *poḍhima-* (from *poḍha=prauḍha-*) 4 4 1.

§42. Comparatives in *-ā(ā)ra(ya)* (from *-tara(ka)-*) as in *guru-yāra-* (from *guru-*) 15 9 10, *vaḍḍāraya-* (from *vaḍḍa-*) 16 4 8, *piyāraya-* (from *priya-*) 2 9 1, *pahilāraya-* (from *pahila-*) 9 3 3, *nisiyara-* (*niṣitātara-*) 4 1, *viruāriya-* (fem. from *virua-*) 19 4 8.

§43. Pleonastic suffixes: a) *-ika-* in *dhāṇūkkiya-* 6 15 3 against *dhāṇukka-* 6 15 7; b) *-akka-* in *gurukkī-* (from *guru-*) 2 10 1, 4 3 9; c) *-alla-* in *ṇavalla-* (from *nava-*) 11 5 9; d) *-ullaya-* in *kaḍaullā-* (from *kaḍaya-*) 14 5 7. This solitary instance of *-ullaya-* presents a contrast with the numerous instances of *-ulla-* extension in *Puṣpanta-*.

§44. *-aḍaya-* and *-uḍaya-* in later Ap. are used as diminutive and pleonastic suffixes, but in our text they are strictly used in a pejorative sense as in the only instances *saṇṇaḍaya-* (from *saṇṇa-*) 6 13 5, *vaṇkuḍaya-* (from *vakra-*) 6 16 5.

§45. Amelioratives: a) *-vara-* developed a pleonastic sense in Ap. as can be seen from *ku-muṇivara-* 7 3 9, *gayavara-* 2 14 3, *sura-vara-* 1 1 7, *jinavara-* 1 1 7, *kavivara-* 1 10 5, *gīrivara-* 1 10 6, *raha-vara-* 4 8 7, *taruvara-* 6 3 5, *kaivara-* 6 11 2, *hayavara-* 3 13 4, *asi-vara-* 7 5 9, *puravara-* 8 12 1, *harivara-* 19 18 6, etc.; b) the same remark applies to the prefix *su-* which is used to fill up a metrical gap as in *sualāṅkāra-* 1 2 2, *suparittiya-* 1 4 3, *sumanittaya-* 3 1 13, *sunisalla-* 4 12 7, *sumanohara-* 5 3 7, *sudāruṇa-* 7 7 6, *su-Mallavanta-* 7 11 3, *supariyana-* 9 5 1, *sukulīnavahu-* 12 6 2, *supūyaphala-* 14 7 3, *supahutta-* 14 7 9, *su-Taṇṇiyari-* 16 4 7, *suviḥāṇaya-* 1 5 9, *susārahi-* 17 9 6, *su-pāritṭhāvevi-* 19 1 4, *su-Pasaṇṇakitti-* 10 10 6.

§46. In *sa-kiyattha* (= *kṛtārtha*) 10 7 2, *sa* is mildly emphatic.

It becomes frequent in early vernaculars and develops a pleonastic function.

§47. In *anavasa-* 12 6 9, *ana-* is a negative prefix. *ku-* and *du-* (= *dur-*, *dus-*) have the same function as in Sanskrit.

V. Stem-formation

§48. As the final consonant of the stems disappeared since the Prakrit stage, all the Ap. stems end in a vowel. The quantity of the final vowel is indifferent. The general tendency of Ap. is to shorten the final syllable and hence Pk. fem. stems in *-ā*, *-ī* and *-ū* appear as *A*, *I* and *U* stems in Ap. as a rule. But due to liberal use of Prakritisms, due to the later development *-iya-* into *-ī* and *-uya-* into *-ū* and due to lengthening and shortening affected to suit metre, we have Ap. stems ending in *-a*, *-i*, *-u* as well as *-ā*, *-ī*, *-ū*. The stems with a short final predominate. The other ones are used often to satisfy exigencies of metre.

§49. Enlargement of the stem by adding *-ya-* (from 'svārthe *kah*') is quite common. Final *-aya*, *-iya* and *-uya* of the enlarged stems are liable to become *-ā*, *-ī*, and *-ū* respectively through contraction and hence in *A*-declension (mas. and neut.) we have two parallel stems, one ending in *-a* (or *-aya*), the other ending in *-ā*. The latter has later on considerably contributed to the evolution of the oblique form of the NIA. languages.

§50. The tendency of normalization in nominal and verbal flexion developed in Prakrit has gained considerable strength in Ap. The other types are gradually brought in line with the *A*-type. *bahava-* (*bahu-*) 5 9 1, *pasava-* (*pasu-*) 14 11 8, illustrating the change of *U*-stems to *A*-stems and the Ins. sing. forms in *-eṃ* from *I*-stems (§83) are indicative of this tendency. Similarly in the case of Fem. *A*-stem, instrumentals in *-ehiṃ* (§75), Gen. forms in *-hum* (§80) and Loc. forms in *-hiṃ* (§76) illustrate the influence of the masculine.

§51. In the case of the fem. bases, the general tendency in Ap. is to turn *I*-bases into *A*-bases by enlarging them with the addition of the pleonastic suffix *-iya*.

VI. Inflection

a) Substantive.

§52. The flexion system of Ap. is in a process of disintegration. Merging of Nom. and Acc., of Abl. and Gen., partial merging of Ins. and Loc., confusion of masc. and neut., domination of *A* declension, and increasing employment of post-positions to convey various case relations are the characteristic indications of this state of affairs.

§53. The Ap. used in the *Varṇavṛttas* and some of the *Mātrāvṛttas* is more or less Prakritized. Many Pk. forms are found in the passages composed in those meters.

Stems in *-a* (mas. and neut.).

§54. For the influence of this type over other types see §§50, 80, 83.

§55. *-u* (enl. *-au*) is the only termination in the Nom. and Acc. sing., there being no form in *-a* or *-ā*. Nom. sing. forms in *-o* occur sporadically as Prakritisms before the indeclinable *vi* (1 7 9, 2 13 9, 4 5 8, 4 13 3 etc.) and under metrical stress (17 6 1, 17 10 1 etc.). Metre is also responsible for occasional Prakrit Acc. in *-aṃ*.

§56. For the enlarged neut. sing forms in *-aum* see §12.

§57. Stem-enlargement with pleonastic *-ḍa-* (*-ḍaya-*) is not known to our text. *-ḍaya-* is used in a pejorative sense only (§44).

§58. Voc. sing. uses the bare stem, which has its final *-a* occasionally lengthened (through contraction of *-aya-* from enlargement). Note, °*sārā* 1 12 6, *pāivā* 5 12 5, *mudhā* 5 12 6, *Pahañ-jañā* 9 8 1a, all at the end of a Pāda. In forms like *bhaḍārā* 2 6 10b, *-ā* has resulted from the contraction of the stem-final *-aya*. On most of these points PC. agrees with MP.

§59. The bare stem or the stem with its ending vowel lengthened (the result of vowel contraction in the stem enlarged with pleonastic *-ya-* from *-ka-*) is used as the Nom. Acc. Masc. pl. form. These as well as forms with the termination *-aim* are employed in the Neut. pl.: *sahāsa* (*sahasra-*) 2 11 7, *pavvaiyā* (*pravrajita-*) 2 11 7, and *sahāsaim* 2 10 8 are all neut. pl. In forms like *gavesā* 14 10 1, the final *-aya* of the pl. form *gavesaya* is contracted as *-ā*.

§60. As remarked above (§37), occasionally mas. stems also take this neut. termination *-aim*¹.

§61. *em*, *eṇa* (*-ēṇa*), are the terminations of Ins. sing. Short *-e* and *-em* are unknown to our text, while *-im* is found as an orthographic variant of *-em*. A roughly made sample analysis gives 2 : 1 as the proportion of forms in *-em* and *eṇa* respectively. This agrees with the figures for HP. given by Alsdorf. Metre accounts for most of the forms in *-ēṇa*. The same remark applies to a few Prakritisms in *-eṇam* (eg. 17 3 1, 17 7 1, 17 8 1, 17 15 1, 13 4 1).

§62. In the termination *-em*, the vowel is probably short, as shown by Alsdorf on the ground that its alternative form is *-im* in the Mss. (cf. Loc. sing. termination in its two forms short *-e* and *-i* in the Mss.).

§63. Regarding *-eṇa* Tagare observes² that it was less popular in Southern Ap. It is frequent in MP. because in it 'Puṣpadanta deliberately tried to initiate the high-flown ornate style of Sk. and Pk. classics. One has simply to turn to Jc. (i.e. *Jasaharacariu*) (which is a work of a more popular nature), and one finds the popularity of *-im*, *-em* termination.'

But these observations are not correct. The frequency of the forms in *-eṇa* in PC. proves that free occurrence of these forms in MP. is not just a vagary of Puṣpadanta. And in a casual survey of the *Jasaharacariu* I have been able to spot two hundred and odd forms in *-eṇa* which shows it to be in no way different from MP. on this point.

§64. Further, following Grierson, Tagare derives³ *-em* of Inst. sing. from Loc. sing. *-ahim*. He believes that the Inst. and Loc. merged into one case in Apa. and the desinences of Loc. came to be substituted for those of Inst. He finds support for this view in the Inst. sing. forms in *-i* (from Loc. sing. short *-e*) found in Bh. and Kp. He thinks, "the use of *-i* for Inst. sg. was well established in S(outhern) Ap. of the 10th Cent. A.D. e.g., *kāli* from *kāla-*, *suhī* from *sukha-*, *daṁsaṇi* from *darśana-* in *J(asahara) c(ariu)*'. Hence he finds it 'surprising that Alsdorf's edition of *H(ari)V (amśapurāṇa)* should contain no *-i* forms'. He comes to the conclusion that "*-e*

(1) Stray cases like *ujjaliya* (qualifying *asivaru*) 18 8 2, *kaya* (qualifying *maranu*) 12 3, 5, *ujjha* 7 5 2 are modernizations, while voc. sing. forms in *-u* occurring at quite a few places are counted as scribal slips.

(2) Tagare, 1948, 118.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 118-120.

is a regular term(ination) of the Ins. sg. in Ap., though it was originally of the Loc. sg."

Now these views are not borne out by facts. Ins. sing. forms in -i are not found in MP. as also in our text. From just three instances of such forms from the *Jasaharacariu* Tagare generalizes that -i was well-established as an Ins. sing. termination in the Southern Apa. of the 10th Cent. But even these three forms loose all their meagre evidential value on examination. *kāli* is found as *kālim* in the *Index Verborum* to the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa. and actually it is *kālim* (i.e. the variant of *kālem*) as shown by the metre of *Jasaharacariu* 2 15. The second form in -i, viz., *suhi* is not found in the *Index*, but the latter quotes *suha* (equated with *śvā* 'a dog') from *Jasaharacariu* 2 35 10, and if we consult the original passage¹ we find that the actual word is *sunahu* and not *suhu*. The remaining third form *daṃsaṇi* is correctly quoted, but it occurs in a passage which is plainly a fourteenth century interpolation² in the *Jasaharacariu*. This is one out of many instances of the uncritical use of the sources on the part of the author of the *Hist. Gram.* of Apa. which has unfortunately vitiated several of his conclusions.

Thus it still remains to be demonstrated that the works of Puṣpadanta contain Instruments in -i and unless this is done, it cannot be accepted that Loc. sing. in short -e was used in an Instrumental sense³. This fact would go against the derivation of -em from -ahim, which otherwise on phonetic grounds also appears unconvincing. Loss of -h-, change of the final nasalization to an Anusvāra and the contraction of -a- and -i into -e- (in the face of their preservation in the neut. pl. termination -aim) which are presupposed by the proposed evolution -ahim into -em remain unexplained. Hence the derivation accepted by Bloch and Turner (*eṇa* becoming *em*) is to be preferred. Turner's suggestion that in Ap. -eṇa, -ṇ- probably represented Anusvāra is unacceptable, because reading the two-moraic -em in place of the three-moraic -eṇa would spoil the metre.

§65. *bhamantaṇa* 1 13 9a, *uttiṇṇaṇa* 3 8 1a, *ubbhīṇṇaṇa* 3 8 1a, *puṇṇaṇa* 3 1 2a, *samāṇijjantaṇa* 1 2 12b (all at the end of a Pāda) are instances of the enlarged Ins. sing. forms.

§66. For Instrumental forms used for the Locative see the next article.

§67. Short -e (orthographic variant -i) is the only termination of the Loc. sing. -ahim is not found for A stems in PC. Occasionally Ins. forms are used for Loc., e.g. *āsanneṃ* 15 5 8 and especially in Loc. absolute constructions as at 1 2 12b, 3 8 10b, etc. In *annehim kiya ṇivitti anṇekkahim* 3 12 4 'others abstained (piously) from many other thing', *anṇekkahim* presents a case of using Ins. for Abl. *khīra-mahanneve khīru bhareppinu* 2 5 8 can be rendered as 'having collected milk at the Milky Ocean.'

§68. -ehim and -ahim are found in Ins. and Loc. pl. -ihim appears as an orthographic variant of -ehim. Of these terminations, -ehim predominates. A comparison of the Mss. indicates that a gradual process of substituting -ahim for -ihim (-ehim) was at work,

(1) *hā! Jasaharu rāṇaṇi aṇṇu muu, hā! dāva! kāim maṇṇu sunahu haru*

(2) Vaidya, 1931, Introduction, 17.

(3) It would appear *prima facie* that in *viṇa Dasāṇaṇe ghuṭṭhau* PC. 10 11 9a. *Dasāṇaṇe* is a Loc. form used in an Ins. sense. But *viṇa ghuṭṭhu amarāhiva-sāhane* PC. 8 10 1b ('Victory was proclaimed in the ranks of the Lord of Gods') and several such passages show that this was an idiomatic expression and the form in short -e has a Loc. sense. So also in *samāve* 5 13 1a *samāsena* 'in short' and *kare* 6 13 2a, 6 16 8a.

for the Ms. which is comparatively careful in preserving the language of the original has at many places forms in *-ehim* corresponding to the forms in *-ahim* found in the Mss. handing down a comparatively later text-tradition. The proportion of *-ehim* forms to *-ahim* forms in PC. is roughly estimated as 3 : 1.

§69. *-aho* (orthographically *-ahu*) is the normal termination of Abl. Gen. sing. *-ā(ā)ha* is never used in PC¹ but Prakritic *-āsu* is found. Most of the forms in *-āsu* occur at the end of the trochaically closing Pādas (e.g. 1 8 5, 1 13 3, 4 10 4, 4 11 7).

§70. Both *-ā(ā)hum* and *-ā(ā)hā* are used for Gen. pl. Forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are fairly numerous². It should be admitted that such cases are rare when all the three Mss. of PC. read *-ā(ā)hum* at relevant places. As a rule forms in *-ā(ā)hum* are found in only one of the Mss. at a time (mostly in either A. or P.). In a lesser number of cases two Ms. agree in reading *-ā(ā)hum*. Corresponding to *-ā(ā)hum* in one Ms. we find *-ā(ā)hu* or *-ā(ā)hā* (and occasionally *-ā(ā)ha* in other Mss. As the Mss which are found more authentic contain numerous cases of *-ā(ā)hum*, I have accepted it in the constituted text if it is attested by even one Ms. and I have reconstructed it when the Mss. read varyingly *-hu* and *-hā*. But when both P. and A. read *-ha* (with S. reading *-hu*) that has been accepted in the constituted text.

§71. Puṣpadanta occasionally used this form as we can gather from the cases noted by Alsdorf and from occurrences like *pīṇiya-bhāvvaḥum* (38 18 7), *puvvaḥum* (38 18 7 so to be read for the textual *puvvaḥā* in view of the rhyme), *tasa-thāvarajivahum* (39 8 6), *devaḥum* (39 11 10b), *ari-bandhavahum* (48 20 4), *varisahum* (49 13 11) in MP. This upholds the Prakrit grammarians to some extent in their sanction for *-hum* as a Gen. termination³.

§72. Prakrit termination *-āṇa* is rarely found in PC. I-XX.

Feminine Stems In *-ā(ā)*

§73. Besides zero, *-u* is the termination of Nom. Acc. plur. before which the stem vowel is optionally lengthened. *uppāiu* (from *uppāya-*) 1 10 1 and *seviu* (from *seviya-*) 2 8 7 are peculiar in that they stand for *uppāiyau* and *seviyau* respectively. Probably these forms are instances of contraction under metrical stress as is also seen in another form from *vaīmāṇiḥe* for *vaīmāṇiyaho* (from *vaīmāṇiya-*) 15 15 5.

§74. Short *-e* (orthographic variant *-i*) is the only termination of Inst. sing. No form in *-aim* or *-aim* is attested from PC.

§75. Forms in I. plur. end in *-ahim*. In *āehim vara-vijjehim* 9 12 9, *guhehim* (I. for Abl.) 13 5 6, *viṭṭiehim* 10 6 6, *koilehim* 6 6 6 Masc. ending *ehim* is employed.

§76. *-he* is the termination of G. L. sing. In later orthography it is spelt as *-hi* and the Mss. often confuse it with *-him*⁴. In the case of Loc., Mss. clearly show this hesita-

(1) The same is the case with MP. though *marañaha kerāu* (38 19 6a) appears to be an exception.

(2) e.g. see PC. 3 4 9, 3 4 10, 3 10 5, 3 13 3, 3 13 4, 3 13 6, 4 2 3, 4 6 10, 4 7 8, 4 7 9, 2 8 1, 2 8 6, 2 8 8, 2 14 2, 2 14 3, 2 14 4, 5 7 3, 5 7 4, 5 8 7, etc.

(4) There is overwhelming evidence to show that the language of the Apabhraṃśa texts has undergone continuous revision and modernization so far as its orthography was concerned. Hence the picture of the language of the same text would vary in accordance with the age of the Ms. of that text. To quote one instance only at PC. 19 12 1b PS. read *Añjaṇaho*, A. *Añjaṇahe* equivalent

tion between *-he*, *-hi* and *-him*, where *-him* can be as well genuine. Hence besides *Aujjhahe* 2 7 5, *Ujjhahe* 4 1 8 we have *Aujjahim* (S. °hi, A. °he) 5 1 1, *Ujjhahim* (A. °he) 5 12 9b, *guha-him* 19 9 4, *silahim* (A. °ha) 13 8 6.

§77. Here as elsewhere, the short *e* of the earlier orthography is spelt as *i* in the later orthography and hence the earlier form of the G.L. termination is *-he* and not *-hi* or *him* as held by Tagore. Hence Alsdorf is right in considering the terminations of G. and L. of Fem. A stems as identical and we need not try to connect it with *-asmin* or *-adhi*.

§78. In later Apabhraṃśa *-ahim* is quite frequently used for the Loc. sing. of masc. A-stems.

§79. Besides *-he* and *-him*, thrice *-hā* is attested in L. sing. of the fem. A-stems: *silahā* and *ilāhā* 12 19 9b, *ḍikkhahā* (P.S. °ha) 3 10 2; The *Sanatkumāracarita* has *piyahā* and *ṛiyahā* and *Sāvayadhammadohā* 95 uses *ḍalahā* in the Loc. sing. sense. *narayahā* at *Pāhūḍadohā* 5 is a similar instance of L. Sing. of masc. A stem. All these forms cannot be possibly just scribal errors.

§80. In G. plur. we find *-hum* and *-hā*, obviously extended from the masc. Thus *chāyahum* and *padāyahum* 3 4 7, *mūlahum* 19 2 8, *cavantiyahum* and *acchantiyahum* 19 9 4, *sunhahum* (P.S.) 19 4 9, *sua-sāriyahum* 17 5 2, *vijjahum* (S. °he, A. °hu) 12 9 7, *vijjahu* 9 11 9b; *pīvara-ṭhaṇhā* and *varaṇṇaṇhā* 3 13 2, *dheṇuvāhā* 3 13 5, *kaṇṇahā* (P.S. *him*) 10 7 1.

§81. *sāsuāṇa* and *sunhāṇa* 19 5 1 are Prakritisms.

Masc. I and U Stems

§82. The final vowel of the bare stem used in the Nom. Acc. sing. and plur. is optionally lengthened.

§83. *-nā* and Anusvāra are the terminations of I. sing.: *suravainā* 2 3 2, *pahūnā* 13 2 1a, *Sumālim* (S. *Sumālem*) and *Mālim* (S. *Mālem*) 8 6 8, *Vālim* 12 9 10, *Sumālim* 8 9 6, *vairim* 15 14 1, *Hari-kesim* 16 13 7, *Sirimālim* and *alim* 17 5 6; once the form ends in *-em*, *Mālem* (rhyming with *ḍālem*) which betrays the influence of A declension.

To the derivation of this Anusvāra of I. sing from *-nā* (*alinā* becoming *aliṇa* becoming *alim*) Tagare¹ prefers to

to *Añjanāyāh*. A. is in many points more reliable than P. and S. so far as the metre, language and orthography of PC. are concerned. Had I only P. and S. at my disposal and constituted that text on their basis, I would have quoted *Añjanako* as an instance of the extension of masc. *-ho* termination to the fem. A. stems. Similarly there are several instances in PC. of P. and S. giving the Nom. Acc. sing. of masc. A stems as ending in *-a* while the corresponding reading in A. ends in *u*. Paying little heed to this sort of variable, defective and unreliable orthography of the Ap. Mss., the uncritical character of some Ap. texts and their indiscriminating use have marred many conclusions in Tagare's *Historical Grammar of Apabhraṃśa* which otherwise so far as the method of treatment is concerned, makes a valuable contribution to Apabhraṃśa linguistics.

(1) Tagare, 1948, §92.

(2) Over and above these terminations, Tagare gives a supposed instance of 'zero' termination in L. sing. of fem. A stems (Hist. Gram. of Apa. 92A and 93B and p. 160). The form in question according to Tagare is *akhāni* 'of a perpetual nature' qualifying *rāmāim* supposed to be I. sing. from *rāmā* = *rāmā* in *Pāhūḍadohā* 42. This is a clear case of misinterpretation based on misdivision. The line actually reads *jasu akhai nīrāmāim gayau manū* i.e. *yasya akṣaye nīrāmāye gatam manah*. Thus *akhāni* and *rāmāi* are ghost words and there is no instance of zero termination in I.

(3) Tagare, 1948, 168.

explain it as a result of the influence of masc. A declension. He parallels *aggim* (*aggiṇā*) with *sappim* (*sarpeṇa*). But this is unacceptable as in the A declension the genuine early form ends in *-em* and not in *-im* and as such *aggim* cannot be explained with the help of *sappem*. Only those I. sing. forms of the masc. I, U declensions which end in *-em* are formed under the influence of masc. A declension.

§84. *-he* and *-ho* are found in G. sing. *muṇihe* (S.A. °ho-) and *jhuṇihe* 1 1 9, °*disihe* (S.A. °ho) 1 1 13, *Nāhihe* (P.S. °hi) 1 13 3, *saṇḍhihe* (P.S. *saṇḍhie*) 1 3 3, *sihihe* 2 11 9b, *Vāhuvalihe* 4 10 5, *guruhe* 2 9 6, *Meruhe* 12 1 19b, *muṇiho* (S. °him) and *cūḍamaṇiho* 1 1 12, *guruho* and *kappataruho* 1 1 8. °*vāihu* (rhyming with *Vijaya-sihu*) 7 4 5 is obscure.

§85. Corresponding to the singular terminations, *-him* and *hum* are the terminations of the plur. Instances are *aṭṭhāna-vaihim* *bhāihī* 4 2 6, *bhāihim* 9 11 4, *vāirihim* (P.S. °him) 7 9 1, *guruhum* 7 12 5, *vairihum* (P.S. hi) 7 11 6, *sāhuhum* and °*vāhuhum* 5 3 5.

§86. Loc. sing. ends in *-him*: *Meruhim* 2 1, 5 1 6, (P. °he), °*irihim* 11 3 1.

Fem. i and u stems.

§87. *-he* is used in Abl. and G. sing, *-him* in plur. *Parame-sarihim* and °*sarihim* 9 1 9, °*sedḍhihim* 2 15 5, *kamaliṇihim* 19 4 9a.

§88. Loc. Sing. has *-he* and *-him*. Instances are *viḥattihe* (S. *-him*) 4 1 8, *vāvihe* 5 14 7; 6 10 6, *karīṇihe* (P.S. hi-) 7 3 1 *gaṇiyārihe* 7 3 3, *uccolihe* (P.S. °hi) 9 3 1, *sedḍhihim* 2 15 9, 6 2 2, 7 1 2, 8 1 1 (A °he), *māhihim* 4 8 9, 4 12 2, 10 10 3. *purihim* (P.S. °he) 11 14 11b, *rayaṇihim* 18 6 6, *uccolihim* 20 3 3.

§89. *-him* is also employed in L. plur. e.g. *paolihim* 16 14 8.

b) Post-positions.

§90. The following post-positions in a compounded or uncompounded form, are found in PC. In the case of those which are declinable, the base is also given.

§91. *samau* (Sk. *samam* enl.) 2 12 2, *samāṇa-* (sk. *samāna-*) 2 11 7, 4 2 2, 3 10 2 and *sarisau* (Sk. *sadrśakam*, Guj. *sarsum*) 14 4 9 govern Ins. and are used in an instrumental sense conveying the idea 'with', 'along with'.

§92. *kārane* 4 12 3, 10 6 6, °1 10 5, °9 1 2 and °*kajje* (**kārye* = *kr̥te*) 6 12 7, 12 5 5 or °*kajjēṇa* (**kāryeṇa* = *kr̥te*) 10 4 3, governing Gen. are used in a dative sense to convey the idea 'for' 'for the sake of'.

§93. *laggevi* (abs. of V *lagg-* 'stick'; = *ārabhya*) 1 16 4, 6 9 8, 12 2 8 governing Gen. is used in an Abl. sense to convey the idea 'beginning from'.

§94. *keraya-* and *taṇaya-* (HC. IV 422) the early ancestors of Guj. *kerum* and *taṇum* are used frequently as Gen. post-positions. They govern Gen. They are found at 6 13 5, 9 8 3, (*kerau*), 4 3 8, 5 3 3 (*kerī*), 1 9 9b (°*kerī*), 6 11 9 (*kerāim*), 9 11 7 (*tāha mi kerāim*, where *mi* (*api*) intervenes) etc., and 4 5 2, 4 5 5 (*taṇau*), 3 7 1

(1) This can also be interpreted as L. plur.

{*taṇai*), 3 6 10a, 4 3 7, 4 14 2, 9 6 2 (*iṇṇiya*), 8 4 9 ab, 9 6 2 (*ttāṇiya*), 1 16 5 (*taṇaya*) etc.

§95. Tagare has misunderstood the function of *taṇaya*-. It is a declinable adjective (like *sambandhin* with which it is rendered by Hemacandra), qualifying the following substantive and as such quite normally is in number, gender and case concord with the latter. *taṇaya*- can be declined in all cases and numbers depending upon the substantive qualified by it. Hence there is nothing like a double genitive in *taho taṇayaho nāmaho* (Bh. 96 7) as is held by Tagare. Again he understands that *taṇa* was also popular as an Instr. post-position in Western Apabhraṃśa. This conclusion is arrived at from *mahu taṇai* (Paramappapayāsu, 2 186) = *maḍiyena*, *sukaihim taṇāim* (MP. 1 12 8) 'pertaining to good poets' and *vaḍḍattaṇaho taṇeṇa* (HC. 1 12 8) 'for the sake of greatness' which is comparable to *siddhattaṇaho taṇeṇa* (Pāhuḍadohā, 88). But by no stretch of imagination these cases can be made to yield the conclusion that therein *taṇa* is used as an Instr. post-position. In the first case it qualifies a substantive in Instr. sing. The second case has neither any Instr. ending nor any instrumental sense. In the remaining two instances *kāraṇeṇa* is to be understood after *taṇeṇa* (i.e. *vaḍḍattaṇaho taṇeṇa kāraṇeṇa* and *siddhattaṇaho taṇeṇa kāraṇeṇa*) and then it is clearly seen to be a gen. post-position.

Thus there is no justification for holding that *taṇa* was used as an Instr. post-position also.

§96. *uvari* (*upari*) 2 3 8, 6 6 2 etc. *uvarim* 17 8 10b, *uppari* 1 3 3, 2 3 4 governs Gen. and are used in a Loc. sense conveying the idea 'on' 'above'. So also °*matthae* (*mastakē*; Guj. *māthe*) 1 8 13, 9 9 9.

§97. *bhaṇevi* (abs. of *V bhaṇ-* 'speak') 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 14 5 8 governs Acc. and has the sense of Sk. *iti kṛtvā*, *iti matvā*. From *mahi-vallahu bhaṇevi jo thuvvai* 3 9 6, 'who is praised by being spoken of as the lord of the earth—by being looked upon as the lord of the earth', we can see the semantic evolution which further changes the meaning to *uddisya*, *prati* or 'towards' as exemplified at 6 7 5 and 2 4 9 (*bhaṇevi*), thus bringing it not only morphologically, but semantically too in harmony with its Guj. representative *bhaṇi* 'towards'.

§98. Neither *hontau* nor *thiu* are found in PC. *pāsu* and *pāse-him* governing genitive are used in the sense of near. See Index s.v. *pāsiu* governing genitive is used in the sense of 'because of' as in *eyaho pāsiu* 10 8 2, 3 'because of him'. But at 4 5 4, 10 9 6, 9 5 6, 7, 8, it appears to have been used in a genitive sense conveying the idea 'belonging to'.

(1) Tagare, 1948, 197.

(2) Tagare says that *hontau* in the Abl. sense is unknown to Southern Apabhraṃśa (Hist. Gram. Apa., 192). But Alsdorf quotes four instances, three from Hp. (89 18 13, 92 17 12, 92 19 2) and one from *Nāyakumāracarīu* (6 7 9) of the post-positional use of *hontau*. I have come across the following instance from Svayambhū's RC.: *āyau kuṇḍina-nayarahō hontau* 9 2 7b, and one more from the *Jasaharacarīu*: *haum vivarahō hontau nisariu* 3 3 17. There is, therefore, no ground to believe that this post-positional use of *hontau* was of a late Western Apabhraṃśa origin.

c) Pronouns.

§99. First Person Pronoun:

Sing.
N. *haum* 4 4 3, 4 4 5, 4 14 8.

Acc. I. L. *maim* 15 6 2, 1 3 1, 2 16 8,
3 9 5, 4 5 3, 5 9 8.

Abl. G. *mahu* 1 12 6, 8, 4 1 9b,
4 3 3, 4 5 2.

majjhu 11 5 9b.

Plur.
amhe 2 15 7, 2 8 3.
amhe 7 4 9.
amhai 10 4 3.
amhehim 2 13 9b.
(I.L.)
amhahum 2 4 2, 3, 4,
2 6 10.
amhahā 2 15 3,
10 6 6.

§100. Second Person Pronoun.

Sing.
N. *tuhum* 4 3 6, 8, 4 12 6.

Acc. I.L. *paim* 1 3 1, 4 2 9b, 4 5 8;
2 10 8, 2 10 9.

Abl. Gen. *tuha* 4 2 6, 3 8 10;
tau 1 16 1, 4 12 2;
tuva 19 15 9;
tujjhu 4 4 9a.

Plur.
tumhe 7 4 9. *tumhaiṃ*
6 12 5.
tumhem 5 9 4. (I.L.).
tumahaiṃ 10 7 9a.
tumhahum 10 8 5
tumhahā 5 5 3, 10 8 2
tumha 4 14 2.

§101. Other Pronouns: Their declension follows mostly that of the nouns. So only the peculiar forms are noted.

a) Third Person Pronoun: Nom. sing. masc. *su* 8 8 9, fem. *sa* 10 2 3; I. sing. *teṇa* 3 9 10a, fem. *tīe* 7 3 4; G. sing. masc. *tāsu* 4 9 2, 1 6 1, 8, 1 11 3, 4 3 2, 4 13 8, 4 14 2 (all at the end of a Pāda); 1 11 7, 1 12 4, 3 9 7, 4 3 2, 4 4 4, 4 9 2, 5 1 3, 4; fem. *tāhe* 5 1 5 as well as *tahe* 1 13 6.

b) Relative Pronoun: G. sing. *jasu* 1 3 14a, 1 7 6, 1 16 2, 3, 3 3 11a; *jāsu* 1 6 8, 1 11 3.

c) Interrogative and Indefinite Pronoun: N. sing. masc. *ko vi* 4 6 9, 10, 13 2 4, 18 1 9a; *kavana-* 1 6 1, 4 4 4, 8 6 9a; 2 14 9; neut. *kāim* 2 12 7, 2 12 9b, 2 14 3, 4 3 5; N. plur. *ke vi* 7 13 3; G. sing. *kāsu* 3 9 4.

d) Proximate Demonstrative Pronoun: N. Sing. masc. *ehu* 1 3 12, 6 13 4, *ehau* 2 3 9b; neut. *eu* 5 5 5; *iu* 10 1 8; N. plur. masc. *e* (short) 15 3 4; I. sing. *em* 3 9 10b. N. sing. fem. *ima* 19 10 2; N. sing. neut. *imu* 4 4 9a, 9 1 5, 12 2 7, 15 11 9a, 19 1 10, 19 15 9; I. sing. masc. *āyaeḥim* 10 6 7.

d) Verbal Flexion.

§102. Present Indicative. It is also used to indicate shades of indefiniteness—subjunctive, immediate future etc.

a) First person Singular. *-mi* is the only termination. *-um* is absent with the solitary exception of *visahum* 18 6 2, which therefore invites suspicion. *-mi* appears as *-vi* (*-vi*) in *dharevi*, *pariharevi* 18 8 9b.

b) *-ahum* serves for the First Person Plural as in *jāṇahum* 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, *pāvahum* and *āvahum* 2 15 2. *jāhum* 2 12 8,

(1) Tagare (1948, 222) observes, 'Neut. direct sing. *tau* from *tako* from *ta-ka-h* is an extended form of *ta-* in *Pāhūdādhā* 11.' This is an error. Hiralal Jain has corrected his interpretation of this Dohā in the *Tippaṇi*, equating rightly *tau* with *tapah*, but Tagare has failed to consult it and has followed the incorrect translation.

3 4 10, *vandahum* 3 4 10, *lehum* 2 15 8, *paribhamahum* 6 13 7, *pekkahum* 12 9 7, *parisujjahum* 19 1 10b (in the last seven cases the sense has different shades of indefiniteness).

c) *-hi* is the only termination for the Second Person Singular and *-hu* or *-ho* (*acchahu* 3 4 10, *gavesaho* 12 8 9b, *jāṇahu* 4 5 2) for the Plural.

d) Besides the normal *-ai*, *-ei* appears in the Third Person Singular mostly in metrically conditioned cases (*khañcei* 3 12 5, *karei* 4 12 6).

e) *-ahim* is not found in the Third Person Plural.

§103. The desinences of the Future are the same as those of the Present Indicative; only the special base is formed by adding *-(e)sa*. Instances: 1. plur. *karesahum* 3 6 11a; 2. plur. *karesaho* 12 8 9b; 3. sing. *hosai* 4 5 4, *vaḥesai* 6 11 3; 3. plur. *hosanti* 5 9 10.

The *-ha* type of future is not found in our text.

§104. Imperative.

a) Imper. 1. pl. (These cases can be also regarded as present Ind. 1. plur. forms used in an indefinite sense) *jāhum* 2 12 8, 3 4 10b; *vandahum* 3 4 10b, *karahum* 5 10 7, *bhamādahum* 5 10 8, *paisahum* 6 13 9, *paissarahum* 7 9 1.

b) Imper. 2. Sing.

i) *-ahi*: *padarisahi* 2 9 6, *geṇhahi* 6 4 9b, *lahahi* 19 15 8, *bhuñjahi* 12 11 5, *jāhi* 2 9 6, *jajjāhi* (intensive) 15 5 6, *jivahi* 7 12 1, *vollahi* 18 8 3, *dakkhavahi* 19 15 2, *ehi* 7 9 1;

ii) *-u*: *jiu* 4 3 8, *nīsaru* 4 7 2, *maru* 5 7 2, *hasu*, *bhuñju* 7 12 3, *taju*, *jujjhu* 7 12 3, *cau*, *saṃcaru* 7 12 4, *sunu* 7 12 5, *caḍu*, *āu*, *paḍu* 19 15 3, *bhamu*, *ramu* 19 15 5, *utthutthhu* (intensive) 10 4 4;

iii) short *-e*: *kare* 4 3 2, 9 2 6, (rhyme-secure at) 6 16 8, 15 5 6, *bhuñje*, 4 12 6, *kahe* (rhyme-secure) 6 13 7, 8 6 9, *pāle* 7 12 6, *anuhunje* 12 5 13, *aṇubhuñje* 12 10 9b, *ñihāle* 12 5 14a, *mue* 15 7 2, *jotte* 19 2 5, *dhare* 19 15 6.

iv) *-i*: *volli* 2 14 1, *sunī* 5 1 1, *kahi* 1 9 6, *parinī* 10 5 8.

§105. The forms in short *-e*/*-i* as also in *-u* are commonly used. There are several forms in short *-e*. The Ms. which leads in preserving original orthographic features, is also leading in attesting the imper. forms in short *-e*. It is quite naturally explained by Jacobi and Alsdorf as a development of the Sk. opt. 2. sing. in *-eh*. The *-i* forms represent a phonetically later stage. Tagare's suggestion to explain it as due to passive + zero or to the loss of *-h* in *-(a)hi* is quite unattractive.

The term *-u* is also to be explained in accordance with the Ap. tendency to turn final *-a* into *-u*. It has nothing to do with the *-u* of the 3. sing.

§106. Imper. 2. pl. ends in *-aho* or *-ahu*: *toḍaho*, *ḍohaho*, *chaṇḍaho* 2 13 4, *bhindaho* 5 11 5 (rhyme-secure), *joyaho* 2 3 9b (rhyme-secure), *lakkhaho* 5 5 1 (rhyme-secure), *bhaṇaho*, *maṇḍaho* 4 8 9, *niṭṭhavaho*, *paṭṭhavaho* 6 2 8, *haṇaho*, *khaṇaho* 7 4 7, *dharaho* 7 7 2;

āgacchahu (rhyme-secure) 3 4 10b, *āmellahu* 3 7 4, *karahu* 4 3 3, 4 5 2, *thāhu* 2 16 11, *kahahu* 4 1 9b.

§107. Optative.

2. sing. *dejja* 2 6 10b, *jujjhejjahi* 15 5 6, *khamejjahi* 19 14 4, *lajjijjahi* 18 8 3.

§108. Passive.

- a) Pres. 2 sing. *paṇavijjahi*, *uvamijjahi* 2 6 9;
b) 3. sing. 2 6 9, *uvamijjai* 1 6 1, *ghāijjai* 1 10 5, *laijjai* 2 5 5, *jijjai* 7 11 9b.

§109. Causative.

- a) *uddāva*- 2 1 7, *caḍāva*, 2 3 1, *cintāva*- 2 9 2, *khamāva* 4 14 3, *devāva*- 1 8 3, *darisāva*- 2 3 9, *ṇhāva*- 2 5 9a.
b) *vinṇava*- 1 3 1, 1 7 9, *dakkhava*- 2 8 5, *ṇhava* 2 6 1, *thava* 2 2 7, 2 6 5;
c) *bhamāda*- 5 10 9;
d) *paisāra* (from *paisa*-) 5 5 8, 13 10 10a etc.; *vaisāra* (from *vaisa*-) 5 14 3, 20 3 3.

§110. Denominative:

- a) simple: *pāyada*- 1 1 19, *dhavala*- 3 3 6, *uppallāṇa*- 5 4 5, *ṇhāṇa*- 5 4 5, *maḷa*- 14 7 8, *dhūma*- 17 14 7;
b) compound: *kāṇekkha*- (from *kāna*- + *Vikkha*-) 2 12 8, *mambhīsa*- (from *mā* + *bhīsa*-) 10 2 1, *kaṇṇāra*- (from *karṇa* + *āra*-) 19 14 2.

§111. -cvi- forms:

- a) *āsaṇṇihūu* 1 8 5, *muhaliḥūyau* 1 13 9, *vilakkhī-hūu* 4 11 8, *dūri-hoi* 6 4 3, *ḍhillihontāim* 8 5 11a, *ṇiratthī-kiu* 20 4 7.
b) *kaṇṇuppalī-karevi* 1 8 1, *vasi-kiu* 4 5 3, *duvvali-huyau* 18 5 9b.

§112. Infinitives.

- a) -*aṇahā*: *vandaṇahā* 1 9 1, *pariṇaṇaha* 5 15 9b, *kampaṇahā* 10 1 8;
b) -*ehum*: *ṇiehum* 10 2 4;
c) -*evi*: *dharevi* 9 13 8.

At 2 12 5 the infinitive of purpose is conveyed by using the Loc. sing. of the Gerundive: *pievae laggā* 'began to drink'.

§113. Absolutives: There are several terminations for the absolute: -*evi*, *ēvi* -*avi* -*eppiṇu*, -*eviṇu*, -(e)*ppi*. Of these -*evi* is the commonest.

- a) *evi*: *pekkhevi* 4 1 9a, *ṇisuvevi* 4 2 1. *vāvarevi* 12 9 8, *hoevi* 2 15 8;
b) -*ēvi*: *paṇavevi* 1 1 16, *bhaṇevi* 6 4 1, *pariañcevi* 12 10 16 etc.
c) -*avi*: *parisesavi* 3 10 8, *ṇiyavi* 6 2 6, *muyavi* (rhyme-secure) 15 13 5;
d) -*eppiṇu*: *naveppiṇu*, *joeppeṇu* 1 1, *paṇaveppiṇu* 1 1 1, *gampiṇu* 1 15 9, 7 13 9b, *todeppiṇu* 2 12 8, *deppiṇu* 2 2 7, 2 14 8, *thaveppiṇu* 2 2 7;
e) -*ppi*: *gampi* 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 5 5 1, 5 7 9a;
f) -*eviṇu*: *viḥaseviṇu* 1 16 1, *ṇisuveviṇu* 11 11 6.

§114. Potential Participle:

Termination -*evau*: *jīvevau* 5 16 4; *jujjhevau* 4 9 1, *ghāevau* 4 12 3, *pāisevau* 10 8 3, *paharevau*, *jāevau*, 11 13 5, *karevi* (f.) 9 6 9b, 20 1 7, *harevi* (f.) 20 1 7.

§115. Gerundives:

jīvevae 2 8 4, *parihevae* 2 8 4, *pievae* 2 12 5, *jievāho*
ruevāho 7 8 8.

§116. Compound verbs:

There are several instances of compounding a participial with a verbal form to express tense-variation. Thus past passive participle is combined either with *āsi* 'was' to express a past perfect sense or with *'si* to express a present perfect sense.

kahiu āsi 'had been told' 1 12 8.

kīu āsi 'had been committed' 2 13 9b.

pesiya āsi 'had been sent' 2 15 1.

samappiu āsi 'had been made over' 4 4 9a.

vuttau āsi 'had been said' 5 5 5.

jāo āsi 'had been born' 6 15 2.

gīliya āsi 'would have been swallowed' 19 8 10b.

ñimmantio 'si 'you have been invited' 16 13 5.

dhukko 'si 'you have approached' 10 10 8.

§117. The order of the members of a compound is altered according to metrical convenience. Note the following instances:

kammatṭha° 1 1 4, *vaya-pañca°* 1 1 5, *accanta-mahanta-*
patta-siva- 1 1 11, *puccha-pāihara-* 6 11 5, *lāngūla-pāihara-*
6 11 8, *bhava-samsāra-mahaṇṇava-ṇāsiya-* 5 16 3, *pavara-*
bhuva-phaliha-dīha 7 5 1.

VII Some Syntactical Remarks.

§118. In *Bharahesara-Vāhuvalī vi te vi, āsaṇṇaṁ dhukkaiṁ valaiṁ ve vi* 4 4 7 the common predicate of the compound subject takes the gender of the following member.

Case usages.

§119. Instrumental:

a) Inst. instead of Loc.:

dāhiṇa-bhāem Bharahu thakku 1 11 8a.

'Bharata was situated in the Southern division.'

b) Inst. absolute for Loc. absolute:

paiṁ hontēṇa, havantu asesaiṁ 2 10 8; *dhammēṁ*

hontēṇa, deva vi seva karanti 6 14 9a; *ṇisariem pura-*

paramesareṇa, ṇisariya vira 12 7 8.

§120. Genitive:

The Ap. Gen. has a very wide province. It has usurped the functions of several other cases.

a) As Dat. is lost as a rule in MIA., verbs of giving govern Gen.: *tujjhu āsi samappiu* 4 4 9a; *taṁ taho dei* 3 12 5; *samappevi nandaṇaho* 6 8 5; *mālau ṇaraho uvasoha denti* 6 3 4.

Another Dat. usage: *haṁ puṇu jāmi, thāmi ṇiya-kajjaho* 5 14 1.

b) Verbs of motion govern Gen. of goal:

Risahu gau ṇivvāṇaho 4 14 9a,

Ajiya-bhadārau gau ṇivvāṇaho 5 10 2,

gau ṇiya-paṭṭaṇaho 6 8 5,

turaṅgamu gayau pacchima-bhāyaho 5 4 1,

Kikkapuresaraho lehu gau 6 16 3,

sariyau dhoyanti salilu rayanāyarahō 6 3 3,

jasu dhukkai, so so lei ṇāsu 7 5 7.

This holds good even when the motion is figurative:

ghāi-kamma gaya khayaho 4 14 3,

jāi visāyaho 5 15 1,

mā khayaho nehu 12 9 2.

- c) Further, words denoting movement require Gen. of goal as in: *mayaraharu āyāsaho utthalliyau* 11 8 9b; *Suke-seṇa Magahahā mukku payāṇau* 15 8 9b.

In such cases the Genitive has the force of *prati*.

In *naliniu divāyarahō viyasanti* 6 3 6 also the Gen. has the same sense.

- d) But we also occasionally come across instances of verbs of motion governing accusative of goal:

naravai gau uvavaṇu 5 14 6,

(te) *Kikkupurakkhu patta* 7 6 3,

Bharahu nīvvui patta 4 14 9a.

- e) Other verbs governing Gen.:

- i) Verbs meaning 'tell' 'say' etc.:

heriehiṃ kaṇṭṭhaho kahi 4 7 1,

manti Sirikaṇṭhaho kahi 6 5 1,

suviṇāvali Marudevie

Nāhi-narāhivaho sīsai 1 15 9b;

- ii) *Vgaraha-*: *garahanti jīṇḍaho* 2 14 5;

- iii) *Vbhama-*: *bhamiu Mandaraho jema tārāyaṇu* 2 16 11b;

- iv) *Vabbhida-*: *Nigghāu Mālihe abbhiḍiu* 7 13 9b, *Rāvaṇu Indaho abbhiḍai* 1 7 1b.

It governs Loc. also:

Rāvaṇu Sahasakiraṇe abbhiṭṭau 1 5 1b.

Note also the construction *abbhiṭṭu jujjhu Vijjāharāhā* 7 5 2. 'A battle ensued among the Vidyāddharas'. The construction is familiar in the *Paumacariya* of Vimala-sūri. See 4 42, 5 69 etc.

- v) *V samāvaḍa-*: *matta-gaiṇdu pañcāṇaṇaho samāvaḍiu* 7 13 9a.

- f) In *marai to-vi mahu Toyadavāhaṇu* 5 7 7 Gen. conveys cause.

- g) In the absolute construction Gen. does not convey, unlike Sanskrit, the sense of *anādāra*. Mostly it is found with present participles and has been inherited by Gujarati. Instances: (*taho*) *rajju karantaho, puṇṇahā lakṣha tisatṭhi gaya* 2 8 9a 'As he ruled, sixty-three lakhs of Purvas passed';

rajju karantaho taho Maharakkhaho, Devarakkhu uppaṇṇau nandanu 5 14 5-6 'As that Maharakkha ruled, a son Devarakkha was born to him';

taho Laṅkāhiva-duhiya pariṇantaho paṅgaṇe keṇa vi kai lihiya 6 9 1 'When he was marrying the daughter of the Lord of Laṅkā somebody drew monkeys in (his) courtyard';

- h) Genitive of contents (Instr. sense):

ikkhu-rasaho bhariyaṇjali 2 16 9; 2 17 5 'The palm cavity was filled with the sugar-cane juice'.

§121. Locative:

- a) *Vpaisa* governs Loc. or Acc.:

- i) *jale paitha* 4 10 2; *paisarai na pattane cakka-rayanu* 4 1 1; *na paisai ujjahe cakku* 4 1 8; *samasaraṇe paithau* 5 9 9.

- ii) *paśai saraṇu* 5 7 3, 4, 5, so *samasaraṇu .paṭṭhau* 5 7 9, *Nandisarakkhu paśarami* 6 8 4, *paśahum jīṇālu* 6 13 9, *paṭṭhu vanu* 12 12 9.
- b) Instead of Acc. or Gen., Loc. is used with *visajjiya* 'sent' in *Nala-Nila visajjiya Kikkapure* 12 12 2;
- c) *Khira-mahaṇṇave khīru bhareppīṇu* 2 5 8 is not a case of the use of Loc. for Abl. It is a different construction, stressing the source. Loc. is used similarly in Gujarati;
- d) Loc. Absolute is quite common. *Kāle galantae, ṇāhu ṇiya-deha-riddhi pariyaḍḍhai* 2 7 9a, *kiye khae vandha-vāhum, keṇa sahum rajju karesaho?* 12 8 9b etc.

§122. Some verbs of saying like *pahāsa-*, *cava-*, *pacava-* are used intransitively. Their preterite participles take a nominative and not an instrumental subject, like *gataḥ* etc. in Sk. The instances are:

so *pahāsiu* 3 9 3 'he said', *pamaya-ṇivahu caviu* 6 12 6 'The monkey-hoard said', *sa pacaviya* 10 2 3 'she said', *sura-pavaru caviu* 15 3 3 'The best among gods said'.

Thus the distinction between the constructions required by Hindi *bolanā* and *kahanā* or Guj. *bolavun* and *kahevun* has its roots stretching back as far as the ninth century A.D.

jima 'dine' is used intransitively in *bhaḍārau jimi* 2 17 9.

§123. Impersonal use of the preterite participle is common: *tena hatthutthalliu* 2 15 9a 'He made a gesture with hand'. *Vāhuvālisareṇa gajjiu* 4 4 7 'Lord Bāhubali roared'.

§124. Some of the idioms, expressions and usages peculiar to Ap. are noted below:

- 1) *Kikkupurakkhu* 7 6 3, *Nandisarakkhu* 6 8 4 etc. Proper names are at times given in this manner—compounded with *-akkha*, Sk. *ākhyā-*. See HP., Introduction.
- 2) *āvattiu Jama-muhe* 7 6 6 and *vagalāmuhe āvaṭṭantau* 17 3 4 show that the expression *avattiu* has the sense of 'be thrown as a victim into (the jaws of Death)'.
- 3) *olagga-* with *pāṇehim* means 'serve with one's life' 'sacrifice one's life while serving' as in *olaggai pāṇehim Vijayasīhu* 7 6 5.
- 4) *kaṇḍ divu* 3 6 11 'when?'.
- 5) *kavaṇu gahaṇu* 'counts for how much?' as in *tasu viyaṭṭāho abbhittāho kavaṇu gahaṇu kira Rāvaṇu* 12 6 9b, 'for how much does Rāvaṇa count before him who has turned hostile and attacked (him)?'
- 6) *ḍhou* with *Vdā-* signifies 'allow to approach' as in *ḍhou na dintehim* 3 6 9 'not allowing to approach'. Similarly *ḍhou laha-* = 'be able to approach'. cf. the use of *ḍhaukam* with *Vdā-* in Jain Sanskrit.
- 7) *ṇaṁ ṇaṁ* 1 6 2, 3 is used in the sense of *nanu* to express objection or doubt to a previous statement.
- 8) *tudihim* with *Vcada-* has generally the sense of *saṁśaya-dolām āruḥ-*. In *kaṇṇā dāṇu kaḥim taṇau, jai na diṇṇu to tudihim caḍāvai* 6 3 9a. 'If the daughter is not given away (in marriage) to somebody, she would put one on the horns of a dilemma', its sense is slightly different.
- 9) *thottuggīriya* 'laudatory and supplicant' generally qualifying speech as in *Dasasireṇa thottuggīriya-gireṇa vuccai* 'Rāvaṇa said in supplicant words' and *thottuggīriya guru-purau* 'having sung a hymn of praise before the Master'.

- 10) *pesaṇu cukkau* is a euphemism for 'he died'. e.g. *te mahū kerāu pesaṇu cukkā* 5 13 2 'they failed to fulfil their mission entrusted by me' i.e. 'they died', (*Andhau*) *pesaṇa-cukku* 'Andhraka died'.
- 11) *gavaṇammanau* 3 6 1b, *gamaṇamanu* 6 4 2, 'wishing to go, *jujjaṇamaṇa* 12 8 9 'wishing to fight'.
- 12) *vaṭṭai* 18 3 7, 19 8 10b, 'to be sure' 'indeed'.
- 13) There are various forms of swearing expressions used at the time of taking a vow e.g.:
- tāva na jīnavaru jaya bhaṇami, jāva na raṇe vivakkū sara-sirū* 6 1 10 'I will not say "be victorious" to the Jina, till I pierce the enemy with arrows in the battle'.
 - jai kallae tāya! Laṅkāṇayari na paisarami, to niyaya-jaṇeri Indāṇi kara-yale dharami* 7 12 9, 'O Papa, if I fail to enter the city of Laṅkā tomorrow, I would hold my mother Indrāṇi in my hand'.
 - jai taṁ bhadda-hatthi ṇau sāhami, to jaṇaṇovari asivaru vāhami* 11 5 2 'If I fail to subdue that Bhadra elephant, I would brandish (my) best sword over (my) father'.
 - jai ranamuhe māṇu na malami taho, to chitta pāya rayaṇāsavaho* 12 7 4 'If I do not crush his pride in the battle front, the feet of Ratnāśrava are touched'.

7. METRES OF PAUMACARIU I—XX¹.

The present study of the metres employed in PC. I-XX is divided into three sections in accordance with the three structural units of the Kaṭavaka². At times each Kaṭavaka of a particular Sandhi has a beginning piece made up of one stanza having two or four rhyming Pādas. This unit is an occasional feature of the Kaṭavaka. As contrasted with this commencing piece the main body and the concluding piece (which is also found invariably in the beginning of the Sandhi) called Ghattā are the permanent features of the Kaṭavaka. Every Kaṭavaka has got them. The metres employed in these three Kaṭavaka units, viz. the commencing piece, the main body and the concluding piece or Ghattā are different from one another. Hence they are described separately. The metres of the commencing piece are taken up first. Next follows a description of the metres of the Ghattā. Lastly is given an account of the metres employed in the body of the Kaṭavaka.

A. The Commencing Piece at the Head of the Kaṭavaka.

We have no definite knowledge as to whether the commencing piece of the Kaṭavaka was known by any general name. SC. VIII 31a while explaining the term Kaṭavaka declares, *āhiṃ puṇu ghatta samāmaṇanti, jamaāvasāṇa(i) chaḍḍaṇi bhaṇanti*. 'In the beginning (of the Kaṭavaka), they prescribe Ghattā and at the end of the Yamakas, they say Chaḍḍaṇi'. This means, that the Kaṭavaka-commencing piece is to be called Ghattā, while the concluding piece

(1) For the earlier contributions to the critical study of Apabhraṃśa metres see Jacobi, 1918, 1921; Alsdorf, 1928, 1937; Shahidullah, 1928; Bhayani, 1945, 1948.

(2) (a) Kaṭavā(u) *aṭṭahim Jamaahim raanti* ||
āhiṃ puṇu Ghatta samamaṇanti ||
Jamaāvasāṇa(i) chaḍḍaṇi bhaṇanti || SC. VIII 30-31.
 (b) Sandhyādaṁ Kaṭavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syāditi Dhruvā,
 Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch. 5 1.

is to be known as Chaddani. But the Ap. Mss. consistently follow the practice of calling the closing piece Ghattā, while the commencing stanza is not given any class name. Hence Svayambhū's account requires further support from other authorities, before it is accepted.

Only Sandhis 3, 13, 17 and 19 have the Kaḍavaka commencing stanza¹. It appears in the beginning of each Kaḍavaka of these Sandhis. In Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* Jambhettia (IV), Racitā (V), Malayavilasitā (VI), Khandaka (VII), Āvali (VIII), Dvipadi (X, XIV etc.), Helā (IX, LXXVII) Āraṇāla (XVI) and Malaya-mañjari (LXXVI) have been used for this purpose². The Ap. texts or their Mss. have not got any uniform practice of mentioning the name of these metres. Usually Duvai, Jambhettia, Dohā and Helā or (Helā-duvai) are mentioned by name, the others are left unnamed. But we find little consistency in this matter. Thus only one Ms. of PC. prefixes the term *Duvai* to the Kaḍavaka-commencing stanzas of 3. Sandhi, other Mss. are silent about it. On the other hand MP. is in the habit of mentioning the name in every case.

The value of the end syllable is discussed below under the description of the Ghattā.

- (1) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 3. Sandhi (Gandhodakadhārā).

Scheme—No. of lines: 4.

No. of moras per line: 13 (or 14; if the end syllable is scanned as long).

Gaṇa-scheme: 6 + 4 + 3 (or 4).

Rhyme-scheme: a with b, c with d.

The six-moraic Gaṇa has, except in four cases, two-moraic grouping. For its two middlemost moras the form uu is preferred. The second Gaṇa has the following forms:

uu — 21 — — 10 uu — 5
uuuu 10 — uu 3

This means that Jagana is permitted.

The last Gaṇa is invariably constituted of three shorts.

It will be seen that the structure of the Pādas of this metre is identical with that of the odd Pādas of the Duvahaya or Dohā metre. Technically this is a Sarvasamā Catuṣpadī. If the final syllable is given its natural value, the line is 13-moraic; if it is scanned as long, it becomes 14-moraic. Among the Sarvasamā group of the Catuṣpadis, the Accharo-vilasia or Apsarovilasita³ has 13 moras, the Gandhoaa-dhārā or Gandhodakadhārā⁴ has 14. SC. VI 157 gives

- (1) In the rest of PC. Sandhis 25, 59, 85 (all Helāduvais), 40, 51, 66, 75 (all Duvais), 48, 81 (Jambhettia), 49, 77 (Gandhodakadhārā), 50 (Pāraṇaka), 52, 53 (Āraṇāla), 54 (Dohā), 63 and 74 (Mātrā+Mañjari) have got the commencing piece.
- (2) Most of these metres employed in the commencing piece are treated together in the Khaṇḍaka section of the *Chando'nusāsana*.
- (3) (a) Calāṇe teraha-mattaam, pa-pa-ta-gaṇehim vihattayam |
ahavā ca-ca-pa-vihūsiām, tam-iṇam Accharavilasiām | SC. VI 157.
(b) Apsarovilasitam bhavet, ṣa-ca-tair dvi-ca(pa)-gaṇais tu vā |
Chandaśsekharā, 168.
- (c) ṣa-ca-tāh cā-pau pā-tau vā Apsarovilasitam | Ch. 43a 3-4.
- (4) (a) Calāṇe coddaha-mattāo(?) aṇam āhuttā caārā | SC. VI 158.
(b) syur Gandhodakadhārāyām, pa-dvicakārās tri-ca-dā vā |
Chandaśsekharā. 169.
- (c) ṣa-cāh ci dau vā Gandhodakadhārā | Ch. 43a 5-6.

- 5 + 5 + 3 or 4 + 4 + 5 as the Gaṇa scheme of the Apsarovilasita¹. None of these schemes applies to 3 1 1a (*dihara-kālacakka-haṇa* i.e. —UU—U—UUUU), 7 1 c (*jīṇavara-puṇṇa vāya-hayaiṃ* i.e. UUUU—U—UUUU), 3 12 1 d (*uvasamu jāu savva-jaṇaho* i.e. UUUU—U—UUUU), etc. On the other hand the scheme 6 + 4 + 4 given for the Gandhodakadhārā (SC. VI 158 c) is satisfied by all the lines. Of course the theory as usual requires the end syllable to be counted as heavy.

The rhyme-scheme seen in the definition stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā in SC. and in the illustrative stanza given in Ch. is: *b* rhyming with *d* i.e. the usual rhyme-scheme of the Antarasamā Catuspadī, while in our stanzas *a* rhymes with *b* and *c* with *d*. But this has little significance, because in their treatment and statement Prakrit metricians were far from being precise or exhaustive and they have hardly ever paid due attention to rhyme even though it was a very important feature of the Apabhraṃśa prosody. The Gandhodakadhārā itself is a good instance of this state of affairs. For earlier in Ch. while defining the Jhambāṭaka, Hemacandra has observed² that the Gandhodakadhārā itself that will be defined later on is called Jhambāṭaka when sung. Thus from a metrical point of view according to Hemacandra himself the Jhambāṭaka and the Gandhodakadhārā³ are identical. Now if we glance at the illustrative stanza of the Jhambāṭaka we find that it has got the rhyme-scheme *a/b*, *c/d* (i.e. the same as found in our stanzas) and not that found in the illustrative stanza of the Gandhodakadhārā, viz., *b/d*!

Irregularities: In 3 3 1b the Mss. read *cautīsāisaya*^o (P.), *cautīsāisayam* (A.) and *cautisā aisai* (S.). Acceptance of any one of these readings yields one or more moras too many for the line. Hence the text has been emended as *cautīs'aisaya*^o.

- (2) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 13. Sandhī (Dvipadī).

Scheme: 6+U—U (or UUUU)+4+4+4+U—U (or UUUU+— sporadic caesura after the 16. mora. This is Duvai or Dvipadī. For a detailed discussion on this metre see HP. 195, Sr. 60. The results obtained by Alsdorf hold good in all particulars for our Dvipadīs also, except in one important point. Against Alsdorf, the 4. Gaṇa is twice Jagaṇa: 13 4 1 *a* is—UU—U—U UUUU U—U U U—U—U— and 13 5 1 *b* is^r—UU—U—U—UU U—U—U—U—U—

These cases clearly show that the form U—U(UUUU) was not forbidden for the 4. Gaṇa.

- (1) Hemacandra and Rājasekhara give 6+4+3 also. This would deprive our test of its validity. But in examining the metres of Svayambhū's works, his own metrical work above all else should be given due consideration.
(2) vakṣyamāṇā Gandhoddakadhārāiveyaṃ gāṇa-vasād Jhambāṭaka-saṅjñam labhate Ch. 38a/10-11.
(3) Its illustration:
pahu tuha veri araṇṇi gaya, nichhu vi nivasahiṃ jīmva sasaya- |
ghaṇa-kaṇṭaya-dūsaṃcaraṇi, tahī jhambāḍai karīra-vaṇi |

The Duvāi is used as the commencing stanza in MP. 10, 14, 73 etc., Jas. 3, 4; Nāy. 3, 4.

- (3) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 17. (and 25.) Sandhi.
(Helā-dvipadī').

Scheme: 6+U—U(or U, UUU) +4+U—U(or U, UUU) +—

Trochaic rhythm is not permitted in the 1. Gaṇa. Jagana is forbidden in the 3. Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa has the form — — excepting three cases of UU—. The 2. and the 4. Gaṇa are more frequently U—U. A weak caesura is felt after the 10. or 12. mora.

Helā is defined by Hemacandra in the Khaṇḍjaka section of Ch. Its illustration is a four-lined stanza. But as the Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza it appears in PC. as also in MP. (9, 74, 77) in the two-lined form and hence some Ap. Mss. designate it as Helā-duvai, not merely Helā.

Irregularities: Though the end syllable in a line of the Helā-duvai is required to be long, it is at times given as short in the Mss. This is due to incorrect orthography. Most of such cases can be easily emended by reading -u of the Nominative as -o, -ēna of the Instrumental as -ēṇam, final -a as ā, -hiṃ as him etc.

17 3 1 b: one mora too few. Scansion:

UUUU— —U— —U—U —

The 2. Gaṇa is defective. Hence the text is corrected by reading *kuddhaeṇa* for *kuddheṇa*. cf. the identical expression *amarisa-kuddhaeṇa* at 25 13 1 a. This emendation will also give the requisite form of Jagana to the 2. Gaṇa.

17 12 1: The end syllables are to be scanned as long.

(25 3 1a: Proper rhythm requires to be read *Vajjayaṇṇeṇam hasevi* with A.

25 6 1: The end syllables are to be counted as long. Even then a is short by two moras.

The 1. Gaṇa is defective. Adding one more *haṇu* to *haṇu haṇu* would rectify the metre.

25 14 1 b: Three moras too few.

Scansion: UUUU U—U — —U—U —

The 4. Gaṇa appears to be defective. Emendation: Perhaps *haṇu haṇu haṇu bbhaṇanto* to be read for *haṇu haṇu bhaṇanto*.

- (4) The Kaḍavaka-commencing stanza of the 19. Sandhi.
(Mañjarī)¹.

Scheme: —U(UUU) +—U(UUU) +4+4+4+U—. —U is preferred for the three-moraic Gaṇas, more so in the 2. Gaṇa. Jagana is found in the 4. Gaṇa only. The 5. Gaṇa generally ends in a heavy syllable. A weak caesura is felt after the 12. or 11. mora.

Excepting the commencing stanzas of 1., 6., 8., 13 and 15., Kaḍavakas, all the remaining commencing stanzas end in a short syllable, but it should be considered as long.

(1) (a) cho cau cā, samesu ura-desu tattha Helā | SC. IV 41 (b).
(b) ṣaḥ cih̄i yug jo līr vā Helā | Ch. 32 a/1.

(2) tau ci-tau Mañjarī. Ch. 32 a/9.

The Taraṅgaka¹ with its forms (1) 6+U-U(UUUU)+4+--- (UU-)+U- and (2) 6+U-U+UU-+UU-+U- and the Plavaṅgama (6+4+4+4+3, beginning with and ending in a heavy syllable) are fundamentally the same as the Mañjarī and these together with the Māgadhanarkuṭī, Narkuṭaka and Samanarkuṭaka² (in its Sanskrit and Prakrit forms) appear to be but variations of one basic type.

Irregularities: 19 12 1 b: Two moras too few.

Scanion: UUU -UU UU- UU- U-

The 2. Gaṇa is defective.

B. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

General Observations: The closing piece of the Kaḍavaka is variously called Dhruvā, Dhruvaka, Ghattā³ or Chaddāniā⁴, though Mss. always have only Ghattā. Every Sandhi as a rule opens with a stanza, generally but not invariably, in the same metre in which the Ghattās of that Sandhi are composed. Occasionally the Mss. call this Sandhi-commencing stanza Dhruvaka. The metre employed in the Ghattās of a Sandhi is different from one used in the main body of its Kaḍavakas, the purpose being the indication, while reciting, of the end of the Kaḍavaka and the topic. According as the metre is two-lined, four-lined or six-lined, it comes under the respective categories of Dvipadī, Catuspadī, Satpadī. Catuspadīs again fall under any of the divisions Sarva-samā (all the four Pādas of equal measure), Ardhasamā (the first Pāda equal to the second, the third equal to the fourth), Antarasamā or Ardhasamā (the first equal to the third, the second equal to the fourth) and Saṁkīrṇā (mixture of the above varieties).

All the Ghattās of a particular Sandhi are composed, generally but not invariably, in the same metre. This also appears to be the significance of the designations Dhruvā and Dhruvaka, though Hemacandra⁵ takes them to mean 'unfailingly occurring (at the beginning of the Sandhi and end of Kaḍavakas)'. But compare the term Dhruvapada 'refrain' occurring in Early Gujarati and Early Hindi poetry. Structurally the Ghattā corresponds to Valaṇ or Uthlo found in the Early Gujarati Ākhyānakāvya.

Value of the end syllable in the Ghattā

Thanks to the disappointing insufficiency of the original sources and to the loose treatment of the subject by the ancient writers, Ap. prosody presents several perplexing problems. But of these the problem of properly determining the metre of the Ghattās is the

- (1) triṣu api Māgadhanarkuṭī-Narkuṭaka-Samanarkuṭakeṣu antyasya caturmātrasya sthāne trimātraḥ ced bhavati tadā Taraṅgakam | Ch. 32 b/third and second line from end.
- (2) ṣa-ladala-ca-dagād gau Māgadhanarkuṭī; saḥ ced Narkuṭakam; na-la-ga-ja-sāḥ sa-sau yadi tadā Samanarkuṭakam | Ch. 32b 11-18.
- (3) (a) Sandhyādaḥ Kaḍavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā vā | Ch. V 1.
(b) Sandhi-muhe Kaḍavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayaṁ ca Ghattā vā | Chandaḥkandali as quoted at KD., 39; see also KD. 38.
- (4) For Chaddāniā see below.
- (5) tasyānte (=Kaḍavakasyānte) dhruvaṁ niścitaṁ syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti saṁjñāntaraṁ | Ch. V 1 **Com.**

most ticklish. The varieties of the different types of the Ghattās are distinguished from one another by the number of moras their Pādas are required to contain. But addition or removal of even one mora makes a difference in metre. Coupled with this narrow margin of difference in the contiguous varieties of the Ghattās is the fact that the nature of the orthography of the Ap. Mss. being in various points confusing, the text preserved by them is far removed from having a mora-perfect correctness. This state of affairs many a time obscures the exact number of moras contained in a particular Ghattā-pāda and as a result it becomes considerably difficult to identify with precision the Ghattā-metres. Apart from this, the main cause of obscurity lies in the anceps value of the end syllable of a Pāda. This always causes a difference of one mora and the consequent dubiety.

The treatment of this point by ancient metricians does not contribute much to the clarification. Hemacandra offers the following remarks:

V ā n t e G V a k r a ḥ

Pādānte vartamāno hrasvo g samjño bhavati. Sa ca pras-tāre takraḥ sthāpyate. 'vā' iti vyavasthita-vibhāṣā. Tena yatra —apavādaḥ tatra g samjño na bhavati. Dhruvāsu vivakṣā-vaśād gurutvaṁ laghutvaṁ ca. yad āha: Oja-samkhyā yadā'bhiṣṭā, dhruvāsu viratau tadā/go latā, yugma-samkhye tu, viratau gurutā laghoḥ//Tathā: gura(o) cchiya ekka-lahu-virāma-visayammi visama samkhāe/jamala-lahu lahua(o) cchiya, sama-samkhā-samṭhio hoi// Ch. 1 5 with Com.

For the last stanza in the above citation Hemacandra is indebted to Svayambhū, since that very Gāthā is found at SC. V 2 with the correct readings *guruo* and *lahuo*. The passage means:

- (1) The short end syllable of a metrical Pāda is to be treated as long as a general rule.
- (2) To this rule there are fixed exceptions. In these exceptional cases the final short is to have its natural value.
- (3) In the case of the Dhruvā or Ghattā, the value of the end syllable depends upon the number of moras the Dhruvā-pāda is desired to contain.
- (4) After counting the moras of a Ghattā-pāda exclusive of the final syllable, if the Pāda is short by one mora, then the remaining end syllable should be counted as of one mora and accordingly even if in such cases the end syllable is actually long, it should be considered short. On the other hand, if the Pāda is short by two moras, then the end syllable should be given the value of two moras and accordingly even if the end syllable is actually short it should be considered long.

This rule works well in those cases wherein we know beforehand the metre, but in those cases in which we have to decide the metre by scanning a specimen, we would be faced with as many as, four alternatives regarding the Antarasamā Catuspadis. A Ghattā with the actual mora count of 13/10, in its odd and even Pādas and with short end syllables, for instance, can be regarded as containing 13/10, 14/10, 13/11 or 14/11, moras and these are four different metres called Marakatamālā, Abhinavavasantaśrī, Kusumākulamadhukara and Bhramaravilāsa! The form of the metre has nothing

in it to decide in favour of any particular alternative. Of course Svayambhū and Hemacandra lay down¹ the Gaṇa-schemes for all the Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras, but there are several and overlapping schemes for each Pāda and in several cases there is disagreement between the two metricians. Hence this does not help us in making the choice out of the four possible alternatives as pointed out above.

A reference to the illustrations adduced by Hemcandra and Svayambhū for different kinds of Ghattās only helps to bring the complicated nature of our problem into relief. The text of the *Svayambhūcchandas* is considerably corrupt in its Ap. section. Hence it can prove of limited help only in so far as we are able to check the illustrations from PC. So some of the Ghattā illustrations from the *Chando'nuśāsana* we shall consider first.

In an overwhelming majority (but not all) of the cases the end syllable in the Ghattā illustrations of Ch. is to be regarded as long irrespective of its natural value, but in several cases (VI 19 4, 11 bd; 21a, 44; 20 78, 115; 23; 30; 14 1 cf.; 15 2, etc.) it is to be given its natural value, i.e. if it is short, it is to be counted one-moraic; if long, two-moraic. Further, in two Pādas of the same metrical value, the final short is to have its actual value at one place, is to be counted as long at another. Thus in the following illustration of the Campakakusumā (7+8)

āṅga-caṅgima, jai gorāṅgiḥiṃ/

campaya-kusuma, tā kaha agghahim// (Ch. VI 19 4)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas (i.e., a, c) are to be counted as short, but in the following illustration of the very next variety Sāmudgaka (7+9)

jai bollai, ghaṇa ukkaṇṭhia/

sā muddau, muhu kalayaṇṭhia/ (Ch. VI 19 5)

the end syllables of the 7-moraic Pādas are to be regarded as long. Thus the Pādas which are theoretically equivalent turn out to be actually different. Similarly though the even Pādas of the above-quoted illustrations of the Campakakusumā and the Sāmudgaka have to all appearance the same mora-contents, yet their end syllables are to be regarded as short in one case, long in the other. Thus the Pādas that are actually equivalent turn out to be theoretically different.

Now let us glance at the *Svayambhūcchandas*. Svayambhū's general practice also in SC. appears to be to consider the end syllable as long. But here too some Ṣaṭpadīs (e.g. VIII 20-21, V 7) and Catuṣpadīs (e.g. Kāmiṇihāsaa VI 112 a c, Chabbhaṇia VIII 15 etc.) are treated as ending in a short.

One illustration from the actual practice of another epic poet will be illuminating on this point. The commencing stanza of the 6. Sandhi of Puṣpadanta's *Mahāpurāṇa* is called Malayavilasiyā in the text itself. Ch. VII 66 and *Chandaśśekhara*, 234 define a Dvipadi called Madanavilasitā, but its scheme is given as 5+3, which does not apply to the Malayavilasiyās of MP. But SC. VII 10 describes a Dvipadi called Malaaviasīā which has the scheme 6+2, which is satisfied by the MP. stanzas in question. Now on examining these stanzas, we find that in three cases (MP. 6 1, 6 3, 6 7) all the four Pādas end in $\bar{u}\bar{u}$. In the rest, the end is a long. In the six-moraic Gaṇa a heavy syllable is avoided in the place of even+odd

(1) SC. VI 28, 53, 76, 95, 110, 124, 134, 141, 144, 146, 147; Ch. VI 4-14.

moras and hence only the following eight forms are permitted:
 UUUUUU, UUUU —, UU —, — — —, —UUUU, —UU, UU — UU, —UU —
 This means that all the Pādas of the stanzas in question are also
 divisible as 4+4. Now on the strength of the convention of count-
 ing the end syllable long, we can regard those Pādas which end in
 u u, as containing 9 moras divisible as 4+5. And the Dvipadī
 Jambhettīa (SC. VII 11, Rāj. 235, Ch. VII 67) has the scheme 4+5.
 Consequently, if we come across the commencing stanzas of MP. 6 1.
 6 3 and 6 7 isolated from their context and without the name of
 the metre prefixed to them, it would not be possible for us to tell
 whether the metre is Malaavilasiyā or Jambhettīa.

But SC. can help us in quite a different way to solve this prob-
 lem. Svayambhū has taken several stanzas from his PC. to illus-
 trate some of the metres in SC. In the case of these stanzas we pos-
 sess an unusual means: their metre is named and their structure is
 defined by their author himself. There can be nothing more defi-
 nite than this. And the considerably corrupt character of the text
 of these illustrations in SC. need not hinder our investigation be-
 cause we have an access to their correct text from PC. Moreover,
 the Ghattās of any one Sandhi being normally in one and the same
 metre, we can use additional data also, to check up the observations
 of SC. The table below indicates the common stanzas between SC.
 and PC. along with the names and schemes of their metres.

	SC.		Metre	Scheme	Occurrence in PC.		
1.	V	5	4th Śaṭpada-jāti	7+7+13	3	3	11
2.	V	9	6th Śaṭpada-avajāti	9+9+15	14	7	9
3.	VI	42	Vammahatilao	8+14	65	1	
4.	VI	71	Candujjuo	9+16	77		
5.	VI	74	Raṇṇāvali	9+17	77	13	13
6.	VIII	4	Maṇṇavaāra	5 × 4	24	2	1-2
7.	VIII	6	Dhuvaa	9	33	3	9
8.	VIII	17	5th Chaddaṇiā	7+7+13(?)	3	1	
9.	VIII	21	7th Chaddaṇiā	10+8+13	31	1	
10.	VIII	25	1st Ghattā	9+14	41	1	
11.	VIII	27	2nd Ghattā	12	5	1	

Of these Nos. 1, 2, 8 and 9 are Śaṭpadīs, Nos. 6, 7 and 11 are Samacatuṣpadīs and Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 10 are Antarasamā Catuṣpadīs. Excepting No. 6 all the stanzas are Ghattās appearing either at the beginning of a Sandhi or at the end of a Kaḍavaka. The text of SC. VIII 17 is corrupt and the meaning is obscure. Therefore No. 8 is to be left out from consideration. Now SC. V 5, V 9 and VIII 20 tell us that the Śaṭpadīs employed in PC. 3 3 11, 14 7 9 and 31 1 have the respective schemes 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 10+8+13. If we examine the text of these stanzas in PC. we find that actually their schemes are 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 respectively. This means that in the first two cases the end syllable in all the Pādas is to be regarded as long, but in the last case it is to have its actual value. The basis of this discrimination is not clear. The normal expectation is either to assign uniformly its actual value to the end syllable or alternatively to regard it uniformly long. And in the structure of the stanzas themselves there is nothing to account for this discrimination, so that we could take their measures to be either 6+6+12, 8+8+14 and 10+8+13 or 7+7+13, 9+9+15 and 11+9+14. If we look up the other Ghattās of these Sandhis we find that in the case of the Ghattā of 14 2, the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th

Pādas actually end in a long syllable and in their case there is no possibility of getting 15, 9, 9 and 15 moras respectively. If the metre of PC. 14 7 9, having the actual scheme of 8+8+14, is to be regarded according to SC. VIII 20 as having the scheme 9+9+15, then it follows that the Sandhi- commencing stanza and all the other Ghattās of PC. 14 are to be considered as having the scheme 9+9+15, and yet one Ghattā of PC. 14, viz. PC. 14 2 9 has the scheme 8+8+14. Does this mean that in the last case a slightly different Śaṭpadi is employed? But there appears no reason for this variation. The long vowel at the end of the four Pādas of PC. 14 2 9 is the feminine suffix *ī* and taking into consideration Apabhraṃśa development *-iya* into *-ī*, it is very likely that the end syllable of PC. 14 2 9 cdef was originally *-iya*. In that case the irregularity would be removed.

Of the Samacatuṣpadīs No. 6 is not a Ghattā. It is used in the main body of the Kaṭavaka and hence useless for our present purpose. For No. 7 (Dhruvaka) the scheme given by SC. VIII 5 is 9 moras for each Pāda. PC. 33 3 9 and the other Ghattās of 33. Sandhi actually contain 9 moras in each of their Pādas. Thus in their case the end syllable is not to be counted as a long. But though all the Pādas of these Ghattās contain 9 moras, there is a positive difference between the odd and even Pādas. The odd Pādas of the Ghattās of PC. 33 end in —u, while the even Pādas end in uu. This important difference possessing a definite rhythmic effect is not at all noticed by Svayambhū in his description of the Dhruvaka. The case of the remaining Samacatuṣpadī is quite peculiar. It is defined at SC. VIII 26 as the second type of Ghattā, but the definition stanza appears to be somewhat corrupt, as it fails to satisfy the scheme given by itself. Its odd Pādas actually contain 13 moras, the even Pādas, 11. If we examine PC. 5 1 and the Ghattās of that Sandhi, we find that in all the cases, except 5 2 9a, 5 7 11c and 5 12 9c, the odd Pādas actually contain 11 moras and end in —u, while the even Pādas actually contain 12 moras and end in uu. This means that if all the Pādas are to contain 12 moras, in one and the same stanza, the end syllable of the odd Pādas, actually short, is to be regarded as long, while the end syllable of the even Pādas also actually short, is to be regarded as short! And inspite of the marked rhythmic difference in the construction of the end portions of the odd and even Pādas, the definition does not take any note thereof, but on the contrary the even Pādas of the definition stanza actually contain 11 moras and end in —u, being thus equivalent to the odd Pādas of the illustrative stanza (as also of the Ghattās of PC. 5)!

There remain now No. 3, 4, 5 and 10, the Antarasamācatuṣpadīs. In their case also the inconsistency of now regarding the end syllables as long, now assigning them their actual value is patent. PC. 65 1 has actually the scheme 7+13, but SC. VI 41 considers 8+14 to be its scheme. Similarly PC. 77 1 and 77 13 having the actual schemes of 8+15 and 8+16 respectively are considered by SC. VI 70, 73 as having the respective measures of 9+16 and 9+17. On the other hand in the case of 41 1, both the actual measure as well as the scheme given by SC. VIII 24 are 9+14. There is no discrepancy here in theory and practice. But the fact that the open-

(1) savvāṇahom pi payānam, ti-ṇava-kalāo huyanti |
Ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisau, govālā vilavanti |
This reads as a regular Dohā!

ing stanza of PC. 77 and the Ghattā of the 13. Kaḍavaka of the same Sandhi are said by SC. (VI 70-71, 73-74) to be constructed in two different metres (Candujjuo, 9+16 and Raanāvali, 9+17) is very significant'. This is a positive evidence of two different though allied metres with the difference of only one mora being employed in one and the same Sandhi.

The above discussion has given us the following results:

(1) There is no uniformity in fixing the value of the end syllables in the Ghattā-pādas. They may be regarded short or long as desired.

(2) In the case of those Ghattā-pādas in which the total number of moras is to be increased by one by assigning the value of two moras to the short end syllable, it is not always possible to do this because there is no rule that Ghattās should invariably end in a short. Some of these Ghattās may have a long end syllable and in their case one cannot increase by one their actual mora-count.

(3) Even in one and the same Ghattā the short end syllables of odd and even Pādas can be given different values. Of course this is to be uniformly observed for the whole Sandhi.

(4) Odd and even Pādas of a Ghattā having an actual difference of one mora between them are liable to be considered by metricians as equivalent in their mora-contents on the strength of counting a short end syllable long.

Thus our examination of the valuable evidence supplied by SC. does not solve the problem of the value of the end syllable of the Ghattā. Both the practices of assigning the face value as well as counting a short end syllable long are in evidence, and hence it is not always possible to give one definite name to any Ghattā.

Failing to get unequivocal guidance from the indigenous authorities on Apabhramśa metre, Alsdorf in his edition of the *Hari-vamśapurāṇa* (= *Mahāpurāṇa* 81-92 Sandhis) takes recourse to giving two schemes for the Ghattās occurring in his text. First is given the 'theoretical' scheme which gives the number of moras contained in a Ghattā-pāda computing one more than what is found actually. The second scheme gives the 'actual' number. But there is one obvious objection to following this practise mechanically. Only a short end syllable can be regarded as long and thus give us an extra mora. In the case of a long end syllable there is no possibility of raising the actual number of moras. And still in such cases also Alsdorf has mechanically counted one mora more than what is actually found.

Absence of Dvipadī Ghattās

Of the three classes of the Ghattās, Dvipadīs present a problem. They are said to contain from 28 upto 40 (or 41 or 42) moras per Pāda and have some sixty-four varieties. Svayambhū (SC. VI 163-203) and Hemacandra (Ch. VII 1-57) both treat them at length. Now I have failed to spot even a single Dvipadī in any of the three voluminous Ap. epics, viz., the *Pañmacariu* and the *Ritṭhaṇemicariu*

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- (1) An examination of the Ghattās of 77. Sandhi shows that some have the measure 8+15 (or 9+16) and others have the measure 8+16 (or 9+17).
 (2) e.g. HP. 192, no. 22, theoretical scheme: 6+4/4+4+4+3, which does not apply to MP. 85 2 15, 16; 85 9 37, 38; etc.

of Svayambhū and the *Mahāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta. There are only Ṣaṭpadīs and Antarasamā and Sarvasamā Catuṣpadīs. This is inexplicable in view of the mention¹ of the Dvipadī as a class of Ghattās along with the Ṣaṭpadī and the Catuṣpadī.

In some cases it may not be so easy to distinguish between the Dvipadī on one hand and the Catuṣpadī and the Ṣaṭpadī on the other. The Kuṇjaravilasitā (SC. VI 129; Ch. VI 20, 106) for instance with the scheme 15+13 finds a parallel in the first Dvipadī called Karpūra (Ch. VII 1), having 28 moras per line with a caesura, after the 15. mora. Those Dvipadīs, again, which have two caesuras, the first after the 10. or 12. mora and the second removed by eight moras from the first, closely correspond to the Ṣaṭpadīs many of which have the 1. and the 4. Pādas containing 10 or 12 moras and the 2. and the 5. Pādas containing 8 moras². But even if we do not pay much heed to the difference in the rhyme-schemes of the Dvipadīs and the Ṣaṭpadī, it is plain that only a few of the Dvipadīs are liable to be confused in this manner with some Catuṣpadīs and Ṣaṭpadīs. What of the rest? Why they are not found employed in any of the available Ap. epics? Perhaps there is some clue to explain this mystery. Svayambhū defines Dhuvāa (Dhruvaka) as that which is sung again and again in the beginning of all poetic compositions³. He does not give Chaḍḍanikā or Ghattā as its synonyms. At another place he mentions 'taking a retrospect' as one of the functions of the Dhuvāa⁴. A metre named Dhuvāa, seven types of Chaḍḍanīās and three types of Ghattās are separately defined in the eighth chapter of SC., where it is also stated that Ghattā is used in the beginning and Chaḍḍanī at the end of the group of rhyming lines that constituted the main body of a Kaḍavaka; that there are also other types of Ghattās and Chaḍḍanīās and that Ghattā and Chaḍḍanīā along with some other metres are employed in the beginning of a Sandhi and in the construction of a Rāsā⁵. Rajaśekhara Kavi too deals⁶ with Dhruvā, Ghattā and Chaḍḍanikā, but in view of the text of the passage being corrupt, we fail to make out the precise sense. Hemacandra clearly says that Dhruvā, Dhruvaka and Ghattā are synonymous and he further adds that when the Catuṣpadī and the Ṣaṭpadī, *and not the Dvipadī*, are employed at the end of a Kaḍavaka to sum up the topic of the Kaḍavaka they are also termed *Chaḍḍanikā*⁷. This view is echoed in the *Kavidarṇa* and its commentary: Ghattā eṣā Kaḍavavaya-nihane chaḍḍanīyā/Com.: Dhruvā, Dhruvakam iti samjñā-dvayāpi eṣā (Ghattā)

- (1) Over and above defining the Ṣaṭpadī, Catuṣpadī and Dvipadī Dhruvās, SC. treats in the eighth Chapter, that deals with Ap. poetic forms, some other metres called Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās, which seem to have figured in some special way in the structure of the Ap. epic. But their proper function is obscure and as such they are indistinguishable from the various types of Dhruvās. In most of them the end syllable appears to have its actual value. Two of the illustrations given for them occur in PC. as shown in the table given on p. 81. But so long as the function of these Chaḍḍanīās and Ghattās is not clear, we cannot get any guidance from them.
- (2) Ch. VII 17 defines a Dvipadī with the scheme 10, 8, 13 and actually calls it Chaḍḍanikā.
- (3) Jam gijjai puvvaddhe puno puno savva-kavva-bandhesu | dhuvaa-tti(mti) tam-iha tivilham chappaa-cauppaam duvaam | SC. V I. Here *puvvaddhe* seems to be a corrupt reading.
- (4) SC. VII 1.
- (5) SC. VIII 5, 7ff, 31, 32, 35, 49.
- (6) *Chandaśekhara* 29, 33-34.
- (7) Ch. V 1 commentary.
- (8) Velankar 1935-1936, p. 38.

Kaḍavakānte prakrāntārthasya bhaṅgyantarenābhidhāne chaḍ(d)a-
ṇikēti turya-nāmā'pi.

The commentary also quotes the following from a work called *Chandaḥkandalī*:

Sandhi-muhe Kaḍavante Dhuvā ca Dhuvayaṁ ca Ghattā vā/
sā tīviḥā Chapāi, Caupai ya Dupai ya tāsu puṇa dunni/
cha-cau-ppaiu kaḍavaya-nihāne chaḍḍaṇiya-nāmā'vi//

From the statements of these metrical authorities we gather that some definite distinction was made between the functions of Dvipa-
dīs on one hand and Catuspadīs on the other. But what was the
basis and scope of this distinction cannot be made out by us so long
as more informative sources do not come to light.

1) Antarasamā Catuspadīs

The rhyme scheme in the Antarasamā is: b rhyming with d.

(5). Scheme 9+13 (theoretically 10+14).

Occurrence. 7. (42, 54.) Sandhis.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+1 or 6+3. In the former
grouping, Jagāṇa is avoided in the four-moraic Gaṇas. The second
four-moraic Gaṇa is frequently uu-. The end is trochaic except
in 7 14 9a which ends in uu.

The even Pādas are divisible as 6+4+3. They are identical in
construction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. Jagāṇa is avoided in
the 2. Gaṇa. The last Gaṇa is always uu. This Ghattā is found
in RC. 7, 34, 44, 57, 76, 82, 87, 93 and in MP. 11, 48, 91. If the end
syllables are counted as long, the scheme would be 10+14, which is
the measure of Mahuravanda or Madhukaravṇda'. The odd Pādas
in the illustration in SC. end in a trochee.

(6). Scheme 10+13.

Occurrence. 16. Sandhi.

4 9a, 6 9c, 11 9a and 12 9a end in a long. Hence the odd Pādas
cannot be made to contain more than 10 moras. Therefore the mea-
sure is either 10+13 or 10+14. Now SC. VIII 10 defines' Chaddaṇiā
II with the scheme 10+13 and the illustrative' stanza in the case of
all its Pādas and the definition stanza in the case of its even Pādas
show that the end syllables are not to be regarded as long. Hence
I think we are amply justified in taking the metre of the Ghattās of
the 16. Sandhi to be the same as the Chaddaṇiā II. Otherwise with
the scheme 11+14 it would be Vanaphullandhua (SC.) or Navaphul-
landhaya (Ch.) as defined and illustrated at SC. VI 101,102; Raj. 117;
Ch. VI 19, 40.

The odd Pādas are divisible as 4+4+2 or 6+4. This means
that if the former scheme is adopted, the 2. Gaṇa is never u-u. That
form is avoided in the 1. Gaṇa also. uu- finds preference in the 1.
Gaṇa, and is the most prevalent form in the 2. Gaṇa. The end is
generally uu, rarely -.

The even Pādas have the scheme 6+4+3 and are identical in con-
struction with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. The end is always uu.

-
- (1) SC. VI 85, 86. The illustration is:
sasi uggau tāma, jeṇa naha-aṅgaṇu(nahaṅgaṇu)mandiau//
naṁ rai-raha-cakka(u), diṣai Aruṇe(m) chaḍḍiau//;
Rāj. 103; Ch. VI 34.
- (2) dasa-teraha-mattā, paḍhama-vidiā-paa jamaa-vara/
Chaddaṇiā vidiā puṇu-vi gaṇā iya bhāṇa avara//
- (3) jai nīvvuḍi pāvia, dul(l)aha(u) lahēvi niappaṇau/
thiu kāmiṇi-rajai(?) jem na karahiṁ hia(u) appaṇau//

(7). Scheme. 11+14 (theoretically 12+14).

Occurrence. 2. (55., 70.) Sandhis.

2 9b, d, 6 10b, d, 10 9b, d, 14 9b, d end in a long and it is not possible to make them contain more than 14 moras. 13 9 b, d actually contain 13 moras. All the other Ghattās of the 2. Sandhi have actually 14 moras in their even Pādas. So on the assumption that all these Ghattās are composed in the same metre, the even Pāda has got to be uniformly of 14 moras. If the short end syllable of the Pādas is counted long, the measure would be 12+14. This is the scheme of Avaduvahaa as described at SC. VI 115¹, Rāj. 128, Ch. VI 19, 45.

The odd Pādas (6+4+5) are identical in structure with the even Pāda of the Dohā. The four-moraic Gaṇa is most frequently uu—, the last two moras having only once the form uu. Hence its characteristic end is —u.

The 14 moras of the even Pādas are divisible as 4 + 4 + 4 + 2. It is not possible to constitute the first Gaṇa with 6 or 5 moras. The end is generally —uu, thrice uuuu. Jagana is found in the 2. four-moraic Gaṇa only. The form uu— is preferred by all the four-moraic Gaṇas, it being most frequent in the 3. Gaṇa. The form —u, u is not found in the 2. and 3. Gaṇas. This suggests a dactylic rhythm.

The odd Pādas of this metre are structurally different from the odd Pādas of the previous two Ghattā metres. It is quite possible to suggest that excepting the Ghattās of Kaḍavakas 2, 6, 10 and 14, the others have the scheme 12 + 15 and hence the metre is Premavilāsa (SC. 118; Rāj. 129; Ch. VI 19, 46). This Ghattā is used also in RC. 12, 22, 59, 102; MP. 86 has its Ghattās in a metre which has the scheme 11 + 14. But the scheme of the even Pādas there appears to be 6 + 4 + 4.

In PC. 2 13 9 b d the last words are read by all the Mss. as *nāhu* and *avarāhu*. They are emended as *nāho* and *avarāho* to make the requisite number of 14 moras.

(8). Scheme 11 (or 12) + 12.

Occurrence. 5. (23, 24, 62.) Sandhis.

SC. VII defines in the beginning certain special Ap. metres, connected possibly in some way with the construction of the Ap. epic, which is described just next in the same chapter. SC. VIII 7 states that there are seven types of Chaddaniās and three types of Ghattās and SC. VIII 8-29 define and illustrate them. SC. VIII 26 describes Ghattā II as follows:

savvāṇaḥom pi paṇaṁ, ti-ṇava-kalāo huvanti |
ghattā-lakkhaṇa erisa, govālā vilavanti ||

'All the Pādas have three plus nine (i.e. twelve) moras; such definition of the Ghattā (of the second type) is stated by Ābhiras (lit. cowherds)'.

(1) SC. treats Duvaha and its varieties Avaduvahaya and Uvaduvahaya at two different places (SC. IV 7-13; VI 113-117). First they are treated as independent metres. Afterwards they are described as varieties of Ghattās. These are to be distinguished from each other.

(2) Here the designations Chaddaniā and Ghattā are given to some definite metres. They are not here generic names synonymous with *Dhruvā*, *Dhruvaka* and *Ghattā*. Further SC. VIII 35 mentions Ghattā and Chaddaniā among the metres used in the beginning of a Sandhi and the structures of these Ghattā and Chaddaniā are different from the ones given in the beginning of Ch. VIII.

(3) The text is corrupt. *paṇa*, *kalāu*, *lakkhaṇu* and *erisu* can be suggested as emendations.

And for this the commencing stanza of PC. Sandhi 5 is given at SC. VIII 27 by way of an illustration. From this we can presume that this is the scheme of all the Ghattās of the 5. Sandhi. Actually there is marked difference in the structures of the odd and even Pādas of the Ghattās in question. The *odd Pādas* have for the most part 11 moras, divisible as $6 + 4 + \upsilon$ and end in a trochee. To all purposes they are identical with the even Pāda of the Dohā. 2 9 a, 7 11 c, 12 9 c have 12 moras with a final long, and 10 9 a has 12 moras closing with $\upsilon \upsilon$. Hence all these Pādas, with 11 moras and ending in a υ are to be counted as ending in a long and thus containing 12 moras. The *even Pādas* on the other hand mostly have 12 moras divisible as $6 + 4 + \upsilon \upsilon$. A long appears for the final two shorts in 3 9 b, d, 12 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 15 9 b, d. Thus excepting final two shorts for one, the even Pādas and the odd Pādas are identically built up. But the small difference in their ends produces remarkably different effects. And yet metricians have not cared to notice this important feature. Svayambhū has in his definition lumped together the odd and even Pādas as containing 12 moras.

The same Ghattā is employed in Sandhis 23. and 24. 23 4 11 c, 24 7 9 a and 24 15 9 a contain 12 moras, closing with a long and 23 5 12 c has 12 moras ending in $\upsilon \upsilon$. 23 3 9b, d, 23 5 12 b, d, 23 8 9 b, d, 23 9 12 b, d, 23 14 9 b, d, 24 7 9 b, d, 24 8 9 b, d end in a long, while 23 7 9 b, d and 24 4 11 b, d have 11 moras ending in a trochee. In the last cases the structures of all the Pādas are exactly similar. 24 1 11 b has 13 moras, and hence requires to be emended. RC. has got this Ghattā in 1, 25, 75, 86. MP. employs it in 9., 33., 50., 69., 83., 87. and 98. Sandhis, and Nay. has it in 7.

(9). Scheme $13 + 10$.

Occurrence. 1. (80.) Sandhis.

It is not possible to make out more than 10 moras from 1 19 b, d, 5 9 b, d, 9 9 b, d, 11 9 b, d, 13 9 b, d, 14 9 b, d, because they end in a long, and from 7 9 b, d, because they actually contain 9 moras. Hence on the assumption that the even Pādas of all the Ghattās of the 1. Sandhi have the same measure it cannot be other than 10-moraic, and this gives for the metre two alternative schemes $13 + 10$ or $14 + 10$, according as the short end syllable of the odd Pādas is treated as short or long.

The *odd Pādas* invariably end in $\upsilon \upsilon \upsilon \upsilon$. None of the three Gaṇa schemes ($5 + 6 + 2$, $5 + 5 + 3$, $4 + 4 + 5$) given by SC. VI 134 for a 13-moraic Pāda is uniformly applicable to the odd Pādas of the 1. Sandhi. On the other hand taking the Pādas as 14-moraic we find them divisible according to the scheme $6 + 5 + 3$, which is given among others for a 14-moraic Pāda at SC. VI 141. But the scheme $6 + 4 + 4$ is also applicable to these Pādas. This fact combined with the characteristic ending in three shorts makes it highly probable that these Pādas are identical in structure with the odd Pāda of the Dohā. $14 + 10$ is Ahiṇavavasanatasiri or Abhinavavasantasri (SC. VI 87; Rāj. 105; Ch. VI 20, 89). Once (12 9 c) the middle Gaṇa is Jagaṇa.

The *even Pādas* are divisible as $6 + 4$ or $4 + 4 + 2$. A long is eschewed for the $2 + 3$ moras and the $6 + 7$ moras. If the scheme $4 + 4 + 2$ is adopted, the second four-moraic Gaṇa always ends

in a long except once (10 9b). The end is either two shorts or a long.

This Ghattā is also found in RC. 43.

Irregularities: 1 4 9d. Two moras too many. Perhaps *sire* is superfluous.

(10). Scheme. 13 + 15.

Occurrence. 8., 11., 19. (21., 50., 79.) Sandhis.

In 212 cases out of 232, the Pādas end in $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$, which show a strong tendency to be preceded by a long, especially in the odd Pādas. These are identical in structure with the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 a, c, 1 9 c, 2 9c, 5 11 a, c in the 8. Sandhi (and 12 9 a b in the 21. Sandhi) have a trochaic end.

The even Pādas are identical in structure with a Pāraṇaka-pāda (SC. VII 59, Rāj., 170; Ch. VI 29) divisible as $4 + 4 + 4 + 3$. The alternative scheme $6 + 4 + 5$ is violated by 11 5 9d, 19 1 10d, 19 7 11 b, d, 19 8 10 b, d. Jagāṇa is rare in the 1. and 3. Gaṇa. The end is — \bar{u} , in 11 1 b, d, 11 1 9 b, d. RC. 24., 67. have this Ghattā. The Ghattās of MP. 49 have the scheme 13 + 15 but there the even Pādas are different. They end in — \bar{u} .

Irregularities: 11 4 9 d. One mora too few. Emendation. Read *sayāim* for *sayaim*. 19 3 10 c. Two moras too many. *jaya-* in the opening appears to be redundant.

(11). Scheme. 13 + 16.

Occurrence. 6. (28., 51., 57., 76., 86.) Sandhi.

6 15 9 b, d (28 2 9 b, d, 28 4 9 b, d, 28 8 9 b, d, 28 8 11 b, d) end in a long and hence they cannot yield more than 16 moras. 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) have actually 15 moras and so even after counting the short end syllable as long, they cannot be made to contain more than 16 moras.

The odd Pādas are built up like the odd Pādas of the Dohā and have the same structure as the 13-moraic Pāda in Nos. 9 and 10. The even Pādas have the scheme $6 + 4 + 4 + 2$. Jagāṇa is permitted in the 2. Gaṇa, eschewed in the 3. Gaṇa which as a rule ends in a long. The last Gaṇa is mostly $\bar{u}\bar{u}$, casually —. Thus the Pādas are identical in structure with a Vadanaka-pāda (SC. IV 29; Rāj. 16; Ch. V 28) or a Saṃkulaka-pāda (SC. VI 160', Rāj. 172; Ch. V 28 Com). The Ghattās of RC. 14., 19., 29., 32., 35., 39., 41., 48., 58., 79.; MP. 13., 17., 20., 22., 26., and of Nāy. 9. are composed in this metre.

In 6 4 9 b, d, 6 6 9 b, d, 6 14 9 b, d (28 3 9 b, d, 28 9 11 b, d) the end syllables should be regarded as long.

(12). Scheme. 14 + 13.

Occurrence. 13. (44., 49., 56., 61., 67., 83., 84., 90.) Sandhis.

The odd Pādas have the same structure as the 14-moraic Pādas in No. 7, i.e., 14 moras, divisible at $4 + 4 + 4 + 2$, Jagāṇa permissible in the 2. Gaṇa, but eschewed in the 1. and the 4., the last Gaṇa having generally the form $\bar{u}\bar{u}$, which is mostly preceded by a long. The even Pādas have the structure of the odd Pādas of the Dohā. 1 10 b, d, 12 10 b, d end in — \bar{u} instead of the usual $\bar{u}\bar{u}\bar{u}$. RC. 9., 15, 42., 47., 49., 69., 72., 84., 91 have this Ghattā.

If the measure is taken to be theoretically as $15 + 14$ the metre would be Anaṅgalalitā (SC. VI 136; Rāj. 148; Ch. VI 20,

(1) The text is a bit corrupt.

109). The illustration in Ch. is similar in structure to our stanzas. Irregularities. In 13 6 10 *a* one mora is too many, while in 13 8 10 *c* one mora is too few.

(13). Scheme. 14 + 12.

Occurrence. 10. Sandhi.

The *odd Pādas* have the same structure as the 15-moraic Pāda in No. 10. It is not different from a Pāraṇakapāda. The Gaṇa scheme is 4 + 4 + 4 + 3. Jagana is absent in the 1. Gaṇa, rare in the 3., permitted in the 2. The end is generally *u u u*, once (5 5 8c) — *u*.

The *even Pādas* are constructed on the scheme 6 + 4 + 2 i.e. the scheme of the odd Pādas of the Dohā less by the final short. The end is always *u u*. The form *u u* — is preferred in the 2. Gaṇa.

If the end syllables are regarded as long, the scheme would be 16 + 13, which is called Rāhamṣa or Rājahamṣa (SC. VI 131; Rāj. 143; Ch. VI 20, 107). This is one of the favourite Ghattās of Mp. It occurs in 6., 16., 18., 23., 28., 30., 35., 37., 38., 41., 43., 46., 54., 70., 73., 90., 92., 100. and 102. Sandhis.

Irregularities.

10 4 9 *d* one mora too many. Emendation *vayaṇu* should be emended as *vaṇu* which also improves the sense.

2) Sarvasamā Catuṣpadīs.

The usual rhyme scheme in the Sarvasamā is: *a* rhyming with *b*, *c* with *d*.

(14). Scheme. 15 moras per Pāda.

Occurrence. 9. 18. (27., 48., 74.) Sandhis.

This is Pāraṇaka treated at SC. VI 159; Rāj. 170; Ch. VI 29. The illustrative stanza in Ch. shows that the end syllables need not be counted as long. This is the same as the third principal metre employed to build up the main body of the Kaḍavaka. For its detailed treatment see below. 9 3 9a, 9 5 8d, 9 13 9c, 9 14 9 c, 18 2 9c, and 18 7 9d have a long in the place of the 10. and the 11. mora together and hence they violate the scheme 6 + 4 + 5. The alternative scheme of 4 + 4 + 4 + 3 is satisfied by all the Pādas. This Ghattā is also found in RC. 26., 98., MP. 32., 88. and Nāy. 5 1 9 1 *a*, *b* and 18 12 9 end in a trochee.

3) Ṣaṭpadīs.

The rhyme scheme in the Ṣaṭpadī is: *a* rhyming with *b*, *d* with *e*, *c* with *f*.

(15) Scheme. 6 + 6 + 12) theoretically 7 + 7 + 13).

Occurrence. 3. Sandhi.

The opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is found in a corrupt form¹ at SC. VIII 17 as an illustration of Chaḍḍaṇiā V. Its definition given by SC. VIII 16² is not clear, because of the corrupt and confused character of the text. The rhyme-scheme shows it to be a Ṣaṭpadī, while the stanza appears to refer to four Pādas only. The 3. and the 6. Pādas also are of unequal length. Hence the reference is of little value for us.

Again SC. V 5 cites in a corrupt form the Ghattā of the 3. Kaḍavaka of the same Sandhi as an illustration of the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti Dhruvaka, whose measure is to be

(1) tihuanaguru taṁ gaa guru, mellavi jhīnakasāaum/
gau samtataviraham tau, purima tānu sampāiau//

(2) padhama-pae, vidia-pae, taia-pae, a tehim thia/
ekkakkau, cha-gaṇu kau, vennim saala turie samthia/

and the Ghattās of the same Sandhi are composed in the same 7 + 7 + 13. Now normally the commencing stanza of a Sandhi metre and if we examine these in the case of the 3. Sandhi, we find the same thing. Still according to SC. we have to understand that the metre of the opening stanza of the 3. Sandhi is Chandañā V, while the metre of the Ghattā of the 3. Kaḍavaka (and hence possibly of all the Ghattās) of the same Sandhi is the fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada-jāti. The reason for such difference in nomenclatures is not clear.

Actually the 1., 2., 4. and 5. Pādas in the Ghattās of the 3. Sandhi contain 6 moras. But from the treatment of the Ap. prosody by Svayambhū and others, we gather that in the case of the Dvipadīs, Catuṣpadīs and Ṣaṭpadīs, the shortest Pāda cannot contain less than 7 moras. Hence we have to take the short end syllables of all the Pādas of the Ghattās in the 3. Sandhi as long.

All the Pādas actually end in uu . The form $u-u$ is not found for the first four moras of the six-moraic Pādas. The 3. and the 6. Pādas have the scheme $6 + 4 + uu$. Jagaṇa is not used in the four-moraic Gaṇa. The 1. Gaṇa does not show preference for any particular form.

This Ṣaṭpadī occurs also in the Ghattās of MP. 5., 32., Jas. 2.

(16). Scheme. $8 + 8 + 14$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 15$).

Occurrence. 14. Sandhi.

SC. V 9 cites in a somewhat corrupt form the Ghattā of the 7. Kaḍavaka of this Sandhi as an illustration of the sixth variety of the Ṣaṭpada Avajāti, having the scheme $9 + 9 + 15$. The Avajātis are required by definition¹ to contain nine moras in their 1., 2., 4. and 5. Pādas. Hence in the present Ghattās the short end syllables are to be regarded as long. But in the case of 14 2 c, d, e, f this arrangement does not work, since all these Pādas end in a long and have 14, 8, 8 and 14 moras respectively. Here we have to suppose that either their final long $-ī$'s have resulted from original $-īya$'s through modernization of the text or that in this one Ghattā an allied metre—5th variety of Ṣaṭpada Avajāti is employed.

The 8-moraic Pādas are divisible as $4 + 4$ except in 6 9b which has the form $-u-uuu$. Jagaṇa is not used in these four-moraic Gaṇas. The form of the second Gaṇa is $-(or uu)uu$. The 14-moraic Pādas have the scheme $4 + 4 + 4 + uu$. Only the 2. Gaṇa can be Jagaṇa. The 3. Gaṇa prefers the form $uu-$.

Irregularities. 7 9 d one mora too many. Emendation. SC. V 9 reads *vegge* for *veggeṇa* (P.S.) or *vegeṇa* (A) If *vegge* is adopted the metre is rectified.

(17)., (18). Scheme.

$8 + 6 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 7 + 13$)

$8 + 8 + 12$ (theoretically $9 + 9 + 13$)

(for Kaḍavakas 2, 3 and 4 only)

Occurrence. 15. Sandhi.

Svayambhū and Hemacandra while describing the Ṣaṭpadī Ghattā treat only their three types, viz. Jāti, Upajāti and Avajāti with the respective schemes $7 + 7 + 10$ to 17, $8 + 8 + 10$ to 17 and $9 + 9 + 10$ to 17. But as Hemacandra makes it clear², many

(1) paḍhama-cautthae, pañcama-viae, jai nava mattau honti/ sese pāae, tañ-cia lakkhaṇam, Avajāti tañ bhaṇanti// SC V 8. *mattāo* and *Avajāim* of the printed text have been emended.

(2) evaṁ ca saptādi-saptadaśānta-kalaughebhyaḥ tribhiḥ tribhiḥ tulyaiḥ tulyā-ṣṭhā ṣaṭpadī dhruvā/Ch. 38b/8-9. bhavanti sā vidagdha-goṣṭhī-gari-

other varieties of the Ṣaṭpadi Dhruvā having all equal, partly equal or all unequal Pādas containing from seven to seventeen moras were employed. The commentary of the *Kavidarpaṇa* too echoes these words. The *Kavidarpaṇa* specially mentions¹ the varieties $10 + 8 + 13$, $12 + 8 + 13$, $8 + 8 + 11$, $10 + 8 + 11$, $12 + 8 + 11$ and $12 + 8 + 12$. Svayambhū also gives $10 + 8 + 13$ as the measure of the Chaddanā VII and gives $12 + 8 + 13$ and $12 + 8 + 11$ as its variations².

In most of the Ghattās of the 15. Sandhi the Ṣaṭpadi that is employed has actually the scheme $8 + 6 + 12$, but as the theory does not recognize a Pāda of less than seven moras, the scheme is to be regarded as being $9 + 7 + 13$, by counting the short end syllables as long. Such a Ṣaṭpadi is to be considered like those mentioned above.

The Ghattās of the 1., 2. and 3. Kaḍavakas have the scheme $8 + 8 + 12$, theoretically $9 + 9 + 13$. This is fourth variety of the Ṣaṭpada Avajāti (SC. V 8).

The 8-moraic Pāda has the scheme $4 + -$ (or UU) UU . The form $-UU$ is preferred in the first Gaṇa. The 6-moraic Pāda shows preference for the form $UU - UU$. The end is always UU . The 12-moraic Pāda is divisible as $6 + 4 + UU$, wherein in the 2. Gaṇa is never $U - U$. RC. 70 has $8 + 6 + 12$ for its Ghattās.

Irregularities. 2 9e. Two moras too few in the opening. If the scheme is $8 + 6 + 12$, then 2 9b is to be regarded as having two moras too many and the irregularity can be removed by dropping *tan*. 6 8b and 11 9b have two moras too many. Dropping so sets the metre right.

(19). Scheme. $9 + 7 + 12$.
Occurrence. 12. Sandhi.

If the short end syllables are regarded as long the scheme would be $10 + 8 + 13$. But No. 20 below with the actual scheme $10 + 8 + 13$ is regarded so by Svayambhū himself, and the difference between the structures of No. 19. and 20. is patent. 5 14d with the opening $-U - U$ would not allow us to constitute the 1. Gaṇa with four moras. Therefore the scheme of the Ghattās of the 12. Sandhi should be $9 + 7 + 12$. Hence the scheme of the 9-moraic Pāda is $6 + UUU$. Only once, in 6 9d, the end is $-U$. The 7-moraic Pāda is divisible as $4 + UUU$. The 1. Gaṇa avoids the form $U - U$. It has a tendency to end in a long. 6 9e exceptionally has $-U$ for the end. The 12-moraic Pāda has the grouping $6 + 4 UU$. The 2. Gaṇa avoids $U - U$. $UU -$ is its usual form. This Ghattā occurs also in MP. 25., 52., 55. and in Nāy. 2.

Irregularities. 2 9e. One mora too many. Emendation. -jjhaḍa should be read as -jhaḍa.

(20). Scheme. $10 + 8 + 13$.
Occurrence 17., 20. (31., 37., 40., 52., 58.) Sandhis.

This is Chaddanā VII defined at SC. VIII 20 as
dasa-kala-pari-vaddhahe, aṭṭha-nivaddhahe, teraha-kala
saṁbhāviahe |
paḍhama-vidia-paa kara(u), taia(u) puṇu viṇu,
chaddanā chappāiahe ||

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, p. 39, on V 29-31.

(2) Ibid, V 29-31.

(3) SC. VIII 20-23, cf. the metres treated in the *Prākṛtapāṇigala* at I, 97, 99, 102, 131, 144, 156, 179, 189, 194, 196, 202, 205, 208 and in the *Chandahkośa* at I, 25, 26.

To illustrate this, SC. VIII 21 cites the opening stanza of the 31. Sandhi of PC. Thus in the present case the theory also does not require to count the short end syllables as long.

This particular variety of the Ṣaṭpadī seems to have become very popular. Poems in Late Apabhraṃśa have this Ṣaṭpadī as their standard Ghattā metre and hence it is understandable why it has received the designation *Ghattāa* (the Ghattā metre *par excellence*) in some late works on Ap. prosody¹. The *Kavidarpaṇa* mentions² this first among the six Ṣaṭpadīs treated. Compare also the Dvipadī called Chaddanikā (incorrect for Chaddanikā) treated at Ch. VII 17 having 31 moras per Pāda with caesura after the 10. and the 18. mora.

The Gaṇa schemes of these Pādas are 4+4+UU or 6+UUUU (=10), 4+-(orUU)UU(=8), 6+4+UUU(=13). In general the same remarks apply to the structures of these Pādas as have been made regarding equivalent Pādas in Nos. 6, 17 and 18. In 17 1 10d, e, 17 5 10d, e, 17 14 9a, b, 17 16 9a, b, d, e, 20 7 9a, b, d, e, 20 9 9a, b, d, e, 20 11 9a, the end syllable is actually long. Jagana casually appears in the 2. Gaṇa of the 13-moraic Pāda, which four times (17 10 10 c, f, 20 8 9 c, f) ends in -u. This Ghattā appears also in RC. 30., 52., 53., 74., 89., MP. 40., 44., 71., 78.; Jas. 1, 4; Nāy. 8. (21). Scheme. 12+8+12.

Occurrence. 4. Sandhi.

In 2 9 d, e, 3 9 a, b, d, e, 4 9 c, f, 5 9 a, b, 8 9 d, e, 9 9 d, e, 11 9 d, e the end syllable is long. This would present a strong obstacle against taking the scheme to be 13+8+13 in theory.

This Ṣaṭpadī appears to be a variation of the Chaddanīā VII. Though SC. does not know of any Ṣaṭpadī with the measure 12+8+12, we can infer it from the other two variations of the Chaddanīā VII, viz. 12+8+13 and 12+8+11, given at SC. VIII 22, 23. *Kavidarpaṇa* II 30 includes the present variety.

The 1., 3., 4. and 6. Pādas have the same structure and the remarks made in connection with the 12-moraic Pāda in Nos. 15, 17, 18 and 19 are equally applicable here. Similarly for the structure of the 8-moraic Pāda refer to its description in Nos. 17, 18 and 20.

This Ghattā is also met with in RC. 3, 33, 50, 71; MP. 1.

C. Metres employed in the main body of the Kaṭavaka

They fall in two main divisions: (1) The Principal or Standard Metres employed throughout the epic, and (2) variation metres, employed in individual Kaṭavakas or some time throughout a Sandhi to break the monotony.

1) The Standard Metres.

Jacobi³ and Alsdorf⁴ on the strength of a statement in Ch. hold that only four metres were recognised by Ap. prosodists as the principal metres of the Apabhraṃśa epic and accordingly Alsdorf attempts to support this view from the actual practice in Ap. literature.

(1) See the *Chandahkośa* (Velankar, 1923), 43, and *Prākṛta-paiṅgala*, I 99.

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, II 29-30.

(3) Jacobi, 1918, *44.

(4) Alsdorf, 1936, 184-185.

Let us examine Hemacandra's remarks in question. Having dealt with the Apabhraṃśa metres in general in the fifth Chapter of his *Chandonuśāsana*, Hemacandra devotes the next two chapters to the treatment of the various metres used in constructing the Ap. epic. The opening Sūtra of the fifth chapter defines the Dhruvā or Ghattā. That Sūtra with its commentary reads thus:

Sandhyādaṁ Kaṭavakānte ca dhruvaṁ syād iti Dhruvā
Dhruvakam Ghattā vā.

Com. Kaṭavaka-samūhātmakāḥ Sandhis tasyādaṁ, caturbhiḥ Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ chandobhiḥ Kaṭavakam, tasyānte dhruvaṁ niścitam syād iti Dhruvā, Dhruvakam, Ghattā veti samjñāntaram.

Here in the commentary first the term *Sandhi* is defined. It is followed by the definition of the term *Kaṭavaka*. In this the word *caturbhiḥ* can be taken as applying to *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ*, or alternatively *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* and *caturbhiḥ* both can be taken as qualifying *chandobhiḥ*. Jacobi and Alsdorf have understood the definition in the first sense and hence they take it to mean that a *Kaṭavaka* is composed in any one of those four metres, one of which is the *Paddhaḍikā*. In other words according to these eminent scholars the above-quoted definition of the *Kaṭavaka* lays down that only four (*Paddhaḍikā* and some other three) metres are to be employed in composing a *Kaṭavaka*. Thus the purpose of the statement *caturbhiḥ* etc. is, they think, to prescribe which metres are to be used in a *Kaṭavaka*. This interpretation of the sentence in question makes Alsdorf, in spite of some difficulties, to set up the *Paddhaḍikā*, *Aḍillā*, *Pādākulaka* and a *Pāraṇaka*-like metre as the four principal metres of the Ap. epic.

There are, however, several *prima facie* considerations which go against such an interpretation of the words in Ch. In explaining the other terms *Sandhi* and *Dhruvā*, Hemacandra has given particulars that are peculiar from the point of view of structure or position and there is no reference to metrical form. Thus *Sandhi* is defined as made up of a group of *Kaṭavakas*, and *Dhruvā* as that which appears without fail at the end of a *Kaṭavaka*. Accordingly it would lead us to expect that the explanation of *Kaṭavaka* also would concern itself with pointing out something that is peculiar to its structure or position and not to its metrical form. Moreover it would be rather strange that in such an important point Hemacandra considered the cryptic mention *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* sufficient. The ground of familiarity can hardly account for such brevity, because the other terms *Sandhi* and *Kaṭavaka* were far more familiar and yet they have been expressly defined.

It is from two other works on Ap. prosody that these first considerations get a decisive support in favour of the alternative interpretation, suggested above, according to which the expressions *caturbhiḥ* and *Paddhaḍikādyaiḥ* both qualify *Chandobhiḥ* and the whole definition means that a *Kaṭavaka* is made up of four stanzas of the *Paddhaḍikā* or other such metres. The *Svayambhūcchandas*, which, as we have already seen, served as a source for Ch. has the following lines on the structure of the Ap. epic.

Paddhaḍiā punu je-i karenti, te soḍa(la)ha-mattau Pau dharenti |
vihi Paahim jamau te nimmaanti, Kaṭavaa(u) atthahim
jamaahim raanti/

aihiṃ puṇu Ghattā samāmaṇanti, Jamaāvasāṇa(e) Chaddaṇi
bhaṇanti |
saṃkhā-ṇivaddha-kaḍavehiṃ Saṃdhi, iha vivaha-paārahi tuhum
vi vandhi/SC. VIII 30-31.

'Those that compose in the Paddhaḍikā, bring forth a Pada (i.e. Pāda) of sixteen moras. They construct a Yamaka with two Padas (i.e. Pādas) and a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas. For the beginning they lay down Ghattā and say Chaddaṇi at the end of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is (composed) with a limited number of Kaḍavakas. So you compose it in a variety of modes'. Here a Kaḍavaka is said to consist of eight Yamakas, i.e. sixteen Pādas, equivalent to four four-lined stanzas.

The *Kavidarpaṇa*¹ says the same thing in words that would remind us of Hemacandra's definition. It observes:

Pajjhaḍiyāi-caukkaṃ Kaḍavaṃ, tāṇaṃ Gaṇo Sandhi.
Com. Pajjhaḍikādi-chandāmsi catvāri Kaḍavaṃ². Ādi śabdād Vada-
nādi-parigrahaḥ. Teṣāṃ Kaḍavakānāṃ gaṇaḥ Sandhi-saṃjñāḥ.

Here *Pajjhaḍiyāi-caukkaṃ* is predicted of *Kaḍavaṃ* and this leaves no doubt as to the meaning. Here as also in Hemacandra's definition *chandas* means 'a stanza', 'a unit of four lines' and not 'a metre'. In the first chapter of Ch. while dealing with terminology, Hemacandra has used this term in this technical sense.

turyāṃśaḥ pādo 'viśeṣe/
Com. Chandasaś caturtho bhāgaḥ pāda-saṃjñāḥ, aviśeṣe sāmānyā-
bhidhāne.

Chandas here clearly means 'a stanza' of four lines.

And this definition of the Kaḍavaka is born out by the practice of early Ap. epic poets like Svayambhū in whose works the normal length of a Kaḍavaka does not exceed eight couplets. But after Svayambhū this convention has become slack and in the compositions of Puṣpadanta and other poets, the Kaḍavaka tends to become longer than 16 lines³.

Thus Hemacandra does not say anything as to how many metres are permitted to be used in the body of the Kaḍavaka.

There are three metres which principally appear in the Kaḍavakas of PC. I-XX, viz., Paddhaḍikā, Vadanaka and Pāraṇaka. The first two are 16-moraic, the last one 15-moraic.

(22). Paddhaḍikā.

The *Ṭippana* on the word *Sayambhū* in *Mahāpurāṇa* 1 9 5 describes him as *Pāṃthadi* (corrupt for *Pāddhaḍi* = *Pāddhaḍiā*)-*bad-dha-Rāmāyaṇa-kartā*, *Apalisaṃghiyāḥ*. Thus Svayambhū's *Rāmāyaṇa* or *Paumacariu* was known as a poem composed in the Paddh-

(1) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51.

(2) The *Chandaḥkandali* quoted by the Com. of the *Kavidarpaṇa* (p. 39) has the following: Paddhaḍiyāhiṃ cauhiṃ puṇa kaḍavaṃ.

(3) The difference in the definitions of the Kaḍavaka as given by Svayambhū on one hand and Hemacandra and others on the other is significant. The former takes a rhyming distich as a unit and hence gives eight distichs as the measure of the Kaḍavaka, while the latter take a stanza of four lines as the unit and accordingly lay down four stanzas as the standard length of the Kaḍavaka. But the rhyme scheme in the Kaḍavaka bears out Svayambhū's view. Only in some late Ap. works, wherein all restrictions as to the length of the Kaḍavaka appear to have been given up, it is divided in four lined stanzas. But even then the rhyming being confined to two successive lines, no organic connection obtains between the pairs constituting a stanza. Only when fresh material comes to light the difference can be explained.

diā metre. Svayambhū himself says¹ in the beginning of his *Riṭ-
thanemicariu* that Caturmukha gave him the Paddhaḍiā 'studded'
with the Chaḍḍani, Duvaā and Dhuvaā. Thus Paddhaḍiā appears
to be the outstanding metre in Svayambhū's epics.

Not only that, for the Ap. epic in general too the Paddhaḍiā has
an importance second to none and comparable to that of the Anuṣṭubh
in the Sk. epics. Nevertheless, not a single Ap. metrician has des-
cribed it in any systematic or thorough manner on the other hand
there prevails considerable confusion regarding the meaning, struc-
ture and function of Paddhaḍiā. All that we gather from what is said
on this point by Svayambhū, the earliest authority, directly or as
obiter dicta is collected below:

In the eight chapter of SC. dealing mainly with the form and
structure of the Ap. Sandhibandha and Rāsābandha, first we are in-
formed² that there are seven types of the Chaḍḍaniā, three types of
the Ghattā, many types of the Paddhaḍiā and different types of the
Giti. From this it is clear that here the term *Paddhaḍiā* stands not
for one particular metre, but a class of metres. In the succeeding
portion of the same chapter of SC. these varieties of the Chaḍḍaniā
etc. are described. SC. VIII 30-34 are devoted to the description
of the Paddhaḍiā. But the information we gather from that pas-
sage rather gives an idea of the structure of a Kaḍavaka. It does
little to enlighten us on the *anekavidhatva* of the Paddhaḍiā. It
states: if one undertakes to compose in the Paddhaḍiā, he should
construct a Kaḍavaka with eight Yamakas (rhyming distichs),
each of which is made up of two Pādas of 16 moras each. There
should be the Ghattā and the Chaḍḍaniā in the beginning and end
respectively of the group of the Yamakas. A Sandhi is to consist
of a limited number of such Kaḍavakas. Various other Ghattās,
Chaḍḍanis, Vidārikās and Dhavalas also can be employed. This
gives us an idea of where and how the Paddhaḍiā is employed. It
also suggests that a Paddhaḍiā-pāda is 16-moraic. But nothing is
said regarding the structure of these 16 moras or the different
varieties of the Paddhaḍiā. But we get some results by examining
the structures of the lines in these definition stanzas (SC. VIII 30-
33) which are also intended to illustrate the Paddhaḍiā, evidently
in one of its varieties. The 16 moras are divisible into four groups
of four moras each, the form of the last four-moraic Gaṇa being
— u without fail. This is supported by SC. VIII 41-44 given to
illustrate the Paddhaḍiā which is said by SC. VIII 35 to appear
along with some other metres in the beginning of a Sandhi. At
another place in SC. VIII 4ā, the Paddhaḍiā³ is included among the
metres that are preferentially employed in the Rāsābandha. Last-
ly *Paddhaḍiā* occurs at SC. VII 160 cd as the name of a Sarvasamā
Catuspadī Dhruvā having 16 moras per Pāda which are divisible as
4+4+4+4. The lines containing this definition end in uu—.

From these pieces of information we can gather that like the
terms *Chaḍḍaniā*, *Ghattā*, *Dhruvaka*, *Vastuka*, the term *Paddhaḍiā*
also had two applications. It was the name given to the group of

(1) Chaḍḍaniā-Duvai-Dhuvaehim jaḍiya, Caumuheṇa samappiya Paddhaḍiya/
RC. 1 1 10.

(2) satta-vihā Chaḍḍaniā, ti-vihā honti taha a Ghattāo/
Paddhaḍiā 'nea-vihā, Gīo honti vivihāo//SC. VIII 7.

(3) The text of the stanza is defective. If the emendation *Paddhaḍiāhim* for
Paddhaḍiā suggested by Velankar is accepted, this would be one more in-
stance of the use of the term *Paddhaḍiā* in the plural.

metres containing 16 moras per Pāda and employed in the Ap. epic called in all probability the Sandhibandha¹. Besides it was the name of a particular metre having the form $4+4+4+u-u$. It is likely that as in the case of the other terms mentioned above, the development of the application may have been from the general to the particular. In other words because the metre with the form $4+4+4+u-u$ was fondly employed in the Sandhibandha that alone came to be called the Paddhādikā. From the remarks ādi śabdād Vadanādi parigrahaḥ of the com. of the Kavidarpaṇa², we know that over and above the Paddhādikā, Vadanaka and some other metre or metres were used for the main body of the Ap. epic, and this finds support from the actual practice as evidenced by the works of Svayambhū, Tribhuvana, Puṣpadanta and others.

Occurrence 1 (4-11, 13., 15.-16. Kaṭavakas), 3. (13. Kaṭavaka) 4., 7., 10., 13., 16., 18. Sandhis.

Seven out of the twenty Sandhis or, on a different count, 91 out of a total of 285 Kaṭavakas are composed in this metre. Its normal form is $+4+4+4u-u$, Jagāṇa being permitted in the 1., 3. For a systematic treatment of this metre see Alsdorf, 1928, 73; 1936, 190; Jacobi, 1918,* 48; Bhayani, 1945, 56-57. The 1. Gaṇa enjoys great freedom of form, though $-uu$ finds a preference (about 60 p.c.). As contrasted with this the 3. Gaṇa has the form $uu-(uuuuu)$ in about 70 p.c. of the cases. Accordingly in the case of the Paddhādiās of PC., Alsdorf's results that the Paddhādiā is a metre of anapaestic basic character and that its 3. Gaṇa is built up similarly to the first shall have to be modified. In the 2. Gaṇa the form $-uu$ is the least preferred (about 12 p.c.), while $uu-$ has a relative majority. This presents a contrast with the 1. Gaṇa. The end is rarely u,uuu (about 5 p.c.)

(23). Vadanaka.

Occurrence. 1. (2., 12., 14. Kaṭavakas), 2., 3. (2., 12. Kaṭavakas), 5. (1-5., 7-16. Kaṭavakas) 8., 11., 14., 17. (1., 7., 9., 11., 13., 15., 18. Kaṭavakas), 20. Sandhis.

This metre is found in eight whole Sandhis out of a total of twenty, or in 112 Kaṭavakas out of 285 in all. It is defined by most of the Pk. metricians³. For its discussion, see Jacobi 1918, *47 Alsdorf, 1928, 76; 1936, 191; Shahidullah, 1928, 63; Bhayani 1945, 50.

Though Hemacandra has expressly given the designation Vadanaka, and though Aḍila is the name given to a special form of the Vadanaka, yet Jacobi and Alsdorf, following perhaps the 'Bardic group' of metricians accept the name Aḍila for our metre. But from SC. IV 32 and the Kavidarpaṇa II 21 it is quite clear that the metre should be named Vadanaka, it being called Aḍila only when it has got Yamakas.

$6+4+4+2$ is the general scheme of the Vadanaka. A sample analysis indicates that in the 1. Gaṇa forms $-uu-$ and $uuuu-$ occur more frequently, and generally the forms with two shorts in the middle are preferred. $-u-u$ and $- - -$ have the smallest frequency. In the 2. Gaṇa one third of the total number of cases

(1) cf. the term Rāsābandha at SC. VIII 49 and the description of the Sk. Mahā-kāvya as Sargabandha.

(2) Velankar, 1935-1936, 49, 51.

(3) SC. IV 29, Rāj. 16, Ch. V 28, Kavidarpaṇa II 21; compare also Vṛtājātiśa-muccaya IV 33-34, Chandahkośa 41-42, Prākṛtapaiṅgala I 127.

are $U \cdot UU \cdot U$. The form $UU \cdot UU$ enjoys the preference (about 42 p.c.).
 $- U \cdot U$ is the least preferred form. The commonest form of the
 3. Gaṇa is $UU-$ (about 69 p.c.). Next comes $--$ (about 25 p.c.).
 $UU \cdot UU$ occurs rarely. The 4. Gaṇa is usually UU , only about 18
 p.c. cases are $-$.

These results are in agreement with those obtained in the case
 of the *Samdeśārāsaka* stanzas, while they are at divergence with
 Alsdorf's findings concerning the *Vadanaka* stanzas in the *Hari-*
vaṁśapurāṇa, wherein $UUU-U$ is frequent in the 1. Gaṇa. The
Samkūlaka described as a *Samacatuṣpadī* (scheme $6 + 4 + 4 + 2$)
 at SC., VI 160; Rāj. 172; Ch. V. 28 Com. It seems to be the same as
 the *Vadanaka*, except that it ends in $-$, not in UU . The famous Hindi
 epic *Rāmacaritamānasa* of Tulsidās is composed in this metre; the
 last two shorts of our metre appear there contracted as a rule into
 a long. It has come to be known as *Copāi* or *Caupāi* in the early
 vernacular literature.

(24). Pāraṇaka.

Occurrence. 1. (1., 3. Kaṭavakas), 5. (6. Kaṭavaka), 6., 9.
 (1., 11., 13.-14. Kaṭavakas), 12., 15., 19. Sandhis.

It is employed in five whole out of twenty Sandhis, or in 77
 out of 285 Kaṭavakas. It is a 15-moraic metre. Its structure is
 identical with that of the *Paddhaḍikā* except that the last Gaṇa has
 the form UUU instead of $UUUU$. In other words omitting the first
 short and preferring UU for the middle of the last Gaṇa of the
Paddhaḍikā gives the *Pāraṇaka*. Everything else said in connec-
 tion with the structure of the *Paddhaḍikā* applies in principle to
 the *Pāraṇaka*. The form $-U$ in the last Gaṇa is very rare.

The *Pāraṇaka* is described among the *Samacatuṣpadī* *Dhruvās*
 along with the *Pādākūlaka*, *Samkūlaka* and *Paddhaḍikā* by SC. VI
 159 (*Āraṇaa* is a blunder for *Pāraṇaka*); Rāj. 170, Ch. VI 29.
 Though it is described here as a *Catuṣpadī*, like the *Paddhaḍikā* it
 is used as a *Dvipadī* in the Kaṭavaka. *Svayambhū* gives¹ two
 Gaṇa-schemes for the *Pāraṇaka*: $4 + 4 + 4 + 3$ or $6 + 4 + 5$.
 The latter is not applicable to our lines.

The use of a 15-moraic metre in constructing the Kaṭavakas
 may appear as going against the above-quoted general statement
 of *Svayambhū* (SC. VIII 30) that a 16-moraic metre is to be em-
 ployed for building up the Kaṭavaka. But difference between the
Paddhaḍikā and the *Pāraṇaka* is slight and the latter can be well
 looked upon as a modified form or variation of the former². It is
 characteristic of the *Apabhraṁśa* prosodists that such an important
 metre is not described independently. It is noticed along with a
 host of other metres among the *Samacatuṣpadī* *Dhruvās*.

2. The Variation Metres.

For the sake of variation, a Kaṭavaka here and there is com-
 posed in a non-*Paddhaḍikā* type of metre, or occasionally through-

(1) *savve paṇṇāraha-mattaā, ta(i)ca-tāra-saṁjuttaā'havā/*
cha-ca-pa-gaṇehiṁ sambaddhaā, [P]āraṇaassa ime pāā//

(2) In old Gujarati verse literature a 15-moraic metre is very popularly used for
 building up the frame of the narrative. But it is devised from the *Vadanaka*
 by omitting its last mora, and hence is different from the *Pāraṇaka*. It is
 known as *copāi* and is described by the *Chandaḥkośa* (41; cf. also 20) under
 the name *Laghucopāi*.

out a whole Sandhi different fancy metres are used to break the monotony of the narrative frame. Many Varṇavṛttas of the Sk. prosody—especially those characterized by a recurrent structural unit—are employed for this purpose. The language of all such passages in the Varṇavṛttas is more or less Prakritized. This practice of the Ap. epic poets is obviously based upon the similar practice found in Sk. Mahākāvya.

Four such variation metres are found in PC. I-XX.

(25). Madanāvātāra.

Scheme. $5 + 5 + 5 + 5 (= 20)$.

Occurrence. III 1, IX 12.

Technically it is a Samacatuṣpadī. Of course in the Kaṭavaka it appears in couplets. The last Gaṇa always ends in a long. All the Gaṇas show a pronounced amphimacer (-x-) tendency. This means that the forms $x x x x x$ and $x x x$ are normally avoided. SC. VIII (3) treats this metre in a general way and illustrates it by citing PC. 24 2 1-2.

For other metrical authorities see Bhayani, 1945, 58-59.

The Madanāvātāra is several times used in MP. and appears to be a favourite of the post-tenth century Ap. poets. It is found in Devacandrasūri's *Sulasakkhāṇu* (2. Kaṭavaka), Jayadevamuni's *Bhāvanāsandhi* (2., 4., 6. Kaṭavaka), *Nemināthadvātriṃśika* (almost throughout) etc.

(26). Scheme. a. $4 + u - (\text{or } uu)u (= 8)$.

b. $4 + 4 + 4 + u - (\text{or } uu)u (= 16)$.

Occurrence. XVII 8.

Technically the metre is of the Antarasamā Catuṣpadī type. But a rhymed distich being the unit of the Kaṭavaka it appears in a two lined form with the rhyme scheme a/b that is usual in the Kaṭavaka.

The first Gaṇa of the 8-moraic Pāda avoids $u - u$. Hence the odd Pāda corresponds with the Pādas of the Dvipadī Candralekhā' ($4 + u - (\text{or } uu)u$) described by Hemacandra.

The even Pāda is that of the Paddhadiā. It can be easily seen that the odd Pāda is identical in structure with the last eight moras of the Paddhadiā-pāda. Looked at in this way the metre in question is just a combination of a truncated and a full Paddhadiā-pāda. The metre of MP. 13 10 is just the reverse of ours. There a is equivalent to our b and vice versa.

(27) Vilāsinī.

Scheme. $3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u - (= 16)$.

Occurrence. XVII 12 (XLVI 2).

All the lines satisfy the schemes of Vilāsinī² and Bhūṣaṇā Galitaka³ ($5 + 5 + 3 + u -$). So the structure cannot tell us which of the two is the metre employed in the present case. But in RC. 71 2 it is called Vilāsinī-chanda and Vilāsinī belongs to that group

(1) ca-la-da-lāh Candralekhā/ Ch. VII 65.

(2) tau caḥ tau Vilāsinī/ Ch. IV 60.

(3) pau tau Bhūṣaṇā/ Ch. IV 37.

of Ap. metres including the Helā, Āvalī, Mañjarī, Dvipadī, Racitā etc. which is treated together at Ch. IV 57-66. This decides in favour of the Vilāsini.

A caesura is definitely felt after the 8. mora. This fact as also the general swing of the metre makes it closely allied to that metre which is used in the famous *Gopikā-Gita* of the *Bhāgavata-purāṇa* and which is known as Lalita in the Gujarati prosody. The general pattern of our metre is $-u-u-/-u-u-$, wherein all the heavy syllables except the last one are replaceable by two light syllables. This metre is similarly used in RC. 71. 2; MP. 28 27, 34 10, 40 12, 42 12, 45 9, 48 1, 86 8, 88 11. Alsdorf fails to identify it and hence thinks¹ it to be Pāṅktikā (Ch. II 108).

(28) Pramāṇī.

Scheme. $u- \times 4$.

Occurrence. XVII 16.

This is a quite familiar metre of the Sk. prosody. It is defined at *Chandaśśāstra* V 7, *Jayadevacchandāś* V 4, *Vṛttaratnākara* III 18, *Chandonuśāsana* II 82 etc. Here it is used in the two-lined form. It is found several times in MP.

CONSPECTUS OF THE METRES OF PC. I-XX.

I. Metres employed in the Kaṭavaka-commencing stanza.

Name.	Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi)
(1) Gandhodakadhārā.	$(6 + 4 + 3 =) 13 \times 4$ (a/b, c/d)	III
(2) Dvipadī.	$(6 + u - (or uu) u + 4 + 4 + 4 + u - (or uu) u + - =) 28 \times 2$	XIII
(3) Helā-dvipadī.	$(6 + u - (or uu) u + 4 + u - (or uu) u + - - =) 22 \times 2$	XVII
(4) Mañjarī.	$-(or uu) u + - (or uu) u + 4 + 4 + 4 + 1 - =) 21 \times 2$	XIX

II. Metres employed in the Ghattā.

Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(5) 9 + 13.	VII
(6) 10 + 13.	XVI
(7) 11 + 14.	II
(8) 11 (or 12) + 12.	V
(9) 13 + 10.	I
(10) 13 + 15.	VIII, XI, XIX
(11) 13 + 16.	VI
(12) 14 + 13.	XIII
(13) 15 + 12.	X
(14) 15.	IX, XVIII
(15) 6 + 6 + 12.	III
(16) 8 + 8 + 14.	XIV
(17) 8 + 6 + 12.	XV
(18) 8 + 8 + 12.	

(1) Alsdorf, 1936, 193.

(19)	9 + 7 + 12.	XII
(20)	10 + 8 + 13.	XVII, XX
(21)	12 + 8 + 12.	IV
III. Metres employed in the main body of the Kaḍavaka.		
Name.	Measure.	Place of occurrence (Sandhi).
(22) Paddhaḍā.	$(4 + 4 + 4 + u - u =) 16.$	I (4.-11., 13., 15. 16. Kaḍavakas), III (13. Kaḍavaka), IV, VII, X, XIII, XVI, XVIII.
(23) Vadanaka.	$(6 + 4 + 4 + uu =) 16.$	I (2., 12., 14. Kaḍavakas), II, III, (2.-12. Kaḍavakas), VIII, XI, XIV, XVII, (1., 7. 9. 11., 13.-15., 17.-18. Kaḍavakas), XX.
(24) Pāraṇaka.	$(4 + 4 + 4 + uu =) 15.$	I (1., 3. Kaḍavakas), V (6. Kaḍavaka), VI, IX (1.-11., 13., 14. Kaḍavakas) XII, XV, XIX.
(25) Maḍanāva-tāra.	$(5 + 5 + 5 + 5 =) 20.$	III (1. Kaḍavaka). IX (12. Kaḍavaka).
(26) ?	a. $(4 + u - (or uu) u =) 8.$ b. $(4 + 4 + 4 + u - (or uu) u =) 16.$	XVII (8. Kaḍavaka).
(27) Vilāsinī.	$(3 + 3 + 4 + 3 + u - =) 16.$	XVII (12. Kaḍavaka).
(28) Pramāṇī.	u— four times.	XVII (16. Kaḍavaka).

8. SYNOPSIS OF THE CONTENTS.

I Sandhi.

Introduction: the birth of Rṣabha.

Homage to the twenty-four Tirthankaras (1). Metaphorical description of the Rāma story as a river—Tradition through which it was handed down—The poet introduces himself—His resolve to recount the sacred theme of the Rāma story (2). Following the convention, the poet modestly declares his ignorance regarding various branches of learning and literature (3). The Magadha country described (4). Its capital Rājagṛha described (5). Śreṇika, the king of Magadha described (6). Mahāvira's audience-hall on mount Vipula—A messenger informed the king of Mahāvira's arrival (7). Going through the prescribed ceremony of homage, Śreṇika set out to the audience-hall—The twelve compartments of the audience-hall with their respective occupants, various types of gods, men and beasts described (8). Śreṇika prayed to Mahāvira (9). Śreṇika wanted to know the Rāma story as known to the Jain faith. He pointed out various inconsistencies in that story as narrated in the traditions of other faiths (10). Accordingly Apostle Gautama began to narrate the Rāma story.

Situation of the Bharata country in the cosmography—Successive births of the fourteen Kulakaras (11). Their names—Marudevi, the consort of the last Kulakara Nābhi, described (12-13). The six goddesses Kīrti, Buddhi, Śrī, Hri, Dhṛti, and Lakṣmī approached Marudevi in human form and rendered services to her—Marudevi saw a series of fourteen dreams—riches were showered from heavens for thirty fortnights (14). The fourteen dreams described—Marudevi conveyed these to her husband (15). He interpreted them as prognosticating the birth of a son destined to be a Tirthaṅkara. In due course Ṛṣabhadeva was born (16).

II Sandhi.

Ṛṣabha's life-story—upto practising penances.

The birth of the Jina was solemnised by the four classes of gods—Indra's throne shook and hence he started forth on the Airāvata elephant (1). Kubera decorated the city of Sāketa—Indra's queen with the help of the sleep-inducing charm substituted a magic child for Ṛṣabha, who was made over to Indra (2). He took the child to Mount Mandara beyond the regions of constellations and seated him on a throne placed on a white slab (3). At the commencement of the ablution ceremony various gods honoured Ṛṣabha by displaying their skill in music, dance, drama, etc. (4). Various gods emptied water-jars over Ṛṣabha's head and his ceremonial bath was completed (5). Indra then adorned him with a variety of ornaments. A devotional hymn followed (6). Indra injected nectar in Ṛṣabha's left thumb. The child was taken back to Ayodhyā. He was named Ṛṣabha.

He grew up rapidly (7). Once his subjects complained to him of being deprived of the means of subsistence because the Kalpavṛkṣas disappeared. Consequently he taught them various professions and arts. He got married to Nandā, Sunandā and others. He begot one hundred sons. Bharata and Bāhubali were chief among them (8). Seeing Ṛṣabha immersed in worldly pleasures, Indra, with a view to awaken love of renunciation which would be beneficial for the flourish and spread of Dharma sent Nilāñjanā with her span of life nearing its end, to dance before Ṛṣabha. While dancing, she fell dead (9). Seeing Nilāñjana become suddenly lifeless, Ṛṣabha was struck with the ephemeral nature of the mundane glory and he resolved to renounce the world. The Lokāntika gods also exhorted him to that end, since the rebirth of religious beliefs and practices that had fallen into abeyance was eagerly awaited (10). Bharata was installed on the throne and Ṛṣabha went to Prayāga, where together with four thousand kings he took to the Order.

He practised all sorts of austerities (11). The other kings with him unable to endure the rigours of austerities violated their vows (12). The Heavenly Voice remonstrated with them for their unbecoming conduct. But lacking fortitude for practising mortifications, they gave up austerities and founded new faiths. At this juncture there arrived Nami and Vinami, sons of Kaccha and Mahākaccha (13). They asked from Ṛṣabha their share in the kingdom. Coming to know of this disturbance to Ṛṣabha, Dharaṇendra appeared there. He questioned Nami and Vinami (14). They said 'when we were abroad, the kingdom was portioned off between all the sons of

Rṣabha, but we were kept out of consideration'. As they were bent upon receiving their due at Rṣabha's own hands, Indra assumed Rṣabha's form and gave them the rulership of the northern and southern slopes of the mount Vijayārdha together with some miraculous powers (15).

While wandering on earth with raised hands, rich presents were offered to Rṣabha but he did not accept them. In Hastinagara, king Śreyāṃsa invited him to end his fast (16). Bringing him to his residence, he worshipped him and offered sugarcane juice. As Rṣabha broke his fast, gods showered gold and jewels. On account of the exhaustless gifts then bestowed on Śreyāṃsa, the day became known as Akṣayaṭṭiyā (17).

III Sandhi.

Rṣabha's life-story—upto his
attaining Kevala.

Leaving Hastināgapura, Rṣabha arrived at Purimatāla. There he came to the Śakaṭamukha garden rich in all sorts of flower plants and trees. In their midst stood a huge banyan tree (1). There Rṣabha practised all the vows and austerities—these recounted in the numerical order of one to eighteen—and eventually he attained Kevala (2). He came to possess thirty-four Atiśayas and eight Prātihāryas and became the supreme deity of all the three worlds (3).

Gods constructed a golden audience-hall for the Jina. The seats of various Indras shook. The lord of gods called upon all to go and pay homage to the Jina. All classes of gods with their most diverse vehicles started, as did Īśānendra mounting upon the Airāvaṇa elephant in enviable pomp and glory (4-5-6). Hordes of various gods and demons arrived to the audience-hall and humbly presented themselves to the Jina (7). Indra with his retinue recited a hymn to the Jina (8). Observing the gods coming down in their aerial cars, Rṣabhasena, the ruler of Purimatāla made inquiries. He was told that Bharata's father had attained Kevala. On learning this the king went to the audience-hall and paid homage to the Jina (9). He was so much moved by the scene that he and eighty-four thousand from the rank and file, together with eighty-four born aristocrats too took to monkhood, while lacs of others made up the laity. Even gods were purified and animals forgot their inborn mutual enmity (10).

Then the Jina preached all the basic principles and tenets of the Jaina faith. Nothing in the three worlds could be unknown to him (11). The sermon had a pacifying effect on all. Before dispersing many of them committed themselves to practising various vows and austerities. The Jina left that place and went to Gaṅgāsāgara (12). Here Bharata became the paramount lord of the whole earth and attained all-round prosperity. As his father attained Kevala, he, by the strength of his arm established his sovereignty over the whole earth (13).

IV Sandhi.

Combat between Bharata and Bāhubali—
attainment of Nirvāṇa by Bāhubali
and Rṣabha.

After completion of the round of world-conquest, when Bharata returned to his capital, the victorious discus (*Cakraratna*) did not

enter the city, whereupon Bharata asked his ministers whether any king still remained unconquered (1). The ministers submitted: 'All are subdued except your younger brother Bāhubali, king of Potanapura, who is mighty enough to overthrow you and your army single-handed' (2). Learning this Bharata ordered his ministers: 'So arrange that either Bāhubali accepts my sovereignty or offers a battle'. The ministers went to Bāhubali and told him to serve Bharata as a feudatory. Bāhubali denounced them saying: 'As our father gave each of us his due share of territory, I am in no way indebted to Bharata. Why then should I go to him?' The ministers replied angrily: 'Even if your territory is given to you by your father, you cannot have even an inch without paying tributes to Bharata' (3-4). Bāhubali said haughtily: 'Being puffed up by world-conquest let him do his worst. As to the tributes, I will pay them tomorrow in the form of shafts, lances and javelins which would cure him of his arrogance'. Thereupon the ministers departed and told Bharata: 'Bāhubali cares a straw for you. He stands prepared for giving a fight' (5).

Bharata made enormous preparations for a march. As he started, spies informed Bāhubali, who also gave orders for a counter-march. The two armies confronted each other on the battle field (6-7). The field became a scene of reckless turmoil and destruction. Seeing this the ministers cried halt and said to Bharata and Bāhubali: 'What is the use of massacring the poor soldiers? Rather you two alone fight out, first a glance-duel, then a water-duel and lastly a bodily combat. He who is victorious in all the three duels, is to be the lord of the earth and treasures'.

The advice was accepted and Bharata and Bāhubali became engaged first in a glance-duel, in which Bharata was defeated (8-9). They started the water-duel. In this also Bharata got a defeat (10). Finally they set themselves to the bodily combat. While both were trying various moves and techniques Bāhubali lifted up Bharata and his army roared for triumph. Bharata, thus rebuffed, released his *cakraratna* on Bāhubali but the latter being a *carama-dehin* (i.e. destined to attain salvation during this life) it by-passed him (11). But this incident moved Bāhubali and he pondered: 'What is the use of a kingdom for the sake of which one has to kill one's brother, father or son. Better strive for salvation, which can earn eternal bliss for me'. He made over his territories to Bharata, accepted the Jina as the Master and having picked out five handfuls of hair stood with raised hands, immovable as a rock, for one year, during which creepers grew over him and he was turned into an abode of snakes and scorpions (12).

At this juncture Ṛṣabha halted on Kailāsa. Bharata went there to pay obeisance. He asked Ṛṣabha: 'Why Bāhubali does not still attain Kevala?' Ṛṣabha said: 'Even still he cherishes the *īrṣā-kaṣāya*, thinking, "even though I have made over the earth to Bharata, why am I placing my feet thereon." Hence he fails to attain Kevala' (13). Learning this Bharata went to Bāhubali and falling at his feet said: 'This earth is really yours. I am only your slave'. And immediately the four Ghātikarmans of Bāhubali were destroyed and he attained Kevala. Eight Prātihāryas appeared and the gods poured in saying: 'The son of the Tīrthakara has become a Kevalin.' In the end he went to the abode of the Siddhas; so also did Ṛṣabha, and Bharata ruled as a sovereign in the invincible Ayodhyā (14).

V Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Demons (upto Devarākṣas): Account of Ajita (the second Tirthaṅkara) and Sagara (the second Cakravartin).

Gautama then told Śreṇika to listen to the origin of the lines of the Demons and Monkeys that he set out to narrate: Long after this there was born in Ayodhyā venerable Ajita as a son to Vijayā and Jitaśatru of the Ikṣvāku line. His birth, marriage etc. were celebrated exactly as in the case of Ṛṣabha. Once while going to the Nandana park he saw a lake fanned by the breezes and with blooming lotuses (1). Seeing the same lake in the evening with its lotuses faded and lustreless, sombre thoughts of the evanescent character of life and worldly glory and pleasures possessed him. That very moment the Lokāntika gods exhorted him and together with ten thousand other persons he renounced the world (2). He broke his fast at the house of Brahmadaṭṭa, moved preaching over the earth for fourteen years, practised Śukla Dhyāna and attained Kevala. He had nine apostles and one lakh monks.

His cousin brother Sagara was at that time the Universal Monarch. Once Sagara was led away by his restive horse into a great wilderness, where at dusk, while he was removing his fatigue in a bower on the shores of a beautiful lake he was seen by Tilakakeśā, daughter of Sulocana and sister of Sahasrākṣa. She at once fell in love with Sagara (3-4). Somebody informed Sahasrākṣa, who, delighted because the forecast of the soothsayers thus proved true, went personally to invite him, gave him his sister in marriage along with the gift of the Northern and Southern Ranges (of Mount Vijayārdha) (5). Along with Tilakakeśā, Sagara returned to Ayodhyā.

Here Sahasrākṣa in order to wreak revenge on Purnāghana who had killed his father, marched to the city of Rathānūpurucakravāla and destroyed him in battle. Purnāghana's son Toyadavāhana, escaping somehow, took shelter in the audience-hall of Jina Ajita (6). There he was comforted by Indra to whom he related his story. His enemy also pursuing him with the vow that he would kill Toyadavāhana, even if all the great gods offered him protection, entered the audience-hall. The Jina related to both of them the incidents of their previous births, whereupon they gave up their enmity.

Bhīma and Subhīma (the Demon chiefs who were present there) embraced Toyadavāhana (7) and Bhīma said: 'As you were my son in the previous birth, even now you are dear to me. Accept from me the aerial car Kāmuka, the Demoniac charm (*rākṣasī vidyā*), a necklace and the impregnable and sea-girded city of Laṅkā together with the Underground Laṅkā (*Pātāla Laṅkā*), six-yojana in extent and having only one door. Toyadavāhana accepting these gifts entered Laṅkā in the company of his ministers and feudatories and founded a new line of Demons (8). Long after this he again went to the audience-hall of Jina Ajita, who by way of reply to Sagara's question said: 'Only one Tirthaṅkara, Ṛṣabha and one Universal Monarch, Bharata had appeared previously, while twenty-two Tirthaṅkaras and ten Universal Monarchs as also nine Baladevas, nine Vāsudevas, nine Prativāsudevas and eleven Haras will appear in future. Besides, there will be fifty-nine Purāṇas in the Jain religion'. Then Toyadavāhana, filled with religious fervour

renounced the world together with one hundred and ten Vidyādhars (9). Laṅkā was given to his son Mahārakṣas. Ajita attained Nirvāṇa.

Once Sagara's sixty thousand sons went to Kailāsa and bowed down to the twenty-four Jina shrines there, constructed by Bharata with gold and jewels. On Bhagīrathi's suggestion to dig out the Gaṅgā and encircle therewith the holy places as a protective measure, they employed the Daṇḍa-ratna to excavate the earth round the Kailāsa (10). This produced such an upheaval in the region of the serpents that their lord Dharaṇendra threw his venomous glance on Sagara's sons and all were reduced to ashes, except two Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, who with heaving hearts and downcast looks returned to Sāketa city. The ministers advised them to break the sad news to the king in such a manner as would not shock him to death. At the time of holding the Darbar (assembly) Sagara was pained to see not a single son present out of the sixty thousand (11). Then entered Bhīma and Bhagīrathi, and the king asked them the whereabouts of their brothers. The ministers in reply stressed the transitory nature of everything in the world (12). The king caught the hint and afterwards, choosing a fitting moment, Bhīma and Bhagīrathi related all that happened, whereupon the king swooned. Recovering he lost all taste in kingship and thought of immediately renouncing (13). As Bhīma refused to occupy the throne, Bhagīrathi was crowned king.

Here, Mahārakṣas, who had got a son Devarākṣas, once went out for water-sports surrounded by his queens, when he chanced to see a dead bee in the interior of a lotus and he reflected: 'all who are given to passion meet a similar fate' (14). While he was in such a dejected mood, there arrived a company of monks, all of whom were shining with great asceticism, learning and character and destined to attain salvation in this life (15). Delighted at this, the king requested them to introduce him into the holy Order. The monks said: 'There remain only eight days for you to live, so do what you like.' Thereupon, the king spent those eight days in penance, worship, scriptural recitation and charity and attained salvation. His son Devarākṣas ruled over Laṅkā (16).

VI Sandhi.

The origin of the line of Monkeys (upto Praticandra)—The account of Taḍitkeśa.

After a succession of sixty-four kings, the throne came to be occupied by Kīrtidhavalā (the names of these kings are recounted in Sanskrit prose). Once Kīrtidhavalā's brother-in-law Śrīkaṇṭha came to Laṅkā with his wife and retinue. He received him with great honour. That very moment the news reached him that hostile forces had surrounded his city. Thereupon Śrīkaṇṭha took a vow to overpower the enemy (1). Śrīkaṇṭha's wife Kamalā explained to Kīrtidhavalā: 'I am daughter of Puṣpottara, the king of Meghapura. Once I saw passing through the sky the aerial car of Śrīkaṇṭha who was returning after bowing to the Jina shrines at Meru and immediately I was smitten with love. There and then we married. There is now no meaning in fighting and destroying each other's armies. So you send envoys to my father'. Accordingly messengers were sent to Puṣpottara (2). They said, 'All

girls are for being given away in marriage and your daughter herself has made this choice, how then Śrikanṭha is at fault?' Hearing these words Puṣpottara had no face to save. Saying: 'Girls, if not married away are a source of infamy' he returned. Thus Śrikanṭha married Kamalāvati.

After many days, seeing Śrikanṭha eager to leave, Kirtidhavaḷa, with a view to avert separation from him, said: 'Why do you not stay near me? Choose for yourself any one of my numerous islands (3-4). (Kirtidhavaḷa's) minister advised Śrikanṭha to select Monkey Island (Vānaradvīpa) which he describes. Śrikanṭha made up his mind and started on the first day of Caitra (5). Śrikanṭha's army entered Monkey Island, which is described (6). Sporting with monkeys and taking some with him, Śrikanṭha went to the mountain Kiṣku, where he founded the city Kiṣkupura, which is described. Once seeing gods proceeding towards Nandīśvara Island, he also started in order to pay homage to the Jina (7). With his retinue he reached Mountain Maṇuśottara, but his further movement was checked. Resolving to practise severe austerities so that he can get qualified to enter Nandīśvara, he returned to his city, handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son, and became a recluse. Successively eight kings in his line took the same course.

Amaraprabha, the ninth king, flourished during the interval between the Jinas Vāsupūjya and Śreyāṃsa (8). On the occasion of his marriage with the princess of Laṅkā, somebody executed drawings of monkeys in his courtyard, seeing which the bride swooned through fear. The angry king ordered to execute those who drew monkeys. The ministers pacified him by telling, 'Since Śrikanṭha's time they are our family deities, cause of prosperity and the emblem for our Monkey Dynasty.' The remorseful king gave orders to mark the royal crown, the royal umbrella, banners etc., with the monkey insignia (9). Since then his line became famous as the Monkey Dynasty, which held overlordship of both the Ranges. Amaraprabha's son was Kapidhvaja, Kapidhvaja's Pratibala, Pratibala's Gaganānanda, Gaganānanda's Khacarānanda, Khacarānanda's Girinandana, Girinandana's Udadhirava.

Udadhirava's friend was Taḍitkeśa, the king of Laṅkā, whose queen was once injured on breasts while they were bathing in the garden tank, whereupon he pierced the monkey with an arrow. The monkey went to a monk nearby. He heard the *namokkāra* from him, died, was reborn as an Udadhikumāra god and recalling his previous birth descended near Taḍitkeśa (10). As Taḍitkeśa was still revengefully killing monkeys whenever he came across one, the Udadhikumāra god created a magic army of innumerable monkeys, as huge as mountains, carrying trees fire and other weapons (11). Some of them challenged the king, who, in view of their human speech and arms, regarded them as unusual phenomena and trembling with fright humbly enquired: 'Who are you? Did I offend you? Why are you armed?' The god told him everything asking in the end either to meet the challenge or fall at his feet (12). The king bowed down to the god, who led him to the monk and showed him his dead body of the previous life. When that monk was requested to preach religion he took them to his Guru in a Jain shrine (13). On being requested to preach religion his Guru expounded the great merits of Dharma (14). Being asked by Taḍitkeśa, the Guru narrated, 'In your previous birth you were a monk

and this god, a hunter, who laughed at you. Thereupon as you bore ill-will towards him, you attained the Jyotiṣ heaven, instead of the Kāpiṣṭha. Thence you were reborn as the king of Laṅkā, while that hunter wandering in the labyrinth of transmigrations, was reborn as a monkey, who being killed by you was again born as an Udadhikumāra god.' Thereupon Taḍitkeśa installed his son Sukeśa on the throne of Laṅkā and renounced the world (15). The god also adopted the Jain faith. Now message was sent to Uda-dhirava that Taḍitkeśa took to practising austerities, whereupon he handed over the reins of his kingdom to his son Praticandra and entered the Order (16).

VII Sandhi.

Śrīmālā's Svayamvara: Lost Laṅkā won back by Sukeśa's sons

On receiving the news that in Ādityanagara on the Southern Range was to be held the Svayamvara of Śrīmālā, the beautiful daughter of Vidyāmandara and Vegavati, Praticandra's sons Kiṣkindha and Andhraka went there (1). Description of the Svayamvara hall (2). Śrīmālā entered mounted on a cow-elephant. In due course she came to Kiṣkindha (3). She placed the garland round his neck, when Vijayasimha flared up: 'Who permitted the Monkeys to seat in the midst of the Vidyādhara? Snatch away the bride from the bridegroom and kill him.' Thereupon Andhraka challenged Vijayasimha to a fight (4), and there ensued a battle between the two parties. Sukeśa, the king of Laṅkā, also arrived on the scene. Vijayasimha was decapitated by Andhraka in the battle (5). The hostile forces being discomfited, Sukeśa told his ally to return to Kiṣkupura with Śrīmālā.

Somebody informed Aśanivega of his son's death. He surrounded Kiṣkupura and along with his son Vidyudvāhana challenged Kiṣkindha and Andhraka to a fight. A terrible battle ensued wherein Aśanivega with a sword struck Andhraka on the throat and the latter went the way of Vijayasimha (6-7). Here Kiṣkindha who had swooned owing to a javelin blow was brought back to his camp by Sukeśa. Recovering, he enquired about Andhraka and being informed of his death again swooned. On recovery, he lamented grievously for his brother but Sukeśa told him: 'There is no room for crying, with the sword hanging over the head' (8). On his advice he began to fly towards Pātālaṅkā. Aśanivega stopped Vidyudvāhana from pursuing the escaping foe, saying that it was against the code of honour and that they had avenged the death of Vijayasimha. Laṅkā was placed in charge of one Nirghāta and other conquered cities also were entrusted to others (9). Thus usurping the cities of Kiṣkindha and Sukeśa and bringing all other Vidyādhara also under his control Aśanivega once recalled the grief of Vijayasimha's death. He gave the reins of his kingdom to Sahasrāra, and devoted himself to other-worldly activities.

After a big lapse of time, Kiṣkindha went for pilgrimage to Mount Meru. On his way back he saw the beautiful mountain Madhu. He called his subjects there and founded a city called Kiṣkindhapura (10). Madhu mountain also was renamed Kiṣkindha. Kiṣkindha got two sons: Ikṣurava and Sūryarava. Sukeśa's sons were Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat. They once proposed: 'Let us go to see king Kiṣkindha'. Their father said: 'All around

there is danger from the enemies. How can we leave Pātālalaṅkā. Laṅkā which belonged to us since Toyadavāhana, was usurped from me.' Thereupon flaring up Mālin said: 'With our kingdom lost, how can we live even for a moment? (11). One should be satisfied only when whatever he has or does is of the highest order. I take a vow to triumphantly enter Laṅkā tomorrow' (12). The march was ordered in the morning. With a tumultuous uproar Laṅkā was besieged. Nirghāta, the governor of Laṅkā, confronted Mālin in the battle (13). In that formidable encounter Mālin killed Nirghāta with a sword. Sukeśa, Mālin, Sumālin and Mālyavat entered Laṅkā and paid their homage at the shrine of Śānti-Jina (14).

VIII Sandhi.

Mālin's battle with Indra: Mālin's fall.

Mālin's sway spread over all the Vidyādhara states. At that time in the Rathanūpura city on the Southern Range, Indra, the son of Sahasrāra and Mānasasundarī established all his retinue and paraphernalia in a thorough imitation of the insignia of the celestial Indra, declaring himself to be the terrestrial Indra (1). As Mālin's feudatories left him and joined Indra, he ordered a march against the latter. Seeing ill-omens when they were setting out, Sumālin grasped Mālin's hand and drew his attention to them (2). Mālin replied that only one's fate and steadfastness were all-powerful and not the omens. And they started on their march (3). The kings on both the Ranges took refuge with Indra. Mālin's messengers asked Indra to pay tributes and avert the struggle with Mālin, the invincible, whereupon Indra said in rage: 'You are left alive because you are a messenger. Who is that king of Laṅkā and what is this talk of treaty? He among us who survives will become the sole lord of the earth' (4).

The messengers returned. All the generals and warriors on Indra's side got armed (5). Description of the battle (6). Fight between Mālin and Indra in which ultimately Mālin's head was severed by Indra with the discus (7-9). Thereupon seeing the Monkey and Demon forces fleeing in stampede, somebody suggested to Indra to pursue them, when Śaśin requested to entrust that task to him. Being permitted he ran shouting after the escaping enemies. But Mālyavat confronted him and ridiculing him as an empty braggart struck him with a javelin. Śaśin swooned and when he recovered, the enemies had cleared away (10-11). Indra entered Rathanūpura in great triumph and fell at the feet of Sahasrāra. He put Laṅkā in Dhanada's charge and Kisku in that of Yama and honoured others also with the gift of territory (12).

IX Sandhi.

Birth of Rāvaṇa, Bhānukarṇa, Vibhiṣana:
They acquire Vidyās

Long after this Sumālin in Pātālalaṅkā got a son Ratnāśrava, who, when grown up, went to Puṣpavana for mastering Vidyās (magic charms). At this juncture there arrived Vyomabindu, who seeing Ratnāśrava there as was forecast by his Guru, told his daughter Kaikasī that that person was destined to be her husband. Stationing her there, he retired to his hermitage. Here Ratnāśrava

succeeded in mastering the Vidyās (1). Being asked by Ratnāśrava that charming damsel said: 'I am Vyomabindu's daughter Kaikasi, as yet unmarried. He has brought me here in accordance with his Guru's words. I am offered to you in marriage.' Thereupon Ratnāśrava founded there a city, called his relatives and married her.

Long after this she dreamt that a lion, after tearing open the temples of an elephant entered into her womb (2), and that the sun and the moon sat in her lap. Ratnāśrava interpreted these dreams: 'You will give birth to three sons, the eldest of whom will be a Universal Monarch of formidable prowess.' In due course were born Rāvaṇa, Bhānukaṛṇa, Candranakhī and Vibhiṣaṇa. Child Rāvaṇa was precociously adventurous (3). Once while playing he entered the treasure-house and got hold of the necklace, which was handed down in the family since Toyadavāhana, which had nine gems shaped after the nine planets and which was guarded by poisonous serpents against ordinary persons. As he put it on, there appeared nine reflections of his face in the nine gems. Thenceforth Rāvaṇa came to be known as Ten-headed (*Daśa-mukha*) (4). His parents as also Ikṣurava, Kiṣkindha, Sūryarava and others were overjoyed by this feat of Rāvaṇa and they saw in him the highest hope and promise of their lines.

Once Rāvaṇa hearing a roaring noise and seeing Vaiśravaṇa pass across the sky asked his mother about him (5). She replied with down-cast looks: 'He is your cousin-brother Vaiśravaṇa, the son of Viśvāvasu and my elder sister Kauśiki. He brought infamy to us by going over to our enemies and usurped our ancestral home Lāṅka. When shall we regain it from him?' Vibhiṣana turning red with anger replied: 'What is this talk of Vaiśravaṇa's fortune? Within a few days you will see even these so-called gods Yama, Kubera, Varuṇa, Indra and others as our servants' (6).

Once being permitted by their father, the three brothers went to the terrible forest Bhimavana for mastering magic charms. The eight-syllable charm known as *Sarvakāmānnarūpā* ('yielding all desired foods') was mastered within two Praharas. Then they concentrated upon the sixteen-syllable charm to be mastered after ten thousand crore repeated recitations. At that juncture, the three brothers were seen by a Yakṣa woman (7). Smitten with love, she offered herself to Rāvaṇa but getting no response, she struck him on the chest with the ear-lotus. Another lady said, 'Know that man to be fashioned from wood'. Failing in their intent, they informed Anāvṛtta Yakṣa that three men having cared a straw for him were engaged in mastering magic charms (8). Full of rage he went to them and asked as to which deity was the object of their meditation. Not receiving any reply, he created numberless disturbances like serpents, lions, ghosts, fire etc. but to no avail (9). Then with the help of his magic powers he produced such an illusion that Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi, Candranakhī and other relatives, being mercilessly lashed by Mlecchas, were crying piteously for rescue and making heart-rending appeals to their sense of filial duty (10). As even then none of the three brothers was disturbed in the least, the magic forms of Ratnāśrava, Kaikasi and Candranakhī were killed and before their very eyes served to jackals and hounds. As still they were unmoved, he threw a blood-stained magic head of Rāvaṇa in front of Bhānukaṛṇa and Vibhiṣana. Thereupon the latter two were slightly perturbed. When their magic heads were

thrown in front of Rāvaṇa, he remained quite undisturbed. The gods cried bravo and Rāvaṇa got the mastery over one thousand magic charms (11). The names of some of the magic charms recounted (12). Bhānukarṇa was the master of five charms and Vibhīṣaṇa of four. Rāvaṇa founded a city called Svayamprabha and got constructed a shrine called Sahasraśikhara. Hearing the news of Rāvaṇa's prosperity, hoards of Monkeys and Demons poured in (13). Informed by the Avalokanī charm that the on-coming hoards consisted of his friends and relatives, Rāvaṇa, surrounded by his one thousand charms as also Bhānukarṇa and Vibhīṣaṇa went forth to receive them. Ratnāśrava with his kinsmen came to the royal palace and embraced his sons with love and joy (14).

X Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa's marriages: Laṅkā is won back.

Rāvaṇa came to possess the magic sword Candrahāsa through five-meal fasts. Once when he had been on a pilgrimage to Meru, Maya and Mārīca along with the beautiful princess Mandodarī came to Rāvaṇa's palace and being informed, on inquiry, by Candranakhī that after mastering Candrahāsa he had gone to Meru, and that he was to return shortly, they waited, when towards the dusk the earth began to shake, darkness and light appeared to play or at once it would rain, thanks to the Vidyās of Rāvaṇa, who was approaching (1). Candranakhī explained these unusual phenomena as being due to Rāvaṇa's wondrous powers.

On arriving Rāvaṇa saw Maya's tent and he was informed that two Vidyādhara, Maya and Mārīca, were waiting for an interview with him. Then he performed worship at the shrine and of a sudden he and Mandodarī happened to see each other. Seeing faultless beauty pervading every of her limbs, he felt unable to withdraw his glance from her (2-3). Divining Rāvaṇa's mind, Mārīca introduced himself and Maya as two brothers coming from their Devasaṅgita City on the Southern Range and requested to immediately accept Mandodarī in marriage, it being the most auspicious moment. Rāvaṇa consenting, the marriage was celebrated and the bride and bridegroom entered the Svayamprabha city (4).

Once while he was passing by the Gandharva Tank on mount Meghadhara he was seen by the six thousand Gandharva princesses bathing there surrounded by guards. They declared their resolve not to accept as their husband any one else except Rāvaṇa (5). The guards informed Gandharva Surasundara, who together with Kamaka and Budha hastened in great rage to the scene. Seeing the huge army, the princesses dispaired. But Rāvaṇa with a smile used the sleep-inducing charm and fettered them with serpent bonds (6). Thus marrying the six thousand girls, he returned. Long after this Mandodarī gave birth to two sons, Indrajit and Ghanavāhana.

In Kumbhapura Bhanukarṇa also was married. Day and night he would make trespasses in the Laṅkā territory. As the subjects complained, messenger Vacanālaṅkāra was sent to warn Sumālīn. He threatened: 'In spite of your hundreds of faults Vaiśravaṇa keeps calm. But if you will not check your grandson's mischief you shall have to reenter Pātālalaṅkā. You remember Mālīn's fate and the same course of events appears to be repeating. So better hand over your grandson to us as a prisoner' (7). Full of rage at this Rāvaṇa

drew his Candrahāsa sword to finish the messenger on the spot, when Vibhiṣana checked him saying it was unbecoming (8). The messenger escaped with his life. Rāvaṇa and others became equipped and marched. Here on the report of the messenger the Yakṣa also made preparation and flew to Mount Guṇja. The Demon forces arrived and the opposite armies closed in battle (9). Description of the battle: Vaiśravaṇa challenged Rāvaṇa (10). Their battle described. Ultimately Rāvaṇa struck Vaiśravaṇa who, as he swooned, was removed by his lieutenants. The Demons declared victory but Kumbhakarna wanted to pursue the enemy (11). Vibhiṣana dissuaded him. Vaiśravaṇa's aerial car Puṣpavimāna was captured. Recalcitrant elements were punished. Rāvaṇa established himself as the overlord of hundreds of states (12).

XI Sandhi.

Acquisition of a wonder elephant: defeat of Yama.

From the Puṣpavimāna Rāvaṇa saw the white Jina shrines, which, Sumālin told him, were erected by Hariṣeṇa (1). Sumālin related the episode of Hariṣeṇa—how for eight successive days Hariṣeṇa performed great exploits till in the end he came to possess the whole earth with its precious treasures (2). When Rāvaṇa halted on Mount Sammeta, a terrific noise was heard. They were roars of a marvellous elephant, which is described (3-4). Rāvaṇa undertook to tame that gigantic elephant, as to him the task was a child's play (5). With wonderful skill, strength and knowledge of the elephant lore, the elephant was tamed. One and all of Rāvaṇa's kinsmen danced for joy (6-7).

He was full with the talk of the elephant, which was named Tribhuvanālaṅkāra, when a wounded warrior arriving there gave him the news of the crushing defeat of Kiṣkindha's sons in a battle with Yama. Immediately Rāvaṇa marched to Yama's city (8). There he saw numerous inhuman instruments of torture and their wretched victims. Rāvaṇa released the convicts, threw Yama's guards in their place and destroyed the instruments of torture. The news reached Yama (9), who, veritably the death incarnate, came forth with his terror-striking and most destructive weapons (10). Fight between Yama and Rāvaṇa. Yama was worsted in the battle. He ran to Indra and declared his decision to resign his post (11-12). Thereupon Indra wanted to march on Rāvaṇa, but his minister advised him first to dispatch a messenger to him and give Surasaṅgita city to Yama. Rāvaṇa gave Yamapurī to Ikṣurava and Kiṣkindhapurī to Sūryarava and started towards Laṅkā (13). Rāvaṇa reached Laṅkā where his installation ceremony was performed (14).

XII Sandhi.

Abduction of Candranakhī by Khara and Dūṣana: Rāvaṇa's reversal at Vāli's hand: Vāli renounces the world.

On enquiry from Rāvaṇa as to which of the kings were hostile to him, some one told him of the mighty Vāli, the son of Sūryarava, who excelled in strength and speed all the persons in the

three worlds (1), who had accepted Samyaktva and had vowed not to bend his head to anyone except the Jina. Hence his father Sūryarava fearing conflict with Rāvaṇa had renounced the world. Another person said: 'The Monkeys are friends with us since Śrīkaṇṭha's days. Moreover, all are heroes only so long as they have not experienced onslaught of Rāvaṇa's arms' (2).

Once when Rāvaṇa had gone to marry Tanūdārī, Khara and Dūṣaṇa abducted Candranakhī and killing Candrodara occupied Pātālalāṅkā. The pursuing Demon forces, not finding the entrance to Pātālalāṅkā returned. When Rāvaṇa returned, he found his household wrapped in gloom (3). On receiving the news, as he was setting out to punish Khara and Dūṣaṇa, Mandodārī dissuaded him and Maya and Mārīca were sent to celebrate Candranakshī's marriage. Khara was crowned. Candrodara's queen Anurādhā gave birth to a son Virādhita in the forest (4).

Rāvaṇa sent a messenger to Vālī. He recounted to Vālī the history of their family friendship and advised him to go to Rāvaṇa to pay regards (5). But Vālī turned away his face and did not even listen to the messenger's words. The latter thus rebuffed rudely said: 'Either you come and salute Rāvaṇa or offer battle.' Thereupon Vālī's minister gave the messenger an idea of Vālī's strength (6). Returning, the messenger gave report to Rāvaṇa, who taking a vow to cure Vālī of his arrogance, marched against him (7). Vālī also came out. The armies were on the verge of closing in battle, when minister Vipulamati advised them to stop the vast scale destruction that was imminent and decide the issue by a personal combat. Both consenting, the combat began (8-9). Eventually Vālī with his right hand lifted up Rāvaṇa along with his aerial car. The Monkeys roared with victory. Thus curing Rāvaṇa of his pride, crowning Sugrīva and advising him to serve Rāvaṇa, Vālī went to Muni Gaganacandra, practised austerities and acquired divine powers. Later on he went to Mount Aṣṭāpada and continued his austerities there (10-11). Sugrīva married his sister Śrīprabhā to Rāvaṇa. Nala and Nila, sons of Ikṣurava were sent to Kiṣkupura. One half of Sugrīva's kingdom was given to Śaśikiraṇa, the son of Dhruvā and Vālī. To Sugrīva was married Sūtārā, daughter of Jvalanaśikha, the king of the Northern Range, because though her hand was sued by Sahasragati, Jvalanaśikha's Guru was against that match. Sahasragati consumed by the fire of separation went to a forest to acquire a magic charm. Sugrīva got two sons Aṅga and Aṅgada (12).

XIII Sandhi.

Lifting of Kailāsa: Rāvaṇa marches against Indra.

Having married Ratnāvalī, while Rāvaṇa was returning his aerial car stopped mid-way. Though urged on, the car did not proceed owing to venerable Vālī's presence down there (1). Angrily Rāvaṇa descended, as Mārīca informed him that below on Kailāsa was a sage practising austerities and that his ascetic power was the cause of stopping the car (2). He descended on Kailāsa, whose description follows. Seeing Vālī there, Rāvaṇa burned with jealous anger and to take revenge of his past defeat prepared to throw Vālī together with Kailāsa into the ocean (3). With the help of the excavating charm, he raised the mountain from its roots, starting

cataclysmic changes all around (4-5). Thereupon Dharanendra's seat in the nether world shook and he appeared before Vāli. As he bowed to the sage, Kailāsa was pressed downwards upon Rāvaṇa. His body was contorted like that of a tortoise. He began to vomit blood (6). He ejaculated a terrible scream. Hearing that his queens burst into cries and Mandodarī begged Vāli for her husband's life. Thereupon Dharanendra raised the mountain (7). Maimed and crippled Rāvaṇa came out, paid obeisance to Vāli, denounced his own thoughtlessness and praised Vāli's piety (8). Thence he went to worship the Jina shrines erected by Bharata. Description of the worship. Rāvaṇa sang (9). Pleased by Rāvaṇa's exquisite song Dharanendra presented him with a weapon called Amoghavijayā. After a month Rāvaṇa returned to his city. Vāli attained Kevala and eventually Nirvāṇa.

Thoughts of wreaking revenge on Indra rankled in Rāvaṇa's heart (10). He set out with his army. Coming to Pātālalaṅkā he was reminded of his past enmity and wanted to punish Khara and Dūṣaṇa. But being dissuaded by Maya, sent Indrajit with presents to call them (11). On their arriving, all went to Kiṣkindha city. Reinforcing the forces, they marched on. As they reached the intervening region between the Narmadā and the Vindhyas, the sun set. Description of the sun-set (12).

XIV Sandhi.

Description of the spring season: Sahasrakiraṇa's water-sports: Description of nature in the month of Phālguna.

Spring set in (1). Description of the advent of spring season represented as a king: The Narmadā is invested with charm (2). The Narmadā described as a lady, youthful and adorned, going to meet her lover. Her beauty attracted the attention of Rāvaṇa and of Sahasrakiraṇa, the king of Māheśvara (3). The latter's heart was fascinated by the irresistible charms of spring, and he went with his harem to the Narmadā for water-sports, the river-stream being dammed up by mechanical contrivances (4). Description of their water-sports (5). Description of the water rendered multi-coloured and variegated (6). Description of the bathing queens (7). Seeing these water-sports even gods in heaven praised the blessedness of Sahasrakiraṇa (8).

Rāvaṇa also enjoying water-sports, worshipped the idol of the Jina on the bank and as he was singing chants, the blocked up waters of the Narmadā that were now released rushed forth washing away everything on the banks. Rāvaṇa catching hold of the idol came out in great flurry and forthwith ordered his men to find out the perpetrator of such wickedness (9). Description of the Narmadā after the waters were released (10). The searching party returned full of praises for Sahasrakiraṇa's water-sports (11). Somebody talked only of the great beauty of his harem (12). Another one was much impressed by the various mechanical contrivances employed by Sahasrakiraṇa to block the river-stream and explained that this water released from their check washed away Rāvaṇa's worship. Hearing all this Rāvaṇa drew his sword (13).

XV Sandhi.

Defeat of Sahasrakiraṇa and Nalakūbara

He marched against Sahasrakiraṇa. As Sahasrakiraṇa was coming out from water, guards informed him of the onset of some hostile king. He took his bow and stood ready to face the army (1). He comforted his highly frightened queens by telling them to fully trust the strength of his thousand arms (2). Seeing the whole army of Demons fighting from the sky with magic weapons on one side and Sahasrakiraṇa alone fighting from the earth on the other, gods denounced it as immoral. Thus shamed, the Demons came down to earth and forsook the use of magic weapons. Sahasrakiraṇa fought bravely (3). Hearing that Sahasrakiraṇa, though single-handed had kept the whole army at bay, Rāvaṇa went forth mounted upon his elephant and destroyed Sahasrakiraṇa's chariot (4). Sahasrakiraṇa mounting on an elephant destroyed Rāvaṇa's armour and laughed at him as a novice in archery. Enraged thereby, Rāvaṇa struck him with a lance and with a jump captured him (5). Rāvaṇa brought him as a captive to his residence.

Some Jaṅghācāraṇa sages informed Śatakara, Sahasrakiraṇa's father, who was a recluse. He came to Rāvaṇa (6). He asked Rāvaṇa to release Sahasrakiraṇa, as he was a *caramdehin* (destined to get salvation during the current existence). Rāvaṇa obeyed and offered Sahasrakiraṇa his kingdom back. But the latter said: 'After enjoying such water-sports and such a fight with you, I find kingship tasteless. I prefer to strive for emancipation' (7). He installed his son in his place and renounced the world. As these news were communicated to Anaraṇya, the king of Ayodhyā, he too with his son Anantaratha renounced the world, putting the reins of the kingdom in Daśaratha's charge.

Rāvaṇa proceeded onwards and destroying the sacrifice (of King Marutta) marched towards Magadha (8). Comforting Nārada, subduing Marut and marrying his daughter he stayed there for nine years and thence went to Magadha. He married his daughter to Madhu, the King of Mathurā, to whom Camareन्द्रa had presented Śulāyudha. Thence he went to Kailāsa. Paying obeisance to the shrines of the Jinās, Rāvaṇa showed to his people places where Bharata and Bāhubali had attained Nirvāṇa and where being pressed down by Vālin's foot, his body was contorted (9).

Hearing the news that Rāvaṇa was nearby Nalakūbara, the governor of Durlaṅghya City of Surendra, on the advice of his minister, planted machines for defence and put the Aśālī charm round the City, which was thus rendered impregnable. Rāvaṇa's forces besieged the city (10). But they informed Rāvaṇa that such machines were planted that nobody moving within one Yojana of their range would escape alive. Rāvaṇa was very much worried by this. Here Nalakūbara's wife Uparambhā fell in love with Rāvaṇa and unable to bear separation, told her friend that only in meeting Rāvaṇa lay the fulfilment of her youth and life (11). Her friend Vicitrāmālā undertook to arrange the meeting. Uparambhā told her: 'In case he shows unwillingness to accept me, tempt him with the offer of the secret of the Aśālī charm and promise the Sudarśana Cakra.' Vicitrāmālā went to Rāvaṇa and

told him that through his separation, Uparambhā was on the verge of death (12). If he accepted Uparambhā he would be the master of Āśālī, Sudarśana Cakra and Nalakūbara. At this Rāvaṇa looked at Vibhiṣaṇa. The messenger went to take her bath. Vibhiṣaṇa observed, 'This is the occasion for employing strategem (13). If you are bent on success, somehow acquire Āśālī and you can still manage not to touch Uparambhā.' Agreeing with this, Rāvaṇa presented garments and ornaments to the messenger and then asking for the Āśālī charm got it (14). Now the two hostile armies fell upon each other. Vibhiṣaṇa soon captured Nalakūbara. The city as well as the Sudarśana were also captured. Uparambhā was not accepted by Rāvaṇa. Nalakūbara was thus subdued, and the kingdom was given back to him (15).

XVI Sandhi.

Indra's consultation with his ministers:

Failure of the negotiations:

Rāvaṇa and Indra prepare for war.

Indra's spies gave him an idea of Rāvaṇa's policy and the strength of his army (1), of how he spent his day and night according to a fixed schedule, which made provision for doing justice to all the state and private duties (2-3). As Indra did not avail any of the previous opportunities of extirpating the enemy, who had grown from strength to strength, now he had become very mighty. But Indra said: 'To have killed a boy was below my dignity' (4). Indra then proceeding to the consultation hall, where extreme secrecy was maintained, asked his ministers: 'As the enemy now appears almost invincible, what course of policy is to be followed?' Bharadvāja said: 'You act according to your best lights without consulting the counsellors.' Thereupon Viśalacakṣu said: 'Even in chess the king does not move without the help of the minister' (5). Parāśara, Piśuna, Kauṭilya, Manu and others stressed the necessity of an increasingly greater number of ministers for the successful running of the state. Eventually all expressed their opinion in favour of maintaining friendly relations with Rāvaṇa (6). So long as the expedients of conciliation, dissension or gift worked why should anybody resort to war? They pointed out various malcontents among Rāvaṇa's feudatories who provided a fruitful soil for sowing dissension. They advised, 'With this end in view the messenger Citrāṅga should be sent to Rāvaṇa's court' (7). Accordingly Citrāṅga was called and while Indra was giving him instructions, Nārada informed Rāvaṇa of the impending arrival of extremely clever Citrāṅga, and of the political design underlying it. He strongly advised him to reject the offer of friendship as at that moment Indra was weaker of the two. This good turn was done to him by Nārada remembering Rāvaṇa's help at the time of Marutta's sacrifice (8). Nārada left and Rāvaṇa gave instructions to his commander-in-chief to guard the forces against spies.

Citrāṅga came to Mārica's palace and thence was brought to Rāvaṇa, who, after due ceremony inquired about the strength of Indra's forces. Citrāṅga said, 'Indra is all powerful' (9). Rāvaṇa praised him as a very clever messenger and asked the purpose of

his visit. Citrāṅga said, 'Let friendly relations be established between Indra and you. He offers to you his daughter Rūpavati' (10). Rāvaṇa replied, 'You hand over to me all the cities on the Vijayārdha and we are friends, or prepare tomorrow for war.' Thereupon Citrāṅga gave him an idea of the strength of the various constituents and divisions of Indra's army and of his fortifications. Rāvaṇa said, 'If I fail to vanquish him in battle, I would throw myself in blazing fire' (11-12). These words were echoed by Indrajit. Citrāṅga while leaving invited them all to the feast of battle (13). Indra was informed. He made preparations for war and came forth on Airāvata (14). Strategic arrangement of Indra's forces (15).

XVII Sandhi.

War between Rāvaṇa and Indra: Indra's defeat

On Rāvaṇa's arrival both the armies fell upon each other (1). Description of the battle (2). Seeing his army retreat under pressure from the enemies Mahendra's son Prasannakirti rushed through the ranks of Indra's forces (3). As he was engulfed in a volley of arrows from the Gods, Śrīmālin first confronted Candrar, who retreated. Yama took his place. He also beat a retreat and Kubera too after him met the same fate. Nobody could give him a stand (4). Then Kesarin, Kanaka and Agni together confronted him. But they also turned their back. When Indra's sons faced him he severed their heads. Thereupon as Indra himself was moving, Jayanta offered to go (5). Jayanta challenged Śrīmālin, who forthwith broke Jayanta's bow and destroyed his chariot. Jayanta, saved by a hair's breadth swooned, but coming to himself destroyed Śrīmālin's chariot. Śrīmālin fell unconscious but recovering fell upon Jayanta who struck him on the chest with a bolt. Śrīmālin fell dead (6-7).

Now Indrajit rushed forth with a challenge and in the duel destroyed Jayanta's armour. Before he can jump and catch hold of him Indra intervened (8). Several stalwarts gathered and surrounded lonely Indrajit. But he displayed the highest heroism. On being informed of this Rāvaṇa rushed forth in his chariot (9). At Rāvaṇa's order, the charioteer brought him near Indra and the battle raged at its climax (10). Every one sought out his match and got engaged with him in a deadly struggle (11). Description of the fighting warriors (12). Description of the battleground (13). Description of the fight between Rāvaṇa and Indra. Rāvaṇa mounted his elephant and again fell upon Indra (14-15). Description of the elephants of Rāvaṇa and Indra (16). Young Rāvaṇa's agility put aged Indra at a considerable disadvantage. Rāvaṇa took a jump and bound his opponent with a garment. The Demons declared victory and all the generals of Rāvaṇa's army captured their opponents. Thus taking with him hundreds of captives Rāvaṇa returned to Laṅkā (17). Sahasrāra, Indra's father begged for his son's life. Rāvaṇa released Indra along with his vassals on their agreeing to perform the menial services allotted to each. But Indra gave up his kingdom and renounced the world (18).

XVIII Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa takes vow not to commit rape:
 Marriage of Pavanañjaya and Añjanā:
 Repudiation and re-acceptance of Añjanā

After Indra's defeat, while Rāvaṇa was returning from a pilgrimage to the summits of Mandara, he heard a great hubbub which was explained by Mārīca as being due to gods proceeding to pay homage to Anantaratha, who had attained Kevala. Rāvaṇa went to the Kevalin and saw there all people taking some one or other of the religious vows (1). Sage Dharmaratha urged Rāvaṇa to take a vow. Rāvaṇa replied, 'I can accomplish all the feats of physical strength considered impossible, but cannot observe a vow' (2). Still thinking hard he took a vow, not to accept any woman against her wish. After this, he returned to Laṅkā.

Mahendra, the king of Mahendra city, seeing her daughter Añjanā coming of age, went to seek for a suitable husband for her to Mount Aṣṭāpada where hundreds of Vidyādhara were assembling on the Aṣṭāhikā festival (3). There he became friends with Prahlāda, the king of Ravipura, to whose son, Pavanañjaya, Añjanā was betrothed and the marriage ceremony was fixed to take place after two days (4). In the meanwhile Pavanañjaya became so love-lorn that his friend Prahasita noticed his sudden emaciation and asked the cause (5). He said, 'If I do not see the face of my beloved today, I will die.' Thereupon both went at night to Añjanā's sleeping quarters and saw her from the window. Prahasita congratulated his friend for getting such a matchless beauty (6). Añjanā's friend Vasantamālā was congratulating her for getting a husband like Pavanañjaya. But another friend Miśrakeśi said, 'Before Vidyutprabha, Pavanañjaya counted for nothing.' Hearing these words Pavanañjaya raised his sword in indignation and was going to sever the heads of both the girls, when Prahasita checked him from doing anything rash. Grievous, he returned to his residence. Spending somehow that endless night, he started with his retinue in the morning. When other kings with great difficulty persuaded him, he decided that having accepted her hand, he would desert her for twelve years (7-8).

Through this long unbearable grief Añjanā became completely worn out. In the meanwhile as his messenger returned without collecting tributes from Varuṇa, Rāvaṇa had declared war on him (9). In the battle that ensued Varuṇa's son Rājīva and Pundarika took Khara and Dūṣaṇa captive and they retired with Varuṇa to their watery castle. Lest his brothers-in-law be killed Rāvaṇa removed the siege and sent directives to the Vidyādhara of all islands. One such came to Pavanañjaya and he started forthwith with his army, when crying Añjanā came out to give him a send-off. But he spurned her. She said, 'With your going away life too will depart from me, since it was sustained by your presence only' (10). Though struck with these words, Pavanañjaya went away disregarding her.

Encamping on the banks of Mānasa lake, Pavanañjaya saw there the female Cakravāka pathetically bewailing for her dear companion from whom she was separated because of the night-time. This sight moved Pavanañjaya to imagine the plight of poor Añjanā for all these years and he resolved to shower his love on

her immediately. Thereupon Prahasita and Pavanañjaya flew across the sky (11). In a moment they arrived at Añjanā's quarters. Pavana hid himself and Prahasita informed her of Pavana's arrival. Vasantamālā did not believe it, but Pavana himself appeared and smothered Añjanā in a passionate embrace (12).

XIX Sandhi.

Añjanā accused of unchastity and abandoned: Birth of Hanumat: Pavana's Search: Their Reunion

In the last part of the night Pavana prepared to leave when Añjanā asked for some token for convincing others in case she conceived. Pavana gave his armlet and left. In course of time seeing Añjanā big with child her mother-in-law accused her of unchastity; Vasantamālā showed Pavana's armlet and girdle as evidences of his visit and offered to pass any other ordeal (1). But Ketumatī was unconvinced. She got them lashed and on her orders a fierce soldier drove them away from the city and left there (2). They spent a frightful night in that wilderness. Then she went to her father's city and as the news of her arrival reached him he gave orders to decorate the city and arrange for her reception (3). But coming to know that Añjanā was pregnant and had come crying with Vasantamālā alone, without any escort or paraphernalia, the king suspected some blot on her character and ordered to drive her out forthwith from the city. His minister advised him to make enquiries before taking any steps, for discord between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law was proverbial. But the king was firm in his conviction and so Añjanā and Vasantamālā were driven out of the city.

They entered a frightful forest, crying bitterly and blaming Fate for its cruelty (4-5). Añjanā's lament. Completely exhausted, they arrived near the Paryāṅka cave where sage Amītagati practised austerities. Añjanā paying obeisance to the sage asked about the wicked deeds committed by her in her previous lives on account of which she had been suffering (6). Vasantamālā attributed her sufferings to the unlucky child in her womb. But the sage said: 'That child is destined to become a hero and get emancipation during this very existence. But Añjanā in her previous existence threw away the Jina idol worshipped by her co-wife out of ill-will, hence her present suffering. Henceforth she will enjoy all blessings.' With these words, the sage left.

At this juncture a terrible lion appeared before them. Añjanā fell unconscious and Vasantamālā flew up in the sky and began to scream and lamentingly appeal for rescue. Hearing this Mañicūḍa, a benevolent Gandharva-chief, assumed the form of Aṣṭāpada and chased the lion. Vasantamālā came down to Añjanā (7-8). The Gandharva sang a charming song. They became conscious of some benevolent being residing there, who gave them protection and comfort. While they stayed there in the Paryāṅka cave, Añjanā gave birth to a son bearing all auspicious marks.

Pratisūrya passing across the sky saw them and coming down enquired about them (9). Vasantamālā introduced Añjanā and related their tale of woe. With tears in his eyes, the Vidyādhara introduced himself as Añjanā's maternal uncle and king of Hanuruha. Shedding tears of joy they embraced each other (10). Pra-

tisūrya comforted them, took them in his car and started. The mischievous child fell out of the flying car down on the earth. The Vidyādhara brought him back to Añjanā. Coming to the city Pratisūrya celebrated the child's birth. He was named Sundara, being very beautiful, Śrīśaila, because by his fall he pounded the mountain to dust, and Hanumat, as he was reared up in the Hanuruha Island (11).

Here securing the release of Khara and Dūṣaṇa and successfully negotiating friendly treaty between Varuṇa and Rāvaṇa, Pavana returned. Seeing the apartments of his wife empty, he made inquiries and coming to know what happened went with his friend to his father-in-law. Not finding Añjanā there, he went away somewhere, sending back his friends with the message to his mother that Pavana was consumed up by the fire of separation (12). His grievous friends returned. Pavana entered a wild wood and enquired the animals and birds there about his beloved. While thus roving, he saw a huge banyan (13). There he begged his elephant Kālamegha to excuse him for his past ill-treatment and took before him the vow of becoming a recluse in case no tidings of his beloved reached him. Thenceforth he observed complete silence. The elephant guarded him.

Prahasita informed Pavana's mother (14). She broke down with grief and lament. Prahlāda comforted her and made inquiries with the Vidyādhara of both the Ranges. Messages were despatched to all (15) including Pratisūrya. Hearing the bad news, Añjanā swooned. Pratisūrya comforted her and assured her of finding out Pavana (16). He went to King Prahlāda and thence wandering in search of Pavana, they came to Bhutaravā forest. There Kālamegha elephant attacked the party. He was tamed with the help of cow-elephants. Then the searching party found out Pavana. The Vidyādhara surrounded him but he was reticent and motionless (17). Then he wrote a verse on the ground, 'If Añjanā is no more, I will put an end to my life. If she is living, I would open my mouth.' Thereupon Pratisūrya related everything upto the naming of Añjanā's son. Hearing these words Pavana got up. Pratisūrya brought him to his city. Pavana and Añjanā were reunited. They talked of their tales of joys and sorrows (18)..

X X Sandhi.

Rāvaṇa's war with Varuṇa: Varuṇa's Defeat

Hanumat came of age, when Rāvaṇa declared war on Varuṇa. Messengers were sent to his allies and feudatories. Hanumat urged his elders to send himself to assist Rāvaṇa (1). He submitted that though he was young, he was second to none in valour. Eventually permitted, he went with his forces to Laṅkā. Rāvaṇa saw Hanumat coming (2). He received him with due honour and at once he marched against Varuṇa and encamped on Mount Velandhara (3). Spies informed Varuṇa. He was advised to submit to mighty Rāvaṇa. Wrathfully Varuṇa told them, 'What could Rāvaṇa do at the time of the captivity of Khara and Dūṣaṇa?' (4). Varuṇa armed himself. His numerous sons appeared on the battle front. The two armies fell upon each other (5). Description of the battle: Rāvaṇa was surrounded by Varuṇa's son (6). Here Varuṇa was surrounded by

Rāvaṇa's sons and generals. Rāvaṇa's chariot and armour were destroyed. But Hanumat went to his succour and dispersed the siege (7). He was on the point of binding all the enemy forces with his magic tail, when Varuṇa challenged him. While they were fighting, Rāvaṇa intervened and threatened Varuṇa to send the way of Yama, Indra and others (8). Varuṇa retorted and both fell upon each other. At this juncture Hanumat bound Varuṇa's sons. Receiving these sad news, Varuṇa lost heart and Rāvaṇa captured him. Bhānukarṇa brought there the whole of Varuṇa's harem crying piteously. Rāvaṇa denounced his action as unbecoming (11). Rāvaṇa married Varuṇa's daughter and returned to Laṅkā in great triumph. He honoured Hanumat. Sugrīva and many others offered their daughters to Hanumat. Thus marrying eight thousand girls, he returned to his city. All other kings also were honoured.

Here, Śambukumāra went to a forest to acquire the Sūrya-hāsa sword (12).

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Introductory, colophon and praśasti stanzas,
from PC. and RC.

From the Paumacariu:

I. Stanzas found in the beginning Section¹ of Ms. S of the
Paumacariu:

1. चउमुह-मुहम्मि सद्दो दन्तीभदं (द्दे) च मणहरो अत्थो ।
विण्णि वि सयम्भु-कव्वे किं कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥
2. चउमुहएवस्स सद्दो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।
भद्दासय-गोगहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥
3. जलकीलाएँ सयम्भु (म्भुं) चउमुहएवं च गोगह-कहाए ।
भदं च मच्छवेहे अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥
4. तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवब्भंस-मच्च (?त्त)-मायङ्गो ।
जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो [तच्छिरे?] पडइ ॥
5. सच्छन्द (द्दे)-वियड-दाढो छन्द (न्दो) लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ॥
वायरण-केसरइढो सयम्भु-पञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥

II. One stanza given in the opening of the constituted text of the
Paumacariu:

6. दीहर-समास-णालं सद्द-दलं अत्थ-केसरुधवियं ।
वुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कव्वुप्पलं जयउ ॥

III. Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Paumacariu* :
Colophon of the 1. Sandhi:

7. इय एत्थ पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'जिण-जम्मप्पत्ति' इमं पढमं चिय साहियं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 2. Sandhi:

8. Same as 7, except जिणवर-णिक्खमणं and वीयं.

Colophon of the 13. Sandhi:

9. इय इत्थ पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'कइलामुद्धरण'मिणं तेरसमं साहियं पव्वं ॥
प्रथमं पर्व ॥

(1) See critical notes on p. 1 of the constituted text.

(2) This stanza is found again at the end of 14 Sandhi of PC in all the three Mss.
bhattam and *atthavohe* are variants respectively for *bhaddam* and *macchavehe*
in 2. line.

Colophon of the 17. Sandhi:

10. इय चारु-पउमचरिए, धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
जाणह 'रावणविजयं' सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 18. Sandhi:

11. इय रामएवचरिए, धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
'पवणञ्जणाविवाहो' अट्ठारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

Colophon of the 20. Sandhi:

12. इय 'विज्जाहरकण्डं' वीसहिं आसासएहि मे सिट्ठं ।
एण्ह 'उज्जाकण्डं' साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥
13. धुअरायधोव तइलुअ पणत्ति णत्ती सुयाणु पाढेण (?) ।
णामेण साजमिअव्वा सयम्भु-धरिणी महासत्ता ॥
14. तीए लिहावियमिणं वीसहिं आसासएहि पडिवद्धं ।
'सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डं' कण्डं पिव कामएवस्स ॥

Colophon of the 42. Sandhi:

15. अउज्झा-कण्डं समत्तं ।
आइच्चुएवि-पडिमोवमाएँ आइच्चम्बि (य णा) माए ।
वीअमउज्झा-कण्डं सयम्भु-धरिणीएँ लेहवियं ॥

Colophon of the 56. Sandhi:

16. सुन्दर-कण्डं समत्तं ।

Colophon of the 77. Sandhi:

17. जुज्झकण्डं समाप्तं ॥ उत्तरकाण्डं आरभ्यते ॥
सिरि-मुणि सुव्वय-तित्थं णमामि ॥ जुज्झकण्डं णिसामेह ॥

Colophon of the 78. Sandhi:

18. जुज्झकण्डं समत्तं ॥ ज्येष्ठ वदि १ सोमे ॥

Colophon of the 83. Sandhi:

19. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइयं समाणियं सीय-दीव-पव्वमिणं ॥
20. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-कइ-कहिय-पोमचरियस्स ।
सेसे भुवण-पगासे तेआसीमो इमो सगो ॥
21. कइरायस्स विजय-सेसियस्स वित्थारिओ जसो भुवणे ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पोमचरिय-सेसेण णिस्सेसो ॥

Colophon of the 84. Sandhi:

22. इय पउमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह-वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइए स-परियण-हलीस-भव-कहणं ॥
23. इय रामएव-चरिए वन्दइ-आसिय-सयम्भु-सुअ-रइए ।
वुहयण-मण-सुह-जणो चउरासीमो इमो सगो ॥

Colophon of the 85. Sandhi:

24. इय पोमचरिय-सेसे सयम्भुएवस्स कह वि उव्वरिए ।
तिहुयण-सयम्भु-रइयं सीया-सण्णास-पव्वमिणं ॥
25. वन्दइआसिय-महकइ-सयम्भु-लहु-अङ्गजाय-विणिवद्धो ॥
सिरि-पोमचरिय-सेसे पञ्चासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 86. Sandhi:

26. Same as 17.

27. Same as 19, except *d* मारुइ-णिब्बाण-पव्वमिणं ।

28. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिरइय-रामचरियस्स ।
सेसम्मि जग-पसिद्धे छायासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Colophon of the 87. Sandhi:

29. Same as 19, except *d* हरि-मरणं नाम पव्वमिणं ।

30. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-तणय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-णिम्मविय-
पोमचरियस्स सेसे सत्तासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 88. Sandhi:

31. तिहुअण-सयम्भु णवरं एक्को कइराय-चक्किणुप्पण्णो ।
पउमचरियस्स चूलामणि व्व सेसं कयं जेण ॥

Colophon of the 88. Sandhi:

32. Same as 19, except *d* राहव-णिक्खमण-पव्वमिणं ॥

33. वन्दइआसिय-कइराय-चक्कवइ-लहुअ-जाय-वज्जरिए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे अट्ठासीमो इमो सग्गो ॥

Beginning of the 89. Sandhi:

34. वायरण-दढ-क्खन्धो आगम-अङ्गो पमाण-वियड-पओ ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवल्लो जिण-तित्थे वहउ कव्व-भरं ॥

Colophon of the 89. Sandhi:

35. Same as 19 except *d* वल-णाणुप्पत्ति-पव्वमिणं ।

36. इय एत्थ महाकव्वे वन्दइआसिय-सयम्भु-तणय-कए ।
रामायणस्स सेसे एसो सग्गो णवासीमो ॥

Beginning of the 90. Sandhi:

37. तिहुअण-सयम्भु-धवल्लस्स को गुणो वणिणुं जए तरइ ।
वोलीण (वालेण) वि जेण सयम्भु-कव्व-भारो समुव्वूढो ॥

Colophon of the 90. Sandhi:

38. Same as 19, except *d* राहव-णिब्बाण-पव्वमिणं ॥

39. वन्दइआसिय-तिहुअण-सयम्भु-परिविरइयम्मि महकव्वे ।
पोमचरियस्स सेसे संपुण्णो णवइमो सग्गो ॥

IV. Colophon at the end of the *Paumacariu*:

40. सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डे सन्धीओ होन्ति वीस-परिमाणा ।
उज्झा-कण्डम्मि तहा वावीस मुणेह गणणाए ॥
41. चउदह सुन्दरकण्डे एक्काहिय-वीस जुज्झ-कण्डे य ।
उत्तर-कण्डे तेरह सन्धीओ णवइ सव्वाउ ॥
42. Same as 28.
43. Same as 34, with trifling variants.
44. Same as 31, with trifling variants.
45. चउमुह-सयम्भुएवाण वाणियत्थं अचक्खमाणेण ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-रइयं पञ्चमिचरियं महच्छरियं ॥
46. सव्वे वि सुआ पञ्जर-सुअ व्व पडियक्खराइँ सिक्खन्ति ।
कइरायस्स सुओ पुण सुय व्व सुइ-गव्वभ-संभूओ ॥
47. जइ ण हुउ छन्दच्चडामणिस्स तिहुअण-सयम्भु लहुतणओ ॥
तो पद्धडिया-कव्व सिरि-पञ्चमि को समारेउ ॥
48. सव्वो-वि जणो गेण्हइ णिय-ताय-विढत्त-दव्व-सन्ताणं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा पुणु गहियं सुकइत्त-सन्ताणं ॥
49. तिहुअण-सयम्भुमेक्कं मोत्तूण सयम्भु-कव्व-मयरहरो ।
को तरइ गत्तुमन्तं मज्जे णिस्सेस-सीसाणं ॥
50. इय चारु पेमचरियं सयम्भुएवेण रइयं समत्तं ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा तं समाणियं परिसमत्तमिणं ॥
51. चेष्टितमयनं चरितं करणं चारित्रमित्यमी यच्छब्दाः ।
पर्याया रामायणमित्युक्तं तेन चेष्टितं रामस्य ॥
52. वाचयति श्रुणोति जनस्तस्यायुर्वृद्धिमीयते पुण्यं च ।
आकृष्ट-खड्ग-हस्तो रिपुरपि न करोति वैरमुपश (म) मेति ॥
53. माउर-सुअ-सिरिकइराय-तणय-कय-पोमचरिय-अवसेसं ।
संपुण्णं संपुण्णं वन्दइओ लहइ संपुण्णं ॥
54. गोइन्द-मयण-सुअणन्त (? त) -विरइयं वन्दइ-पढम-तणयस्स ।
वच्छल्लदाएँ तिहुअण-सयम्भुणा रइयं (?) महप्पयं ॥
55. वन्दइय-णाग-सिरिपाल-पहुइ-भव्वयण-गण-समूहस्स ।
आरोगत्त-समिद्धी-सन्ति-सुहं होउ सव्वस्स ॥
56. सत्त-महा-सग्गङ्गी ति-रयण-भूसा सु-रामकह-कण्णा ।
तिहुअण-सयम्भु-जणिया परिणउ वन्दइय-मण-तणयं ॥
इति रामायणपुराणं समाप्तम् ॥

From the *Rit̥ṭhanemicariu*.¹I. The opening *Kaḍavaka* of the *Rit̥ṭhanemicariu*.

57. सिरि-परमागम-णालु सयल-कला-कोमल-दलु ।
 करहु विहसणु कण्णे जायव-कुरुव-कुलुप्पलु ॥
 चिन्तवइ सयम्भु काई करम्मि हरिवंस-महण्णउ के तरम्मि ॥ २
 गुरु-वयण-तरण्डउ लद्धु णवि जम्महो वि ण जोइउ को वि कवि ॥ ३
 णउ णाइउ वाहत्तरि कलाउ एक्कु वि ण गन्थु परिमोक्कलाउ ॥ ४
 तहि अवसरे सरसइ धीरवइ करि कव्वु दिण्ण मइ विमल मइ ॥ ५
 इन्देण समप्पिउ वायरणु रसु भरहे वासें वित्थरणु ॥ ६
 पिङ्गल्लेण छन्द-पय-पत्थारु भम्मह-दण्डिणे हि अलङ्कारु ॥ ७
 वाणेण समप्पिउ घणघणउ तं अक्खर-डम्बरु अप्पणउ ॥ ८
 सिरि-हरिसें णिय-णिउणत्तणउ अवरेहि मि कइहि कइत्तणउ ॥ ९
 छड्डणिय-दुवइ-धुवएँहि जडिय चउमुहे ण समि पय पट्टडिया ॥ १०
 जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेरियएँ आसीसएँ सव्वहुँ केरियएँ ॥ ११
 पारम्भिय पुणु हरिवंस-कहा स-समय-पर-समय-वियार-सहा ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

पुच्छइ मागह-णाहु भव-जर-मरण-वियारा ।
 थिउ जिण-सासणे केम कहि हरिवंसु भडारा ॥ १३

II. Colophons of some of the Sandhis of the *Rit̥ṭhanemicariu*.

Colophon of the 1. Sandhi:

58. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
 पढमो समुद्विजयाहिसेय-णामो इमो सगो ॥

Colophon of the 92. Sandhi:

59. तेरह जाइवकण्डे कुरुकण्डेकूणवीस सन्धीओ ।
 तह सट्ठि जुज्झकण्डे एवं वाणउदि सन्धीओ ॥
 60. सोमसुयस्स य वारे तइया-दियहम्मि फग्गुणे रिक्खे ।
 सिउ-णामेण य जोए समाणियं जुज्झ-कण्डं व(?) ॥
 61. छव्वरिसाई तिमासा एयारस वासरा सयम्भुस्स ।
 वाणवइ-सन्धि-करणे बोलीणो इत्तिओ कालो ॥
 62. दियहाहिवस्स वारे दस ती-दियहम्मि मूलणक्खत्ते ।
 एयारसम्मि चन्दे उत्तरकण्डं समाढत्तं ॥
 63. वरं तेजस्विनो मृत्युनं मान-परिखण्डनं ।
 मृत्युस्तत्क्षणकं दुःखं मान-भङ्गो दिने दिने ॥

Colophon of the 99. Sandhi:

64. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-कए
 कविराज-धवल-विनिमित्ते श्री समवसरणकथनं
 नाम निन्याणवो सन्धिः ॥

Beginning of the 100. Sandhi:

65. काऊण पोमचरियं सुद्धयचरियं च गुण-गणगवियं ।
 हरिवंस-मोह-हरणे सरस्सई सुडिय-देह व्व ॥

(1) These passages are taken from Premi, 'Mahākavi Svayambhū aur Tribhuvana Svayambhu', 1942, 392-395, excepting 66, which is taken from the Poona Ms. of the *Rit̥ṭhanemicariu*.

Colophon of the 100. Sandhi:

66. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए समवसरणं णाम सउमो सगो ॥

Colophon of the 102. Sandhi:

67. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भु-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-महाकइ-समाणिए कण्ह-महिल-भवगहणमिणं ॥
68. तिहुवणो जइ वि ण होन्तु णन्दणो सिरि-सयम्भुएवस्स ।
कव्वं कुलं कवित्तं तो पच्छा को समुद्धरइ ॥

105. Sandhi, 16 (last) Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and Colophon:

69. इउ जाणिवि जिण-मउ मणि धरहं, जिम जसकि त्ति पवित्थरहो ।
संसारं महण्णवु अइ-विसमु, सइंभुएण हेलइ तरउ (हो) ॥
70. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए सयम्भुएव-कए दारावइदाह-पव्वमिणं ॥ संधि १०५ ॥

106. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and Colophon:

71. ते धण्णा सउण्णा के-वि णरा पालिय-संजम फेडिय-दुम्मइ ।
इह भवे जनुकित्ति पवित्थरिवि हुन्ति सयम्भुवणाहिवइ ॥
72. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए-सयम्भु विरइए णारायणमरण-पव्वमिणं ॥

107. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, 2. line before the Ghattā.

73. जसुकित्ति अणुसरइ मणु कहि-मि ण धरइ ॥

107. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā.

74. सइंभुयएण विठतु धणु. जिम विलसिज्जइ सन्त ।
तेम सुहासुह-कम्मडा भुञ्जिज्जहि णि भन्त ॥

107. Sandhi, Colophon:

75. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणियं सोय-वलहहं ॥

108. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

76. पिय-मायरिहि विराइय महि विक्खाइय भूसिय णिय जस केत्ति जणि ।
जिण-दिक्खहे कारणे दुक्ख-णिवारणे देउ सयम्भुय धरेवि मणि ।
77. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए हलहर-दिक्खासमं कहियं ॥
78. जरकुमर-लम्भो पण्डवघरवास-मोहपरिचायं ।
सय-अट्ठाहिय-सन्वी समाणियं एत्थ वर-कइणा ॥

109. Sandhi, Colophon.

79. इय रिट्ठणेमि-पुराण-संगहे धवलइयासिय-कइ-सयम्भुएव उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए समाणियं पण्डसुयहो भवं । णवाहिय-सयं संधी ॥
80. इह जसकित्ति-कएणं पव्व-समुद्धरण-राय-एकमणं ।
कइरायस्सुव्वरियं पयडत्थं अक्खियं जइणा ॥
81. ते जीवन्ति य भूवणे सज्जण-गुण-गणहरा य भावत्था ।
पर-कव्व-कुलं वित्तं विहडियं पि जे समुद्धरहि ॥

110. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā and colophon.

82. सव्वु सुयङ्गु णाणु जिण-अक्खिउ, भव्व-सहः रि किं-पि ण रक्खिउ ।
णिय-जसुगिहत्ति तिलोएँ पयासिउ जिह सयम्भु-जिणें चिर आहासिउ ॥

83. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-कइणा समाणियं दहसयं सगं ॥

84. एक्को सयम्भु-विउसो तहो पुत्तो णाम तिहुयणं-सयम्भू ।
को वणिणउं समत्थो पिउ-भर-णिव्वहण-एक्कमणो ॥

111. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, Ghattā & colophon.

85. तेतीस-सहस-वरिसे असणं गिण्हन्ति माणसे सुच्छं ।
तेत्तिय पक्खुस्सासं जसकित्ति-विहूसिय-सरीरे ॥

86. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु-रइए णेमिणिव्वाणं पण्डसुयतिण्णं ॥

112. Sandhi, last Kaḍavaka, and the colophon of the work.

87. इह भारह-पुराणु सुपसिद्धउ जेमिचरिय-हरिवंसाइद्धउ ॥ १
वीर-जिणेंसे भवियहोँ अक्खिउ पच्छइँ गोयमसामिण रक्खिउ ॥ २
सोहम्मं पुणु जम्बूसामें विण्हुकुमारें दिगय-गामें ॥ ३
णदिमित्त-अवरज्जियणाहें गोवद्धणेण सु-भद्दह(?)वाहें ॥ ४
एम परम्पराइँ(इ) अणुलग्गउ आयरियह मुहाउ आवगउ ॥ ५
सुणि संखेव-सुत्तु अवहारिउ विउसं सयम्भं महि-वित्थारिउ ॥ ६
पद्धडिया-छन्द सु-मणोहर भवियण-जण-मण-सवण-सुहङ्कर ॥ ७
जस-परिसेसि-क्विहिँ जं सुण्णउ तं तिहुवण-सयम्भु-किउ पुण्णउ ॥ ८
तासु पुत्तं पिउ-भर णिव्वाहिउ पिय-जसु णिय-जसु भुवणे पसाहिउ ॥ ९
गय तिहुयण-सयम्भु सुर-ठाणहोँ जं उव्वरिउ किं-पि सुणियाणहोँ ॥ १०
तं जसकित्ति-मुणिहि उद्धरियउ णिण्वि सुत्तु हरिवंसच्छरियउ ॥ ११
णिय-गुरु-सिरि-गुणकित्ति-पसाएँ किउ परिपुण्णु मणहोँ अणुराएँ ॥ १२
सरहसेणेदं(?) -सेठि-आएसेँ कुमर-णयंर आविउ स-विसेसेँ ॥ १३
गोवगिरिहें समीवेँ विसालएँ पणियारहें जिणवर-चेयालएँ ॥ १४
सावय-जणहोँ पुरउ वक्खाणिउ दिडु मिच्छत्तु मोहु अवमाणिउ ॥ १५
जं अ-मुणन्तें इह मइँ साहिउ तं सुयदेवि खमउ अवराहउ ॥ १६
णन्दउ सासणु सम्मइ-णाहहोँ णन्दउ भवियण कय-उच्छाहहोँ ॥ १७
णन्दण(उ) णरवइ पय पालन्तहोँ णन्दउ दय-धम्मू वि अरहन्तहोँ ॥ १८
कालम्बि(णि) य णिच्च परिसक्कउ कासु वि धणु कणु दिन्तु ण थक्कउ ॥ १९
भद्दव-मासि विणासिय-भवकलि हुउ परिपुण्णु चउद्दसि णिम्मलि ॥ २०

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चउविह-सङ्घहँ विहुणिय-विग्घहँ णिण्णासिय-भव-जर-मरणु ॥ २१
जसकित्ति-पयासणु अखलिय-सासणु पयडउ सन्ति सयम्भु जिणु ॥ २२

88. इय रिट्ठणेमिचरिए धवलइयासिय-सयम्भुएव-उव्वरिए ।
तिहुवण-सयम्भु रइए समाणियं कण्ह-कित्ति-हरिवंसं ॥
गुरु-पव्व-वासभयं सुय-णाणाणुक्कमं जहा-जायं ।
सयमिक्क-दुद्दह-अहियं संघीओ परिसमत्ताओ ॥ संधि ११२ ॥

89. इति हरिवंशपुराणं समाप्तं ।

APPENDIX II.

Citations in SC. identified from Svayambhū's Epics

1. Said to be Caumuhassa

हउ अज्जुणु तुम्हए उरुणु । SC. IV 3a.
 कुरु पञ्चारिउ अज्जुणे ण, ते तुम्हई सो हउँ एउ रणु ।
 राखहो सीसु जयइहो, लइ घरहु सव्व मई एक्कु खणु ॥ RC. 67 11 Ghattā

2. गअविन्धइ, जउ सिद्धइं परसमाणु जसु अप्पओ ॥
 पहु एकहो तइलोकहो, सोज्ज देव परमप्पओ ॥ SC. V 5.
 इय चिन्धइ जसु सिद्धइं पर-समाणु जसु अप्पउ ।
 गह-चक्कहो तइलोकहो सो जे देउ परमप्पउ ॥ PC. 3 3 11.

3. कहवि सरुहरइं, णहरइं, थणसिहरोपरि सुपउत्ताइं ॥
 वेगे वलगहो. मअणतुरंगहो. णं पइ छुइछइदुत्ताइं ॥ SC. V 9.
 कहूँ वि स-रुहरइं दिट्ठइं णहरइं थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्ताइं ।
 वेगे ण वलगहो मयण-तुरङ्गहो णं पायइं छुइछुइ खत्ताइं ॥ PC. 14 7 9.

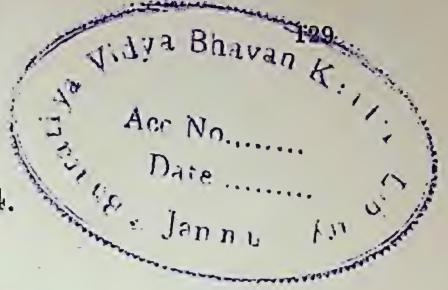
4. णवफगुणे. गिरिसिहरोवरि फुल्लपलासु ॥
 को डड्ढु मे. को ण डड्ढु जोअइ व हुआसु ॥ SC. VI 24.
 कथइ अङ्गारय-संकासउ रेहइ तम्बिरु फुल्ल-पलासउ ॥
 णं दात्राणलु आउ गवेसउ को मई दड्ढु ण दड्ढु पएसउ ॥ PC. 71 1 1-2
 फगुणे फुल्लपलासु जिह, लविखज्जइ गिरिवरे । PC. 80 11 Ghattā b.

5. थ(ह)णुमंत्त रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसिअरहिं ॥
 णं गअणे. बालदिवाअरु जलहरहिं ॥ SC. VI 42.
 हणुवन्तु रणे परिवेडिज्जइ णिसियरे हि ।
 णं गयणयले बाल-दिवायरु जलहरहिं ॥ PC. 65 1.

6. भाइविओअए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोओ
 तिह तिह दुक्खेण रुअइ सह विवइ वाणर-लोओ ॥ SC. VI 71.
 भाइ-विओअए जिह जिह करइ विहीसणु सोउ ।
 तिह तिह दुक्खेण रुअइ स-हरि-वल-वाणर-लोउ ॥ PC. 71 1.

मुरवरतासअरु, रावण दड्ढु जासु जग कपइ ॥
 अणुकिहिं मगइ चुक्कइ पवणो इसिहिं जंपइ ॥ SC. VI 74.
 मुरवर-डामरु, रावणु दड्ढु जासु जगु कम्पइ ।
 'अणु किहिं महु, चुक्कइ' एव णाई सिहिं जम्पइ ॥ PC. 77 13 13.

वाआला फरुसा विन्धणा गुणेहिं विमुक्का पाणहरा ॥
 जिह दुज्जणु सज्जणउवरि, तिह पसरु ण लहन्ति सरा ॥ SC. VI 50.
 दुम्मुह सलोह वणुज्जला, विन्धण-सीला पाणहरा ।
 गुण-मुक्का धम्म-विवज्जिय, तो वि मोक्ख पावन्ति सरा ॥ RC. 64 11 Ghattā



9. ताव पडुपडहपडिपहअपहपडगणे ।
 णाई सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गअणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिअ सअसंख गाअन्ति वरमङ्गलं ।
 तिबलि ढढन्त धुम्मन्तवरमद्दलम् ॥ SC. VIII 4.
 ताम पडु पडह पडिपहय पडु-पङ्गणे,
 णाई सुरदुन्दुही दिण्ण गयणङ्गणे ॥
 रसिय सय सङ्ख जायं महा-गोन्दलं,
 टिविल-टण्टन्त-धुम्मन्त-वर-मन्दलं ॥ PC. 24 2 1-2.
10. वारणहोमज्झ उम्मगिम करेवि ॥
 सीहकिसोर ठिउ, वणे पइसरेवि ॥ SC. VIII 6.
 वारन्तहो मज्झु, उम्मगिम करेवि ।
 रिसि-सीह-किसोर(व), थिय वणे पइसरेवि ॥ PC. 33 3 9.
11. तिहुअणगुरु तं गअ गुरु मेल्लवि झीणकसाअउं ।
 गउ संततविरहं तउ, पुरिम ताणु संपाइअउ ॥ SC. VIII 17.
 तिहुअण-गुरु, तं गयउरु, मेल्लेवि खीण-कसाइउ ॥
 गय-सन्तउ, विहरन्तउ, पुरिमतालु संपाइउ ॥ PC. 3 1.
12. धणधण्णुसमिद्धहो, पुहविसिद्धहो जणमणणअणाणन्दणहो ॥
 रणवासहो एन्तहि, रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माह पट्टणहो ॥ SC. VIII 21.
 धण-धण्ण-समिद्धहो पुहइ-पसिद्धहो जण-मण-णयणाणन्दणहो ।
 वण-वासहो जन्तेहि रामाणन्तेहि किउ उम्माहउ पट्टणहो ॥ PC. 31 1 1.
13. खरदूसण लिलेवि । रणेवि ते त्तिण जाइआ ॥
 णं खअकाले इह । रावणहो पडवी धाइआ ॥ SC. VIII 25.
 खर-दूसण गिलेवि चन्दणहिहे त्तिण जाइय ।
 णं खय-काल-छुह रावणहो पडवी धाइय ॥ PC. 41 1.
14. अक्खइ गउतमसामि । तिहुअणे लद्धपसंसहो ॥
 सुण सेणिअ उप्पत्ति । रक्खसवाणरवंसहो ॥ SC. VIII 27.
 अक्खइ गोत्तम-सामि, तिहुअण-लद्ध-पसंसहुं ।
 सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति, रक्खस-वाणर-वंसहुं ॥ PC. 5 1.

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APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages

of the

Paumacariu (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*
and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*

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APPENDIX III

Parallel Passages of the *Paumacariu* (I-XX), Raviṣeṇa's
Padmacarita and Vimalasūri's *Paumacariya*.

PC.

RP.¹ (and/or VP.)

- 1 (a) वद्धमाण-मुह-कुहर-विणिग्गय,
रामकहा-णइ एह कमागय ॥ 1 2 1.
(b) एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती,
गणहर-देवहिं दिट्ठ व्रहन्ती ॥
पच्छइ इन्दभूइ-आयरिएं,
पुणु धम्मणेण गुणालङ्कारिएं ॥
पुणु पव्वे संसाराराएं,
कित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाएं ॥
पुणु रविसेणायरिय-पसाएं
बुद्धिएं अवगाहिय कइराए ॥ 1 2 6-9.
- 2 जहिं फाडिम-वयणइं दाडिमाइं,
णज्जन्ति ताइं णं कइ-मुहाइं ॥ 1 4 6.
- 3 जहिं दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति,
पुणु पन्थिय रस-सलिलइं पियन्ति ॥ 1 4 8.
- 4 तहिं तं पट्टणु रायगिडु,
× × ×
णं पिहिविएं णव-जोव्वणएं
सिरें सेहरु आइद्धउ ॥ 1 4 9.
- 5 बुम्मइ व गएँहिं मय-मिम्भलेहिं ।
उड्डइ व तुरङ्गहिं चच्चलेहिं ॥ etc.
1 5 4-8.
- 6 तहिं ओसप्पिणि-कालें गएँ,
कप्पयरुच्छण्णा ॥
चउदह रयण-विसेस जिह,
कुलयर उप्पण्णा ॥ 1 11 9.
- 7 चन्दहों रोहिणि व । 1 13 4a.
- 8 1 13 5-9.
- (a) आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्त । 1 13 5b.

- 1 वर्धमान-जिनेन्द्रोक्तः सोऽयमर्थोगणेश्वरम् ।
इन्द्रभूतिं परिप्राप्तः सुधर्मं धारिणी-भवम् ॥
प्रभवं क्रमतः कीर्तिं ततोऽनुत्तरवाप्तिमनम् ।
लिखितं तस्य संप्राप्य रवेर्यज्ञोऽयमुद्गतः ॥
1 41-42.
- 2 तथा शास्त्रामृगाननैः ।
संदिग्ध-कुसुमैर्युक्तः पृथुभिर्दाडिमीवनैः ॥
2 16.
- 3 फलखाद-पयःपान-सुखसंसुप्त-मार्गगाः ।
वनदेवी-प्रपाकारा द्राक्षाणां यत्र मण्डपाः ॥
2 18.
- 4 तत्रास्ति सर्वतः कान्तं नाम्ना राजगृहं पुरम् ।
कुसुमामोद-सुभगं भुवनस्यैव यौवनम् ॥
2 33.
- 5 (a) हसद्भिरिव शुक्लानां पङ्कजानां कदम्बकैः ।
etc. 2 21b-22.
(b) नमतीव सदा या(?)त-घूर्णितादर-
पादपैः ॥ etc. 2 104-106a.
- 6 अथ कालान्तरोत्पत्त्या हानिं यातेष्वनुकृमात्-
कल्पपादप-खण्डेषु श्रुणु कौलकरीं स्थितिम् ॥
3 74.
- 7 रोहिणीव कलावतः । 1 3 91.
- 8 3 100-110.
- (a) असितोत्पल-दामानि केवलं भारमात्रकम् ।
3 100b.

1. The passages in the right hand column are taken from RP. unless in-
dicated otherwise.

- (b) तहें गिय-लायण्णु जें दिण्ण-सोहु,
मलु केवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु ॥ 1 13 6.
- (c) पासेय-फुलिङ्गावलि जें चारु,
पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हारु भारु ॥ 1 13 7.
- (d) लोयण जि सहावें दल-विसाल,
आडम्बरु पर कन्दोद-माल ॥ 1 13 8.
- (e) कमलासाएँ भमन्तएण, अलिवलएँ मन्दें ।
मुहलीहूयउ कम-जुयलु किं णेउर-सहें ॥
1 13 9.
- 9 1 14 4-8.
- (a) का-वि × × गायइ वायइ ॥ 1 14 4.
- (b) का-वि देह तम्बोलु सहत्थें । 1 14 5a.
- (c) सग्वाहरणु का-वि सहूँ वत्थें । 1 14 5b.
- (d) पाडइ का-वि चमरु । 1 14 6a.
- (e) उक्खय-खग्गा का-वि पडिरक्खइ । 1 14 7a.
- (f) का-वि जक्खकइमैण पसाइइ । 1 14 8a.
- 10 वर-पल्लङ्गे पसुत्तियएँ सुविणावलि दिट्ठी ।
1 14 9a.
- 11 एम वुत्तु, तउ होसइ तिहुअण-तिलउ पुत्तु ।
1 16 1b.
- 12 (a) जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिउ । 1 16 8a.
- (b) उइउ × × × दिवायरु । 1 16 9b.
- 13 वोहन्तु भव्व-जण-कमल-सण्डु । 1 16 8b
- (b) निर्गुणः कौकुमः पङ्को
लावण्यस्य कलङ्कजम् । 3 106b.
- (c) मण्डनं खेत(१६)चिन्दवः ।
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3 108.
- (d) मण्डनं मुण्डमालाया(?) यस्याश्चक्षुरभूद् वरम्
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- (e) भूषणं भ्रमरा एव निलीनाः कमलाशया ।
पादयोरैन्द्रनीले च नूपुरे निष्प्रयोजने ॥ 3 110
- 9 3 114-120.
- (a) काश्चित् × × उपगायन्ति वीणया । 3 114
- (b) ताम्बूलदायिनी काश्चित् । 3 116a.
- (c) आनेत्री वाससां काश्चिद्
भूषणानां ततः परा । 3 118b.
- (d) चामरग्राहिणी काश्चित् । 3 118a.
- (e) मण्डलाप्रकरा काश्चित्
सततं पालनोद्यता । 3 116 b.
- (f) काश्चिद् गन्धानुलेपने । 3 119b.
- 10 (a) शयनीये स्वे सुप्ता साऽत्यन्त-क्रोमले ।
3 121b.
- (b) अद्राक्षीत् × × स्वप्नान् । 3 123b.
- 11 जगाद 'त्वयि संभूतस्त्रैलोक्यस्य गुरुः शुभे'
3 153b.
- 12 उदितस्त्वं दिवाकरः । 3 202b.
- 13 प्रबोधं यास्यतीदानीं भव्यसत्त्वकुमुद्वती ।
3 203b.
- VP. जिणिन्दभाणू वोहिन्तो भविय-कमलाइँ
2 36b.
- 14 केवल-किरणायरु । 1 16 9a
- 15 मोहन्धार-विणासयरु । 1 16 9a.
- 16 लहु सकेय-णयरि किय जक्खें
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- 17 अगाएँ माया-वाळु थवेप्पणु । 2 2 7b.
- 14 VP. केवल-किरण-दिवायर । 2 43b
- 15 अज्ञान-तमसावृते । 3 202a.
- VP. मोहन्धयार-तिमिरे । 2 43a.
- 16 (a) ततः साकेतनगरं धनदेन विनिर्मितम् ।
3 169a.
- (b) पुरं प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य त्रिः शक्रः । 3 172a.
- 17 मायाबालम् । 3 173a.
- VP. मायाबालं ठविय पासे । 3 76a.

- 18 अङ्गे चडाविउ तिहुअण-गाहउ । 2 3 1b. 18 तं अङ्कमारोप्य । 3 175a.
- 19 पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ,
लहु सिंहासणे ठविउ भडारउ ॥ 2 3 8. 19 पाण्डुकम्बलसंज्ञायां शिलायां सिंहविष्टरे ।
ततो जिनः सुरेशेन स्थापितः ॥ 3 177.
VP. ठविऊण पण्डुकम्बल-सिलाए सीहासणे ।
2 15a.
- 20 ण्हवणारम्भ-भेरि अफालिय । 2 4 1a. 20 ततः समाहि(ह)ता मेर्यः । 3 178a.
- 21 2 4 1-8. 21. 3 166-168; 178-181.
VP. 3 87-91.
- 22 बहु-मङ्गल-कलसैहँ जिणवर । 22 महीध्रसिव तं नाथं कुम्भैर्जलधरैरिव ।
अभिषिच्य । 3 187.
- ॐ णव-पाउस-काले,
मेहँहिँ अहिसित्तु महीहरु ॥ 2 5 9.
- 23 गेण्हँवि वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खे । 23 कर्णयोः कुण्डले कृते ।
तत्क्षणं सुरनाथेन वज्रसूची-विभिन्नयोः ॥
3 188.
- कण्ण-जुअलु जग-गाहहँ विज्झइ,
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- 24 तिहुअण-तिलयहँ तिलउ थवन्ते,
मणे आसङ्किउ दससयणेत्ते ॥ 2 6 5. 24 (a) तिलकेन भुवोर्मध्यं × × विभूषितं ।
तिलकत्वं त्रिलोकस्य विभ्रतः ॥ 3 200.
- (b) त्रैलोक्य-मण्डनस्यास्य
कुतोऽन्यन्मण्डनं परम् । 3 196.
- 25 रूवालोयणे रूवासत्तहँ,
तित्ति ण जन्ति पुरन्दर-गेत्तहँ ॥ 2 7 2. 25 रूपं पश्यन् जिनस्यासौ सहस्रनयनोऽपि सन् ।
तृप्तिरिन्द्रो न संप्राप ॥ 3 174.
- VP. पुलयन्तो य न तिप्पइ
अच्छीण सहस्समेत्तेणं । 3 77b.
- 26 वामकरङ्कुट्टउ णिहारेँवि,
वालहँ तेत्थु अभिउ संचारेँवि ॥ 2 7 4. 26 कराङ्कुष्ठे ततो न्यस्तममृतं वज्रपाणिना ।
3 221.
- VP. अहुट्टय-अमय-लेहण-वलेण । 3 107a.
- 27 जणणिऐँ जं जि दिट्ठु अहिसित्तउ,
रिसहु भणेँवि पुणु रिसहु जेँ वुत्तउ ॥ 2 7 8. 27 सुरेन्द्र-पूजया प्राप्तः प्रधानत्वं जिनो यतः ।
ततः तमृषभामिख्यां निन्यतुः पितरौ सुतं ॥
3 219.
- 28 कालेँ गलन्तऐँ णाहु,
णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियड्डइ । 2 7 9a. 28 कनीयसैव कालेन परां वृद्धिमवाप सः ॥
3 224a.
- VP. (a) अणुदियहं परिवड्डइ । 3 107a.
- (b) पत्तो सरीरविद्धि कालेण अप्पेण । 3 108a.
- 29 अमर-कुमारेँहिँ सहुँ कीलन्तहँ । 2 8 1a. 29 कुमारकैर्युक्तो वयस्यैरिन्द्रनोदितेः(तैः) ।
चक्रासौ श्रीङां ॥ 3 222.
- VP. सुरदारयपरिकिण्णो × × कीलन्तो । 3 107.
- 30 देवदेव मुअ भुक्खा-मारें । 2 8 2b. 30 क्षुधा-संतापितान् । 3 237b.
- 31 ते कप्पयह सव्व उच्छण्णा । 2 8 1a. 31 नाथ याताः समस्तास्ते
प्रक्षयं कल्पपादपाः । 3 237a.
- 32 धिद्धिगत्थु संसारु असारउ । 2 10 2a. 32 एवं धिगस्तु संसारम् । 3 266a.

33 अण्णहों अण्णु करइ सिच्चत्तणु,
तं जि हूउ वहरायहों कारणु ॥ 2 10 3b.

34 चारु देव जं सई उम्मोहिउ । 2 10 4b.

35 सिविया-जाणें सुरवर-सारउ,
× × × चडिउ भडारउ ॥
देवैहिं खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ ॥ 2 11 1-2.

36 'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्ते । 2 11 4a.

37 चामीयर-पडलोवरें थवियउ ।
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घित्तउ खीर-समुदें सुरिन्दें ॥ 2 11 5b-6.

38 तेण समाणु सणेहें लइया,
रायहें चउ सहास पवइया ॥ 2 11 7.

39 अडु वरिसु थिउ काऊसाणं । 2 11 8b.

40 पवणुदुयउ जडाउ, रिसहहों रेहन्ति विसालउ,
सिहिहें वलन्तहों णाहें, धूमाउल-जालामालउ ॥
2 11 9.

41 अचलु । 2 12 1a.

42 दारुण-दुब्बाएं लइया । 2 12 2b.

43 केण-वि महियलें वत्तिउ अप्पउ । 2 12 6b.

44 को-वि फलहें तोडेपिणु भक्खइ । 2 12 8a.

45 'जाहुं' भणेवि । 2 12 8b.

46 इइवी वाणी समुट्ठिय अम्बरे । 2 13 1b.

47 तहिं अवसरें णमि-विणमि पराइय ।
2 13 6b.

48 पुच्छिय धरणिधरेण, विणिण वि × × × ।
थिय कज्जे कवणेण, उवखय-करवाल-विहत्था ॥
2 14 9.

49 (a) 2 16 2-5a.
(b) डोयइं । 2 16 5a.

33 (a) अत्र कश्चित् पराधीनो
लोके भृत्यत्वमागतः । 3 265a.

(b) इयं तस्य समुत्पन्ना
बुद्धिर्वैराग्यकारणम् । 3 263a.

34 (a) साधु नाथावबुद्धं ते । 3 269a.

(b) तस्य प्रबुद्धस्य स्वयमेव । 3 272a.

35 सुरनाथार्पितस्कन्धां × × ×
आरुह्य शिविकां नाथः ॥ 3 278.

36 नमः सिद्धेभ्य इत्युत्तवा । 3 282a.

VP. सिद्धाण नमुक्कारं काऊण । 3 136a.

37 रत्नपटे केशान् प्रतिपद्य सुराधिपः
चिक्षेप × × क्षीरकूपारवारिणि ॥ 3 284.

VP. वज्राउहो × × केसे मणिपडलयम्मि घेत्तूणं
× × खीरसमुद्दम्मि पक्खिवइ ॥ 3 137.

38 सहस्राणि च चत्वारि नृपाणां स्वामिभक्तिः ।
× × × × × प्रतिपन्नानि नम्रतां ॥ 3 286.

VP. चउहि सहस्सेहि समं पत्ता जइणं
परमदिवस्सं । 3 136b.

39 वर्षार्धमात्रं स कायोत्सर्गणं निश्चलः ।
3 287a.

40 वातोद्धृता जटास्तस्य रेजुराकुलमूर्तयः ।
धूमाल्यः इव सज्जानवद्विश(१५)कस्य कर्मणः ॥
3 288.

41 निश्चलः । 3 287a.

42 दुःखानिलसमाहताः । 3 290a.

43 केचिन्निपतिता भूमौ । 3 290a.

44 गताः केचित् फलाशनं । 3 291a.

45 (a) उक्तं 'व्रजामः' । 3 302a.

(b) व्रजामः । 3 301a.

46 विचेरुर्गगने वाचो × × × सुधाभुजाम् ।
3 294b.

VP. अम्बरतलम्मि घुडुं । 3 142b.

47 VP. ताव य संपत्ता णमि-विणमि । 3 143a.

48 VP. अह भणइ नागराया भो भो तुम्हेत्थ
किं निमित्तेण असिलट्ठिगहियहत्था × × ठिया
3 147.

49 (a) 4 8-9.
(b) दौकितवान् । 4 8b.

- 50 पट्टणु इत्थिणयरु संपत्तउ । 2 16 6b. 50 हास्तिनपुरं × × × स समागतः । 4 6a.
VP. गयपुरनयरं कमेण संपत्तो । 4 2a.
- 51 सयडासुह-उज्जाण-वणु । 3 1 1b. 51 VP. सयडासुहउज्जाणे । 4 16b.
- 52 वीयउ मन्दरु णाहँ समुट्ठिउ । 3 6 2b. 52 कैलासमिव जङ्गमम् । 2 115a.
VP. हिमगिरिसिहरस्स संकासं । 2 38b.
- 53 केण वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया । 3 12 2-4. 53 अणुव्वतानि संप्राप्ताः केचित् । etc. 2 196-197.
etc.
- 54 छण्णवइ सहास वग्गणाहँ । 3 13 2-7a. 54 अक्षया निधयस्तस्य नव × × × ।
तहँ दह-पञ्चासउ गन्दणाहँ ।
× × ×
चउरासी लक्खइँ गयवराहँ,
अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहँ ॥
कोडीउ तिण्णि वर-धेणुवाहँ,
वत्तीस सहास णराहिवाहँ ॥
वत्तीस सहासइँ मण्डलाहँ,
कम्मन्तेँ कोडि पवहइ हलाहँ ॥
णव णिहियउ रयणइँ सत्त सत्त ।
VP.(a) मत्तवारणाणं चउरासीइँ च सयसहस्साइँ
तावइया परिसंखा रहाण × × ॥ 4 59.
(b) पुत्ता य पच्चसया । 4 62b.
- 55 णवणवइ सहास महागराहँ । 4 2 3a. 55 आकराणां सहस्राणि नवतिर्नवसंयुताः । 4 62.
- 56 किं वहिएण वराएँ, भड-संवाएँ,
दिट्ठि-जुज्झु वरि मण्डहँ । 4 8 8b. 56 (a) किं वराकेन लोकेन निहतेनामुनावयोः । 4 70b.
(b) दृष्टियुद्धे प्रवर्त्यताम् । 4 71b.
VP. किं वहेण लोयस्स । 4 43a.
- 57 वेड्डिउ × × ×, वेल्ली-जालेँहँ
अहिविच्छिय-वस्मीयाहँ । 4 12 9a. 57 वाल्मीक-विवरोधातै(?)रत्युग्रैः समहोरगैः
× × × वल्लीभिः वेष्टितः × × । 4 76.
- 58 (a) कइलासँ परिट्ठिउ रिसहणाहु । 4 13 1a. 58 कैलासशिखरे प्राप निवृत्तिं नाभिनन्दनः । 4 180b.
- (b) भरहु वि णिव्वुइ पत्तउ । 4 14 9b.
- 59 उच्छण्णेँ णरवर-तरु-जालेँ । 5 1 2b-3. 59 अथेक्ष्वाकुकुलोत्थेषु तेज्वतीतेषु राजसु ।
विमलेक्खुक्क-वंसेँ उप्पण्णउ,
धरणीधरु सुरूव-संपण्णउ ॥ 5 59.
× × समुत्पन्नो धरणीधरनामतः ॥
- 60 दसाहँ सहासहँ सहियउ । 5 2 9b. 60 सहस्राणि दशनेन समं । 5 69a.
- 61 थिउ छट्ठोववासँ सुरसारउ,
वम्हयत्त-घेर थक्कु भडारउ ॥
× × × पारणउ करेप्पिणु,
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ 5 3 1-2. 61 षष्ठोपवासयुक्ताय तस्मै नाथाय पारणं ।
ब्रह्मदत्तो ददौ × × × चतुर्दशस्वतोत्तेजस्य ॥
5 70-71a.
62. पुणु उप्पण्णु णाणु तहँ केवळु । 5 3 3b. 62 ततोऽभवत् केवलज्ञानं । 5 71.
63. अट्ट वि पाडिहेर । 5 3 4a. 63 अष्टौ च प्रातिहार्याणि । 5 72b.

- 64 गणहर णवइ लक्ख वर-साहुँ 5 3 5a. 64 नवति: × गणेशा: × साधूनां × लक्षं । 5 73.
- 65 (a) पेक्खेवि माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहों,
मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहों
(b) सो वि गप्पि समसरणु पइट्टउ,
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविट्टउ ॥ 5 7 8-9. 65 प्रभामण्डलमेवासौ दृष्ट्वा दूरे जिनोद्भवम् ।
सर्वं गर्वं परित्यज्य प्रणनाम × × ॥ 5 94.
- 66 विहि-मि × × वइरइँ परिहरियइँ । 5 7 10b. 66 मुक्खैरौ । 5 95a.
- 67 भीम-सुभीमैहिँ । 5 7 11a. 67 भीम-सुभीमौ । 5 149a.
- 68 (a) पुव्व-भवन्तर-णेहें । 5 7 11b. 68 जन्मान्तरसुतप्रीत्या । 5 162a.
- (b) तुहुँ महु अण-भवन्तरें णन्दणु । 5 8 1b.
- 69 कामुकविमाणु । 5 8 3a. 69 विमानं कामगं नाम । 5 167a.
- 70 लइ रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुँ हारें । 5 8 3b. 70 (a) राक्षसीं विद्यां । 5 167a.
- (b) ददावस्सै हारम् । 5 161a.
- 71 दुप्पइसार । 5 8 4b. 71 अत्यन्तदुष्प्रवेशः । 5 155b.
- 72 तीस परम-जोयण-विथिण्णी,
लङ्काणयरि तुज्झु मइँ दिण्णी ॥ 5 8 5. 72 त्रिंशद्द्वयोजन-मानाधः सर्वतः × × ×
लङ्केति नगरी ॥ 5 158.
- 73 अण्णु-वि एक्क-वार छजोयण,
लइ पायाललङ्क घणवाहण ॥ 5 8 6. 73 षड्योजनीगतं × × × अलङ्कारोदयामित्यम् ॥
5 163a.-164.
- VP. पायालङ्कारपुरं × × × से ।
दिक्कं छजोयणमवगाढं ॥ 5 132.
- 74 विमलकित्ति-विमलामल-मन्तिहिँ परिमिउ । 5 8 8. 74 विमलामलकान्त्याद्याः × × । वेष्टितोसौ ॥
5 169a; 170a
- 75 लङ्काउरिहें पइट्टु । 5 8 9a. 75 प्रविष्टो नगरीं लङ्काम् ॥ 5 177a.
- 76 वहवें कालें × × ×,
अजियजिणहों गउ वन्दणहत्तिएँ ॥ 5 9 1. 76 वन्दनायान्यदा यातोऽजितं तोयदवाहनः ।
5 184a.
- 77 (a) कइ होसन्ति भवन्तें कालें ।
तुम्हें जेहा । 5 9 3b-4a. 77 भवद्विधजिनेश्वराः × × भविष्यन्त्यपरे कति ।
कति वा समतिक्रान्ताः ॥ 5 186-187a.
- (b) कइ तित्थयर देव अइकन्ता । 5 9 4b.
- 78 मागहभासएँ कहइ भडारउ । 5 9 5b. 78 भाषाऽर्धमागधी तस्य भाषमाणस्य 5 190a.
- 79 पई जेहउ छक्खण्ड-पहाणउ,
भरह-णराहिउ एक्कु जि राणउ ॥
पई विणु दस होसन्ति णरेसर,
णव वलएव णव जि णारायण,
× × × × णव जि दसाणण ॥ 5 9 7-9. 79 (a) एकस्वत्सदृशोऽतीतश्चकचिह्नश्रियः पतिः ।
भवानेको × जलेष्यन्ति दशापरे ॥ 5 221.
- (b) वासुदेवा भविष्यन्ति नव सार्धं प्रतीश्वरैः ।
बलदेवाश्च तावन्तः ॥ 5 225.
- 80 दस-उत्तरेण सएण, भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ 5 9 11. 80 (a) प्राव्रजत् सः । 5 239b
- (b) दशाधिकं शतं तेन साकं खेचरभोगिनां
× × × निष्क्रान्तं । 5 240.
- 81 सट्ठि सहास हूय वर-पुत्तहुँ । 5 10 4a. 81 पुत्राणां भिन्नतां शक्तिमुत्तमां
जाताः षष्टिसहस्राणां ॥ 5 248.

- 82 एक-दिवसें × × ×,
वन्दनहस्तिणं गय कइलासहों ॥ 5 10 5.
- 83 भरह-कियई । 5 10 6a.
- 84 करहुं किम्पि जिण-भवणहों रक्खणु । 5 10 7b.
- 85 दण्डरयणु × × भमाडिउ । 5 10 9a.
- 86 सयल वि छारहों पुअु पवत्तिय । 5 11 2b.
- 87 कहवि कहवि । 5 11 3a.
- 88 दुम्मण दीण-वयण × × ×
सकेय-णयरि संपत्ता । 5 11 4.
- 89 उडुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों । 5 11 5b.
- 90 घण-घट्टियई विज्जु-विप्पुरियई,
सुविणय × × × × ॥
जलबुबुव-त्तरङ्ग-सुर-चावई । 5 12 8.
- 91 तं णिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ पडिउ । 5 13 4.
- 92 किं सोएं किं खन्धावारें । 5 13 7.
- 93 णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि × × ×,
जहिं मुउ महुयरु कमलबभन्तरे ॥ 5 14 8.
- 94 जिह धुअगाउ, रस-लम्पडु अछन्तउ ।
तिह कामाउरुसवु, कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ ॥ 5 14 9.
- 95 सव्वउ कण्णउ पर-भायणउ । 6 3 2b.
- 96 6 4 5-9a. (Names of Islands)
- 97 साहव-आसहों पढम-दिणें,
तहिं सिरिकण्ठें दिण्णु पयाणउ । 6 5 9b.
- 82 ते कदाचिदथो याताः कैलासं वन्दनार्थिनः । 5 249a.
- 83 VP. कारियाइ भरहेण । 5 171a.
- 84 VP. रक्खणत्थं किंचि उवायं लहुं कुणह । 5 171b.
- 85 दण्डरत्नेन परिक्षेपं प्रचक्रिरे । 5 250b.
- 86 भस्मसाद् भावमायाताः सुतास्ते । 5 252b.
- 87 कथमपि । 5 253a.
- 88 (a) दुःखितौ । 5 254b.
(b) दीनवदनौ । 5 278b.
- VP. साएयपुरिं समणुपत्तो । 5 175b.
- 89 नायं प्राणांस्त्याक्षीत् क्षणाद् । 5 255a.
- 90 फेनोर्मान्द्रधनुः स्वप्रविद्युद्बुद्बुदसंनिभाः । 5 270a.
- VP. इन्द्रधनु-फेण-सुविणय-विज्जलया-
कुसुम-बुबुय-सारिच्छा । 5 185.
- 91 VP. राया तं चिय सोऊण × ×
मुच्छावसवेम्भलो पडिओ । 5 192.
- 92 VP. किं मज्झ वसुमईए । 5 199a.
- 93 (a) राजीव-सम्पुटेऽपरयद्
द्विरेफं स निपीडितम् । 5 305b.
(b) मृतिं मधुकरः प्राप्तः । 5 307b.
- VP. पेच्छइ भमरं पउम-मज्झे । 5 218b.
- 94 (a) मकरन्दरसासक्तः । 5 307a.
(b) यथाऽयमत्र संश(३)क्तः प्राप्तो मृद्युं मधुवतः ।
प्राप्त्यामो वयमप्येवं सक्ताः स्त्री-मुख-पङ्कजे ॥ 5 308.
- VP. जह पउमगन्धल्लुओ नट्ठो चिय महुयरो
अविज्जाणो ।
तह जुवइ-वयण-कमले, आसत्तो चेव नट्ठो हं ॥ 5 219.
- 95 स्वभाव एष कन्यानां यत्परागार-सेवनम् । 6 44a.
- VP. होही पर-सोवत्था × × वर-कजा । 6 20a.
- 96 6 67-69a.
VP. 6 31-33.
- 97 चैत्रस्य दिवसे प्रथमे × × यथौ × ×
असौ द्वीपं वानर-लाञ्छितम् ॥ 6 86.
- VP. चेतस्स पढमदिवसे सिरिकण्ठो निग्गओ । 6 36a.

- 98 इहु तेण समणु खेडु करेवि । 6 7 1a. 98 (a) ततस्सैमहती रन्तुं प्रीतिरस्य समुत्थिता ।
6 111a.
(b) तैरसौ साकं रन्तुं प्रवृत्ते नृपः । 6 114a.
VP. कीलणहेउं नरिन्देण । 6 43b.
- 99 अवरोहि मि धरावेवि सइं धरेवि । 6 7 1b. 99 ग्राहयित्वा च तान् । 6 121a.
VP. घेतूण ताण । 6 43a.
- 100 गड किक्कु-महीहर-गिरि-सिहर,
चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयरु ।
किउ सहसा सवु सुवण्णमउ,
णामेण किक्कपुरु अण्णमउ ॥ 6 7 2-3. 100 (a) किक्कुमारोहत् । 6 123.
(b) पुरं तत्र × × खयातं किक्कुपुराख्यया ॥
6 123a.
- 101 जहिँ चन्दकन्तमणि-चन्दिउ,
ससि भणेवि अ-दिअहेँ जेँ वन्दिउ । 6 7 4. (c) प्रमाणं योजनान्यस्य चतुर्दशसमन्ततः
6 124a.
VP. किक्किन्धि पव्वओवरि सुवण्णपायारं ।
चोद्दसजोयण-विउलं किक्किन्धिपुरं कयं तेण 6 49.
102. 6 7 6-7. 101 (a) शशाङ्कसदृशाकारैर्मणिभिः × × × ×
रजनीष्वपि कुर्वाणा सन्देहं रजनीकरे ॥ 6 129.
(b) चन्द्रकान्तमणिच्छायाकल्पितोदारचन्द्रिका ।
6 130a.
- 103 अवरोप्परु विहसन्ति व धरइँ । 6 7 7b. 102. 6 126-128.
103 हसन्त्य इव शेषाणां भवनानां सुरूपताम् ।
6 128b.
- 104 एक-दिवसे देवागमणु,
णियवि जन्तु णन्दीसरदीवहोँ ।
वन्दणहत्तिणँ सो वि गड ॥ 6 7 9. 104 (a) कदाचिदथ × × व्रजन्तं वन्दनां (?ना)
भक्त्या द्वीपं नन्दीश्वरश्रुतिम् ।
पाकशासनमैक्षिष्ट सत्रा देवैः ॥ 6 137-138b.
- 105 स-पसाहणु सपरिवारु सधउ,
मणुसुत्तर महिहरु जाम गड ॥
पडिक्कलिउ ताम गमणु णरहोँ । 6 8 1-2a. 105 (b) अकरोद् गमने मतिम् । 6 142a.
(a) खेचरैश्च समं सर्वैः । 6 142b.
(b) सहाङ्गनः मानुषोत्तरशैलेन
निवारितगतिः कृतः । 6 143.
- 106 मइँ अण्ण-भवन्तरेँ काइँ किउ,
जेँ सुर गय महु जि विमाणु थिउ ॥
वरि घोर वीर-तउ हउँ करमि,
णन्दीसरक्खु जेँ पइसरमि ॥
गड एम भणेवि णिय-पट्टणहोँ,
संताणु समण्वेवि णन्दणहोँ ॥
णीसक्खु जाउ णिविसन्तरेँण,
जिह वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेँण ॥
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइँ,
तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु पवणगइँ ॥
तिह रविपहु × × ॥
णवमउ णामेँ अमरपहु,
106. (a) अतिक्रान्तांस्ततो दृष्ट्वा × ×
गीर्वाणनिवहान् × × परिदेवमथो चक्रे ।
6 144-145a.
(b) मनोरथाः कथं ते कर्मभिर्भग्ना
अशुभैः पूर्वसंचितैः ॥ 6 148.
(c) तस्मात् करोमि कर्माणि तानि यैरन्यजन्मनि ।
यातुं नन्दीश्वरं द्वीपं गतिर्मे न विहन्यते ॥
इति निश्चित्य मनसा न्यस्य राज्यभरं सुते ।
अभूत् महामुनिर्धौरस्यक्तसर्वपरिग्रहः ॥
वज्रकण्ठस्ततः ॥ 6 151-153a.
(d) इन्द्रायुधप्रभोज्येवं × × ।
तत इन्द्रमतो जातो मेरुस्तस्माच्च मन्दरः ।

- वासुपुज्ज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहों ।
अन्तरे विहि मि परिट्टियउ ॥ 6 8 3-9.
- 107 तहों पङ्गणें केण वि कह लिहिय ।
दीहरलङ्गल ॥ 6 9 1b-2a.
- 108 एत्थन्तरे कुविउ णराहिवइ,
'तं मारहु लिहिया जेण कह' ॥ 6 9 4
- 109 कुल-देवयइ । 6 9 8b.
- 110 मउडे चिन्धे धए छत्ते लिहाविय । 6 9 9b.
- 111 विणिण वि सेडिउ वसें करेवि थिउ ।
6 10 1b.
- 112 उप्पणु कहद्धउ तासु सुउ । × × ×
पडिवलहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु,
पुणु खयरानन्दु विसालगुणु ॥
पुणु गिरिणन्दु । 6 10 2-4a
- 113 एक्कहि दिणें उववणु णीसरिउ । 6 10 6.
- 114 महएवि ताम तहों तक्खणें,
थणसिहराहिं फाडिय मक्खेण ॥ 6 10 7.
- 115 तेण-वि नारायहिं विडु कह । 6 10 8a.
- 116 उयहिकुमारु देउ उप्पणउ । 6 10 9a.
- समीरणगतिः तस्मात्तस्मादपि रविप्रभः ॥
ततोऽमरप्रभो जातः । 6 161a-163a.
(e) श्रेयसो देवदेवस्य वासुपूज्यस्य चान्तरे ।
अमरप्रभसंज्ञेन ॥ 6 216.
VP. सेयंस-भअवओ जिणन्तरे तह य
वासुपुज्जस्स अमरपहेण ॥ 6 90.
107. VP. तेहि तत्थ आलिहिए
× × × पवङ्गमे दीहणङ्गले । 6 70.
- 108 केन विवाहे मम चित्रिताः । कपयः × × ॥
× × × करोम्यस्य वधं स्वयम् ॥ 6 173.
VP. कुमारो रुद्रो जेणेए धरणीपिट्ठम्मि
लिहिआ वाणर-अहमा ॥ 6 74a.
तस्स फुडं निगगहं काहं ॥ 6 72.
- 109 VP. देवभूया । 6 75.
- 110 मौलिकोटिषु ।
ध्वजेषु गुह्यशङ्केषु तोरणानां च मूर्धसु ।
धिरस्सु चातपत्राणामेतानां प्रयच्छत ॥
6 190b-191.
- VP. छत्तेषु तोरणेषु य धएषु पासाय-सिहरे
मउडेसु ।
काऊण रयणघडिए ठावेह पवङ्गमे सिग्घं ॥ 6 80.
- 111 श्रेणिद्वयं विजित्वा(त्या?)ऽसौ × × ×
आस्थापयद् वशे राजा । 6 195.
- 112 (a) तस्य सुतो जातः कपिकेतुः । 6 199a.
(b) सुतः प्रतिबालस्यापि गगनानन्दसंज्ञितः ।
तस्यापि खेचरानन्दस्तस्यापि गिरिनन्दनः ॥ 6 206.
- 113 अन्यदाऽथ × × निष्क्रान्तो रन्तुमुद्यानं ।
6 228.
- 114 देव्यास्तस्य पयोधरौ × × कपिना
नखकोटिभिः विपाटितौ ॥ 6 237-238a.
VP. पवंगमो × × नहेहि फाडेइ थणकलसे ।
6 102.
- 115 निहतो बाणमाकृष्य तडिकेशेन वानरः ।
6 239b.
- VP. राया वि हु तडिकेसो वाणेण पवंगमं हणइ ।
6 103.
- 116 सहोदधिकुमारोऽभूत् । 6 243b.
VP. समुप्पन्नो उयहिकुमारो । 6 109.

- 117 बुक्कार-घोर-वग्घर-सरहँ । 6 11 5b. 117 कृन्भीषणनिःखनैः । 6 246b.
 VP. (a) महाघोरे । 6 107b.
 (b) बुक्कारवं करेन्ता । 6 108b.
- 118 जल्ले थल्ले आयासेँ ण माइयहँ 6 11 6b. 118 VP. जलथलायासे । 6 107b.
- 119 अण्णहँ उम्मूलिय-तरुवरहँ,
 अण्णहँ संचालिय-महिहरहँ ॥ 6 11 7. 119 उदिक्षप्य पर्वतान् केचित्
 केचिदुन्मूल्य पादपान् । 6 247a.
 VP. के एत्थ सिलाहत्था अवरे
 गिरि-विविह-रुक्ख-हत्था य ॥ 6 108a.
- 120 तिह पहर पाउ जिह णिहुउ कइ । 6 12 1b. 120 निहत्य वानरं पाप तवाद्य शरणं कुतः ।
 6 249b.
- 121 चिन्तेवि । 6 12 4a. 121 व्यचिन्तयत् । 6 251a.
- 122 के तुम्हहँ । 6 12 5a. 122 के यूयं । 6 253a.
- 123 महएवि-कज्जेँ कइ षाइयउ । 6 12 7b. 123 अपराधः स्वजायायां हतो योऽसौ प्लवंगमः ।
 6 255b.
- 124 रिसि-पञ्चणमोक्कारहुँ वल्लेण,
 सुरवर उप्पण्णु तेण फल्लेण ॥ 6 12 8. 124 साधुप्रसादेन संप्राप्तो देवतामिमां 6 256a.
 VP. साहु-पभावेण उदहिकुमार। अहं जाओ ।
 6 110b.
- 125 णिउ वि कुसु × × × तहँ,
 णिवसइ महरिसि × × × जहँ 6 13 2. 125 तेन × × असौ गुर्वन्तिकमुपाहतः । 6 260.
- 126 पुणु पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मु कहेँ' ।
 6 13 7 a. 126 पप्रच्छतुर्मुनिं धर्मम् । 6 273a
- 127 जाओ सि आसि कासीविसएँ । 6 15 2b. VP. साहुं पुच्छन्ति जिणधम्मं । 6 112b
- 128 भज्जेवि कावित्थ-सग्ग-गमणु,
 पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥
 तत्थहँ वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइ,
 झुओ सि एत्थ लङ्काहिबइ ॥
 घाणुक्किउ हिण्डेवि भव-गहणेँ,
 उप्पण्णु पवङ्गसु पमय-वणेँ ॥
 पइ हउ समाहि-मरणेण सुउ,
 पुणु गम्पिणु उचहिकुमारु हुउ ॥ 6 15 5-7 127 अभूत् × × विषये काशीनामनि । 6 318
 VP. वाणारसीएँ एको जाओ । 6 135a
- 128 128 कापिष्ठगमनं × × अस्य × × भस्ममुपाग-
 तम् । ततोऽसौ × × ज्योतिःसुरोऽभवत् ।
 ततः प्रच्युत्य जातस्त्वं विद्युत्केशो नभश्चरः ॥
 व्याधोऽपि सुचिरं भ्रान्त्वा भवद्भूममहावने ।
 लङ्कायां प्रमदोद्याने शाखाभृगगतिं गतः ॥
 ततोऽसौ निहतः छयर्थं त्वया बाणेन चापलात् ।
 प्राप्य पञ्च-नमस्कारं जातोऽयं सागरामरः ॥
 6 325-328
- VP. जोइसवासित्तणं पत्ते ।
 तओ चुओ समाणो इहतडिकेसो तुमं समुप्पन्नो ।
 बाहो वि परिभमिन्ता संसारे वाणरो जाओ ॥
 6 142b-143
- 129 रज्जेँ सुकेसु थवेँवि । 6 15 9b. 129 सुकेश-संज्ञके पुत्रे संक्रमय्य निजं पदम् ।
 6 334a
- 130 अज्जहँ मोडन्ति वलन्ति हत्थ । 7 2 8b. 130 चक्रे देहस्य बलनं स्फुटत्सन्धिकृतखनम् ।
 6 367a
- 131 (a) पुर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम, पच्छइ
 अन्धार करन्ति तेम ॥ 7 3 8 131 ततोऽसौ चन्द्रलेखेव व्यतीयाय नभश्चरान् ।
 पर्वता इव ते प्राप्ताः श्यामतां शोकवाहिनः ॥
 6 424
- (b) ससि-जोगहएँ विणु णं महिहरिन्द । 7 4 3b.

- 132 गणियारिणं बाल, गिय किक्किन्धेहो पासु 132 अभाषयदिमां बालां ततोऽन्यं व्योमचारिणम् ।
किह । सरि-सलिल-रहल्ले कलहंसहो कल-
हसि जिह ॥ 7 3 10 धात्री सदःसरस्यञ्जं हंसीमुत्कलिका यथा ॥ 6 415
- 133 भजन्ति स्वम्भ विहङ्गन्ति मञ्ज । 7 9 4a. 133 मञ्जस्य स्तम्भमादाय वभञ्जांसे परः कपिः ।
6 441a
- 134 लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसु ताम । 7 5 6b. 134 सुकेशो राक्षसाधिपः × × × आयातः ।
6 450a.
- 135 किणं पाराउट्टणं वल-समुद्धे । 7 6 1b. VP. सुकेशिराया समणुपत्तो । 6 18 3b
- 135 तेनैकेन विना सैन्यमित्तश्चेतश्च तद्गतम् ।
6 454a
- 136 जे विजयसीहु हउ भुय विसालु,
सो णिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तरालु ॥ 7 9 7 136 निहतश्च तव भ्राता येन पापेन वैरिणा
प्राप्तितोऽसौ महानिद्रां ॥ 6 498
- 137 घण-पडलई णिण्वि । 7 10 2a. 137 दृष्ट्वा शरदि तोयदम् । 6 503a.
- 138 सहसारकुमारहो देवि रज्जु । 7 10 3a. 138 सहस्रारं सुतं राज्ये स्थापयित्वा । 6 505a.
- 139 किक्किन्धाहिवो वि । 139 गतो मेरुं किक्किन्धो वन्दितुं जिनम् । 6 508
- गउ वन्दणहत्तिणं मेरु सो-वि ॥ 7 10 4b.
- 140 जोवइ व पईहिय-लोयणेहिं,
हसइ व कमलायर-आणणेहिं ॥
गायइ व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहिं,
पहाइ व णिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिं ॥
वीसमइ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिं,
पणवइ व फुल्ल-फल-गुरुभरेहिं ॥
7 10 1-8
- 141 महु महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु । 141 पर्वतोऽपि स किक्किन्धः प्रख्यातः × ×
पूर्वं तु मधुरियासीत् ॥ 6 522
- 142 पइट्ट लङ्क । 7 14 8b. 142 प्रविष्टास्ते ततो लङ्काम् । 6 565a.
- 143 छन्वीस वि सहसई पेक्खणयहुं । 143 षड्विंशति सहस्राणि च योषिताम् । 7 25b
- 8 1 6a.
- 144 अट्टायाल-सहस-वरजुवइहिं । 8 1 8b. 144 चत्वारिंशत्सहस्राणिः सहस्राणि च योषितां
7 24b.
- 145 तं मालि सुमालि करे धरइ । 8 2 9b. 145 अथ मालिनमित्यूचे सुमाली । 7 41a.
- 146 मोक्कल-केस णारि । 8 3 1b. 146 वनिताः × × सुक्तकेदयः । 7 47b.
- 147 विडु णिडाले मालि णाराणं । 8 9 1b. 147 मालिनो भालदेशेऽथ × शरं × निचखान ।
7 85
- 148 रुहिरायम्बिरु । 8 9 3a. 148 रक्ताहणितदेहम् । 7 86a.
- 149 वाम-पाणि वणे देवि अखन्तिणं,
मिण्णु णिडाले सुराहिउ सत्तिणं ॥ 8 9 4 149 संस्तम्भ्य वेदतां क्रोधान्मालिनाऽप्यमरोत्तमः
ललाटस्य तटे शक्या हतः ॥ 7 86
- 150 तं णिसुणेवि गउ चोइउ जोवईहिं,
ससहरुपुरउ परिट्टिउ तोवईहिं ॥ 8 10 6. 150 तद् वधार्थं गतं शक्रं अनुमार्गेण गत्वरं ।
उवाच प्रणतः सोमः ॥ 7 91
- 151 महु आदेसु देहि परमेसर । 8 10 7a. 151 स्वयं मे यच्छ शासनम् । 7 92b.
- 152 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि । 9 2 2b. 152 नीलोत्पलेक्षणां पद्मवक्त्राम् । 7 150a.

- 153 कसु केरी $\times \times \times$ तुहुँ । 9 2 3a. 153 कस्याऽसि दुहिता वाले । 7 159a.
- 154 वोमविन्दु णिवइ । 154 व्योमविन्दोरहं सुता । कैकसीति भवत्सेवां
हुँ तासु धूय $\times \times \times$ कहकसि गामें $\times \times$ ॥
गुरु-वयणेंहिँ आणिय एउ वणु ।
तउ दिण्णी ॥ 9 4b-6 कर्तुं पित्रा निरुपिता ॥ 7 162
- 155 अट्ठङ्गणिमित्तइँ जाणएँण,
बुच्चइ रयणासव-राणएँण ॥ 9 3 2 155 ततोऽष्टाङ्गनिमित्तज्ञः $\times \times$ रत्नश्रवाः
 $\times \times \times$ व्यवृणोत् । 7 185
- 156 होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि । 9 3 3a. VP. अट्ठङ्गनिमित्तधरो $\times \times$ नेमित्तो ॥ 7 80
- 157 जो परिपालिजइ पणएँहिँ । 9 4 3a. 156 उत्पत्स्यन्ते त्रयः पुत्राः । 7 186a.
VP. हंहिन्ति तिण्णि पुत्ता । 7 81a.
- 158 दहमुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउ । 9 4 9b. 157 नागेन्द्रकृतरक्षेण । 7 219a.
VP. नागसहस्सेणं चिय जो सो रक्खिजइ ।
7 95.
- 159 आणदें कहि मि ण माइयइँ । 9 5 2b. 158 यातोऽसौ तद्दशाननसंज्ञताम् । 7 222b.
VP. कयं दहमुहो नामं । 7 96.
- 160 परिचिन्तिउ णउ सामण्णु णरु । 9 5 5a. 159 VP. न मायइ नियेसु अङ्गेसु । 7 154.
- 161 णहँ जन्तउ पेक्खेंवि वइसवणु,
पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' 9 5 8b. 160 महानेष नरः कोऽपि भवितेति व्यचिन्तयत् ।
7 218b.
- 162 (a) तं णिसुणेंवि $\times \times$ वज्जरिउ । 161 (a) वैश्रवणं वीक्ष्यांचक्रे । 7 233b.
 $\times \times$ 9 6 1 (b) $\times \times$ पप्रच्छेति स मातरम् । 7 234.
(c) अम्ब कोऽयम् ॥ 7 235a.
- (b) इहु भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु । 9 6 3b. 162 ततः साऽकथयन्तस्य मातृस्वस्वीय एष ते ।
7 236a.
- 163 कमागय । 9 6 4b. 163 कुलकमायाताम् । 7 238a
- 164 कइयहुँ माणेसहुँ राय-सिय । 9 6 5b. 164 लक्ष्मीं कदा तु त्वं प्राप्स्यसि ॥ 7 241a.
- 165 गय विण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु । 9 7 1b. 165 (a) प्राप्तं $\times \times$ भीमं नाम महावनम् ।
7 257a.
- 166 जहिँ णीसामन्तेहिँ अययेंहिँ,
डोल्लन्ति डाल सहुँ तरुवेंहिँ । 9 7 3a. (b) सुभीषणम् । 7 259b.
- 167 जा अट्ठक्खेंहिँ पत्तिद्धि गय । 9 7 6a. 166 सुप्ताजगरनिःश्वासप्रेक्षितोदारपादपैः ।
7 258a.
- 168 सव्व-कामण-रूय । 9 7 6b. 167 विद्याश्चाष्टाक्षरी । 7 264a.
- 169 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय,
जय (?) कोडि-सहास-दहोत्तरिय ॥ 168 सर्वकामाज्ञदा । 7 264b.
VP. सव्वकामा । 7 107b.
- 169 ततो जपितुमारब्धाः सुचिताः षोडशाक्षरम् ।
मन्त्र-कोटि-सहस्राणि यस्यावृत्तिर्दशोदिताः 7 266
VP. जविक्खण समाढत्ता विज्जा वि हु सोलसक्खर
निबद्धा ।
दह-कोडि-सहस्साइं जीसे मन्ताण परिवारो ॥
7 108.

- 170 वच्छत्थल्ले पहरु सुकोमल्लेण,
कण्णावयंसणीलुप्पलेण ॥ 9 8 5 7 279b.
- 171 ऐहु णरु....कट्टमउ । 9 8 7 171 काष्ठमया इमे । 7 278a.
- 172 जक्खहो वज्जरिउ अणद्धियहो । 9 8 8b. 172 यक्षः × × अनावृत्त इति ख्यातः । 7 267.
VP. जक्खो आणादिओ नामं । 7 109.
- 173 कं झायहो कवणु देउ थुणहो । 9 9 4b. 173 आराधयत वा देवं कतरम् । 7 282b
VP. कयरं देवं विचिन्तेह । 7 115b.
- 174 उवसगु घोरु पारम्भियउ । 9 9 6a. 174 VP. घोस्वसगं कुणइ तेसि । 7 116b.
- 175 बहुरूवेहि । 9 9 6a. 175 नानारूपधराः । 7 286b.
VP. विविहेहि रूवेहि । 7 117b.
- 176 आसीविस-विसहर अजयेरहि, सहूल-सीह-
कुञ्जर वरेहि ॥ 176 RP. 7 287-289 mention सर्प,
केशरिन्, दंश, हस्तिन्, मरुत्, दाव, स,
गय-भूय-पिसाएहि रक्खसेदि, गिरि-पवण
मुद्र, and VP. 7 118-120 me-
तुआसण-पाउसेहि ॥ 9 9 7-8 ntion वेयाल, वाणमन्तर, गह, भूया
विसहर, सीह.
- 177 सयलु वि वन्धु-जणु कलुणउ कन्दन्तु । 177 अन्तःपुरं च कुर्वाणं विप्रलापं मनच्छिदम् ।
9 10 2. 7 293a.
VP. अन्तेउरं विलावं कुणमाणं बन्धव
य । 7 123a.
- 178 मेच्छहि पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ । 9 10 8a. 178 ताड्यमाना च चाण्डालैः । 7 295a.
- 179 सिर-कमलइ ताह मि केराइ,
रावणहो गम्पि दरिसावियइ । 9 11 7-8a. 179 पुरो दशाननस्यापि मूर्धा भ्रात्रोर्निपातितः
7 308b.
- 180 सिरु अगए घत्तिउ × × × भाइहि । 180 तयोरपि पुरो मूर्धा दशग्रीवस्य पातितः ।
9 11 3a-4 7 309a
- 181 ते झानहो चलिय मणामणउ । 9 11 5a. 181 येन तौ...प्राप्तावीषद् ध्यान-विकम्पनम् ।
- 182 विज्जहु सहासु उप्पण्णु । 9 11 9a. 182 VP. सहस्रं विजाणं × × सिद्धं । 7 130
- 183 PC. 9 12 1-8. RP. 7 324-
332 and VP. 7 135 142 enumerate
the Vidyās several names are
common.
184. Similarly cf. PC. 9 13 1,
RP. 7 333 and VP. 7 144 and
PC. 9 13 3, RP. 7 334 VP. and
VP. 7 145.
- 185 णामेण सयंपहु णयरु किउ । 9 13 6a 185 खयंप्रभमिति ख्यातं नगरं च निवेशितम् ।
7 337a.
- 186 ते रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो,
आयइ कह-जाउहाण-वलइ । 9 13 96 a. 186 ते रत्नश्रवजं श्रुत्वा विद्यालिङ्गितवक्षसम् ।
सर्वतो रक्षसां संधाः प्राप्ताः ॥ 7 347.
- 187 साहेप्पिणु चन्दहासु,
गउ अहिमुहु मेरु महीहरासु । 01 16 187 संसाध्य चन्द्रहासं शैलराजं गतो भ्राता,
वन्दिषुं जिनपुङ्गवान् ॥ 4 36.
- 188 एत्तिए आवइ वइसरहु ताम । 10 1 7a. 188 क्षणमात्रं ततोऽत्रैव स्थानं कुर्वन्तु सज्जनाः ।
8 38b.

- 189 दीसइ सुणासु ××× 189 नेत्र-कान्ति-नदी-सेतु-बन्ध-सन्निभ-नासिकाम् 8 62b.
 ॐ गयण-जलहौं किउ सेउ-वन्धु ॥
 10 3 7
- 190 दहगीव-कुमारहौं लहैवि चित्तु । 10 4 1a. 190 cf. अभिप्राय-कोविदः । 8 78a.
 191 तं बहुवरु ××× विसइ सयंपहु पट्टणु । 10 4 9a. 191 समं तथा ततो यातः स्वयंप्रभुपुरं कृती । 8 81a.
 VP. पत्तो सयंपहुपुरं तीएँ समं दहमुहो । 8 22a.
- 192 जलहरधरु गामें गिरि विसालु । 10 5 2a. 192 नाम्ना मेघरवं गिरिम् । 8 90a.
 VP. मेहवरं पव्वयं पत्तो । 8 29b.
- 193 कुमारिहिँ छइ सहास । 10 5 3a. 193 षट् सहस्राणि कन्यानाम् । 8 95b.
- 194 रयणासव-गन्दणु ××× । 10 5 5a-5a. 194 ता युगपद् दृष्ट्वा कन्या रत्नश्रवःसूतम् । 8 99a.
 सहसत्ति दिट्ठु परमेसरीहिँ ॥ 10 5 5a-5a.
- 195 तउ अम्हहँ कारणे दुक्कु मरणु । 10 6 6a. 195 अस्मत् प्रयोजनाज्ञाथ प्राप्तोऽस्यत्यन्त-संशयम् 8 122a.
- 196 किर काहँ सियालहिँ घाइएहिँ 10 6 7a 196 cf. VP. गरुडस्स किं य कीरइ बहुएसु
 वि वायसेसु मिलिएसु । 8 45a.
- 197 वद्धा विसहर-पासेँहिँ । 10 6 8a. 197 नागपाशैः ××× बद्ध्वा । 8 135b.
 VP. अह बन्धइ नागपासेहिँ । 8 51b.
- 198 आमेहँवि पुजैँवि । 10 7 1 a. 198 मोचितास्ते ततस्ताभिः पूजां च परि-
 लम्भिताः । 8 136a.
- 199 एँत्तहे वि कुम्भपुरेँ कुम्भयण्णु । 10 7 4a. 199 (a) अथ कुम्भपुरे । 8 142a.
 (b) भास्करश्रवणः । 8 143a.
 VP. तथेव कुम्भनयरे । 8 57a.
- 200 वयणालङ्कार-दूउः । 10 7 6 a. 200 दूतो वाक्यालङ्कारसंज्ञितः । 8 165a.
 VP. वयणालङ्कारद्वयं । 8 67a.
- 201 पइट्ठु गम्पि । 201 प्रविवेश ततो दूतः ××× ।
 तेहि मि किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि । 10 7 7 उपचारं च संप्राप्तः कृतकं लोकमार्गतः । 8 164
- 202 पोत्तउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयण्णु । 10 7 8 a. 202 तेऽयुक्तं ×× प्रमत्तचेतसं पौत्रं णिवारयितु-
 मात्मनः । 8 168b.
- 203 एयहौं पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क, 203 अलङ्कारोदयं ××× तदेव विवरं भूयः
 पइवेसउ पुणु-वि करेवि सङ्क ॥ 10 8 3 प्रवेष्टुमभिवाञ्छसि ॥ 8 176
 VP. पुणरवि धरिणीविवरं ×× किं पवि-
 सिउं महसि ॥ 8 75b.
- 204 कहौं तणउ धणउ कहौं तणउ इन्दु । 10 8 7 a. 204 कोऽसौ वैश्रवणो नाम को वेन्द्रः परिभा-
 ष्यते । 8 181a.
 VP. को वेसमणो नाम को वा वि इ
 भण्णइ इन्दो । 8 77a.
- 205 पई पडसु करेपिणु वलि-विहाणु । 10 8 9 a. 205 चिरस्तावत् पातयामि रुषे बलिम् । 8 183b.

- 206 विणिवाएण दूएण एण ।
परिममइ अयसु परमण्डलेंहि ॥
10 8 10 α 11α.
- 207 जीसारिउ दूउ ।
10 9 1α.
- 208 गिरि-गुजक्खें ।
10 9 8α.
- 209 सर-मण्डउ किउ तहिँ दससिरेण ।
10 11 1b.
- 210 धणु पाडिउ × × ×,
दहमुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ।
10 11 6.
- 211 हउ धणउ भिण्डिवालेण उरसेँ ।
10 11 8α.
- 212 णिउ णिय-सामन्तेहिँ बइसवणु ।
10 11 9α.
- 213 घण-विन्दुई ।
11 1b.
- 214 °जिणालाई ।
11 1b.
- 215 पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवें । 11 1 1b.
- 216 (a) कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहें । 11 1 9α.
(b) जिणभवणई × × ×
एयई हरिसेणहें केराई । 11 1 9b.
- 217 एयई तेण वि णिम्मियई
× × × °कुन्दुजलई । 11 2 9α.
- 206 अकीर्तिरुद्धवत्तुवीं लोके क्षुद्रवधे कृते ।
8 189b.
VP. दूएण मारिण-वि सुहडाण जसो न
निवपडइ ।
- 207 दूतः × × क्षिप्रं निष्कासितो । 8 192b.
VP. दूओ × × निच्छूढो । 8 84b.
- 208 गुञ्जाख्यस्य × × × पर्वतस्य । 8 201α.
VP. गुञ्ज(ज)-वरपव्वयं । 8 88b.
- 209 ततः वार्णदेशाननः मण्डपं च वनं चक्रे ।
8 235b.
VP. दहमुहो गयणे सरमण्डवं कुणइ ।
8 117b.
- 210 दशास्यस्याच्छिनचापं चक्रे चैतं रथच्युतम् ।
VP. चावं दुहा विणकं रहो य संचुणिणओ ।
8 118b.
- 211 हृदये × × भिण्डिमालेन × × जघान
कैकसेयस्तम् । 8 239.
VP. भिण्डिमालेण वच्छत्थलम्मि पइओ घणओ ।
8 120.
- 212 मूलैः × × × नीतो धनदः । 8 241b.
VP. भिच्चेहि रणे वेसमणो गेण्डिऊण हवखुत्तो ।
8 122.
- 213 सुमहान्तः पयोमुचः । 8 274b.
VP. मेहा इव । 8 136b.
- 214 जिनालयाः । 8 276b.
VP. जिनालया । 8 138b.
- 215 अथासावन्यदाऽपुच्छत् सुमालिनम् ।
8 272α
VP. पुच्छइ दसाणणो × × य सुमालिं ।
8 135b.
- 216 सुमाली तमथाऽगदत् । × × अमूनि × × ×
विराजन्ते जिणालयाः कारिता हरिषेणेन ॥
8 275-277α.
VP. भणइ सुमाली दसाणणं । तेण इमे
× × जिणालया करिया ॥ 8 137
- 217 तेनामी कारिताः । 8 399α
VP. तेण इमे × × कारिया धवल्लुत्ता ।
8 209α.

218 गड सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउ,
सम्मेय-हरिहिं मुकु पयाणउ । 11 3 1.

219 इन्दु वि चडैवि ण सकियउ
खन्धासणें एयहों वारणहों । 11 3 9a.

220 सव्वक्किय-सुन्दर । 11 4 2a.

221 (a) सत्त समुत्तुङ्गउ णव दीहर ।
11 4 3a.

(b) महु-पिङ्गल-लोयणु । 11 4 4a.

(c) वट्ट° × × कुम्भत्थलु । 11 4 6a.

(d) गलिय-गण्डत्थलु । 11 4 6b.

222 (a) विञ्जुल-विलसिय-करणें,
तावैहिं पच्छलें चडिउ । 11 6 5-6.
(b) अप्फालिउ । 11 6 6b.

223 मेळिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दें 11 7 6b.

224 तिजगविहूसणु णामु पगासिउ 11 8 1a.

225 थियसहसा-करि-कह-अणुराइउ,
ताहिं अवसरें भडु एकु पराइउ 11 8 2

226 पहर-विहुर । 11 8 3a.

227 णिविसें × × × पराइउ । 11 9 1b.

228 विद्धंसिउ असिपत्तवणु । 11 9

218 (a) हरिषेणस्य चरितं श्रुत्वा
× × × प्रस्थितः पुनः । 8 401.

(b) सम्मेदभूधरस्यान्ते × × ×
चकार शिविरम् । 8 405

VP. (c) हरिसेण-कहं सोऊण
× × × पत्थिओ सहसा । 8 211.

(b) अवङ्णो × × ×
सम्मेय-पव्वय नियम्बं । 8 212a.

219 (a) इन्द्रेणाप्युज्झितो धर्तुमसमर्थेन वारणः ।
8 412b.

(b) मन्ये पुरन्दरस्यापि दुर्ग्रहोऽयम् । 8 413a.

220 VP. सुपइडिय-सव्वङ्गं । 8 215b.

221 (a) हस्तानां सप्तकं तुङ्गं दशकं परिणाहतः ।
8 418a.

VP. सत्तुसेहं नव-हत्थं आययं । 8 215a.

(b) मधुपिङ्गललोचनः । 8 418b.

VP. महुपिङ्गललोयणं । 8 215b.

(c) वृत्तं 'महाकुम्भम्' । 8 420a.

(d) गलद्गण्ड° । 8 421a.

222 (a) विद्युद्विलसितेन × × करु(१र)णेन
ततो × × उत्पत्य × × ×
आरुक्षन् मतङ्गजम् । 8 339.

VP. विञ्जुलविलसिएण × × चडिओ ।
8 176a.

(c) आरुफालनैः । 8 343a.

VP. अप्फालणेहिं । 8 177b.

223 सकुसुमा मुक्ताः साधुवादाः × × सुरैः ।
8 431a.

224 त्रिलोकमण्डनाभिख्यां प्रापायं दशवक्त्रतः ।
8 432a.

VP. भुवणालङ्कारनामधेयं । 8 225.

225 स्थिते दशमुखे दन्तिकथया × × × सहसा
× × प्राप्तः पुरुषः । 8 436b-437a.

VP. गयकहासत्तो ताव य समागओ खेयरो ॥
8 226b-227a.

226 संप्रहारव्रणः × × दर्शयज्ज(ञ्ज)र्जरां तनुं ।
8 438

VP. पहरणजजरियतणू । 8 227b.

VP. गओ सिग्घं । 8 236b.

228 VP. विद्धंसिया य नरया । 8 237a.

- 229 एम भणैवि णीसरिउ ससाहणु 11 10 6b. 229 VP. निग्गओ जमो × ×
रहगयतुरङ्गसहिओ । 8 238.
- 230 तं णिसुणैवि × × ×
किरि णिगाइ सण्णहैवि पुरन्दरु,
अगण्णं ताम मन्ति थिउ 11 13 1-2α. 230 इति श्रुत्वा सुराधीशः संप्रामाय कृतोद्यतिः
निरुद्धो मस्त्रिवर्गेण । 8 487.
- 231 सुरसंगीयणयरु जमरायहौ । 11 13 6b. VP. एयं जमस्स वयणं सुणिऊण रणारम्भं
कुब्बन्तो × × मन्तीहि निवारिओ । 8 252.
- 232 दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयहौ
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सुररयहौ । 11 13 8. 231 प्राप्य वा सुरसंगीतपुरस्य पतितां यमः ।
8 494α.
- 233 गउ लङ्कहै सवडंमुहउ
णहै लग्ग विमाणे मणोहरउ । 11 13 9. 232 नगरं सूर्यरजसे ददौ किक्किन्धसंज्ञकं
तथर्क्षरजसे किक्कुपुरम् । 8 497b-498α.
- 234 भीसण° । 11 14 1α. VP. अह रावणो-वि पत्तो आइच्चरयस्स देइ
किक्किन्धी । रिक्खरयस्स वि दिञ्जं रिक्खपुरं ।
8 255.
- 235 किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ । 11 14 3α. 233 आरुह्य पुष्पकं चारुविमानम् । 8 502b.
त्रिकूटशिखरं × × × प्रस्थितः । 8 503.
- 236 (a) इन्दणील । 11 14 3b. VP. पुष्पविमाणारुढो उप्पइओ दहमुहो गयणं,
वच्चइ लङ्काभिमुहो । 8 256b-257α.
- (b) मरगय° । 11 14 4b. 234 °भीषणम् । 8 509α.
- (c) सुरकन्ति-मणि° । 11 14 5b. 235 तमालवनसंकाशम् । 8 508b.
- 237 °जल-कल्लोलउ । 11 14 6b. 236 नाना-रत्न-कर-त्रातम् । 8 509b.
- 238 परिभमन्ति × × × जलयर । 11 14 7b. 237 °ऊर्मिसंहतिम् । 8 508b.
- 239 जणु णीसरिउ सन्धु परिओसे । 11 14 9α. 238 महाप्राहसमाकुलम् । 8 508α.
- 240 णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सह-पउत्तिहि 11 14 10α. 239 सर्वे पौराः समागल × × × आनर्तुः ।
8 521.
- 241 °अगघपत्त° । 11 14 10. VP. सन्वे वि नायर-जणो विणिग्गओ अहिमुहो ।
8 271b.
- 242 (a) लङ्काहिबइ पइट्टु उरै । 11 14 11α. 240 जय नन्द चिरंजीव वर्धस्वो देहि संततम् ।
इति मङ्गलवाक्यानि प्रयुञ्जानाः । 8 505.
- (b) जिह सुरवइ । 11 14 11b. 241 गृहीतार्घम् । 8 519.
- 243 ता मेरुहै भमैवि, जिणवरु णवैवि,
तहिं जे पडीवउ आवइ । 12 1 9b. 242 (a) प्रविवेश निजामीशो लङ्काम् ।
8 518b.
- 244 गउ एक-दिवसें सुर-सुन्दरिहै ॥
जा अवहरणेण तणूयरिहै ॥ VP. लङ्कापुरी पविट्टो दहवयणो । 8 201b.
(b) त्रिदशेश इव । 8 518b.
- 3 VP. इन्द-सम-विभवो । 8 201b.
- 243 VP. जम्बुदीवं पयाहिणं काउं नमिऊण
जिणहराई × × × पुणो एइ । 9 3.
- 244 कन्यां तन्म्रा तनूदरीं गतस्ते नयितुं यावद्
निप्रभिस्तावद् × × चन्द्रनखां जहे ॥ 9 24-25.

- ता ××× चन्दणहि हरिय खरदूसणैहि ॥ VP. जावच्चिय दहवयणो विवरोक्खो ×××
12 3 2-3. तणुकञ्चु कारणत्थं ताव खरदूसणेण ××× हरिया
चन्दणही । 9 11-12.
- 245 जिह कण्ण तेव पर-भायणिय । VP. अन्नस्स होइ ××× कञ्जा । 9 32.
12 4 4. VP. अन्नस्स होइ ××× कञ्जा । 9 15.
- 246 चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहुँ । 12 4 5. 246 VP. विज्जाहराण ××× चोइस सहस्सा ।
9 16.
- 247 वणै गिवसन्तियहँ ××× सुउ उप्पण्ण विराहिउ । 12 4 9. 247 असूत च सुतं ××× विपिनवासया ।
××× विराधिताभिख्यां प्राप्तः । 9 42-44.
VP. सा दारयं पसूया नामेण विराहियकुमारं ।
9 21.
- 248 एत्थन्तरेँ जम-जूरावणैण ××× रावणैण ॥ 248 (a) यमस्य परिमर्दकः ।
पट्टविउ महामइ दूउ तहिँ (b) दशास्येन ततो दूतः
××× वालि जहिँ ॥ 12 5 1-2. प्रेषितोऽसौ महामतिः । 9 51a.
VP. अह रावणेण तइया
वालि-नरिन्दस्स पेसिओ दूओ । 9 24.
- 249 ××× पुण्ण सुरउ, 249 यमारतिं समुद्वास्य ×××
जमु भजैवि तहों पइसारु कउ । 12 5 12. अर्करजाः स्थापितः । 9 54.
VP. रिक्खरयाइच्चरया ××× निय-रजे
ठविया मए ×× जिणिरुण जमं । 9 27.
- 250 आउ ××× णमहि तुहुँ । 12 5 14a. 250 एहि प्रणामं मे कुरु । 9 56.
VP. (a) लहुं एहि । 9 26.
(b) कुण्ह पणामं । 9 28.
- 251 वलैवि थिउ अण्णमणु । 12 6 1. 251 विमुखं ज्ञात्वा । 9 58.
- 252 सीहविलम्बिण्ण । 12 6 6. 252 नाम्ना व्याघ्रविलम्बीति । 9 64.
VP. वगधविलम्बी । 9 31.
- 253 अरें वालि देउ किं पई ण सुउ ××× ॥ 253 चतुःसमुद्रपर्यन्तं जम्बूद्वीपं क्षणेन यः ।
जो गिविसद्धेण पिहिवि कमइ, त्रिः परीत्य ××× पुनरागमत् ॥ 9 6.
चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ 12 6 8. VP. (a) रे दूय किं न-याणसि वालिं । 9 32.
(b) चउसागरपेरन्तं जम्बुद्वीवं पयाहिणं काउं ।
9 3.
- 254 पणवेप्पिणु तिल्लोकाहिवइ, 254 अन्यं न प्रणमामीति जिनपादाब्जयुग्मतः ।
सामण्णहों अण्णहों णउ णवइ 12 11 2. 9 84.
- 255 गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिँ । 12 11 6. VP. मोत्तण जिणवरिन्दं
न पडैइ चलणेषु अन्नस्स । 9 29.
- 256 अत्तावण-सिलहँ । 12 11 9b. 255 गगनचन्द्रस्य गुरोः । 9 90.
VP. मुणिगयणचन्दस्स । 9 46.
- 256 अत्तावण-सिलहँ । 12 11 9b. 256 VP. आयावन्तं सिलावट्टे । 9 61.

257 सिरिप्पह भइणि तहों,
सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणहों । 12 12 1

258 विजाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ।
तहों धीय सुतार-णाम णेरें,
मरिगज्जइ दससयगइ-वरेंण ॥
गुरु-वयणें तासु ण पट्टविय,
सुग्गीवहों णवर परिट्टविय ॥
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु,
दससयगइहें वि विरहगिग गुरु ॥
पज्जलइ ॥ 12 12 4b-8a.

259 विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि
णिच्चालोयपुरवरे ।
परिणेंवि वलइ जाम ता थम्भिउ
पुष्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ 13 1 1.

260 णं कच्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु । 13 1 5.

261 णीसइउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ । 13 1 6.

262 मारिचें वुच्चइ देव देव,
स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम ॥
लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु,
अच्छइ कहलासहों उवरि साहु ॥
मेरु व अकम्पु ॥ 13 2 5-7a.

257 दशग्रीवाय सुग्रीवो वितीर्य श्रीप्रभाम् । 9 100.

VP. सुग्गीवो वि हु कन्नं सिरिप्पभं
देइ रक्खसिन्दस्स । 9 50.

258 (a) हुताशनशिखस्यासीत् सुता × × × ।
सुतारेति गतां ख्यातिं × × तां
साहसगतिर्नाम्ना × × दूतैरयाचत ॥
10 2-6.

(b) ततो मुनिगिरं ज्ञात्वा × × ×
सुग्रीवाय सुता दत्ता × × × ।
कृत्वा पाणिगृहीतां तां सुग्रीवः पुण्यसंचयः ।
इयाय ॥ 10 10-11.

(c) चक्राङ्कस्य शरीरजः × × ×
कामाग्निदग्धः ॥ 10 13-14.

VP. (a) जलणसिह-खेयर-सुया

× × × तारा नामेण ।

साहसगई × × अहिलसइ परिणें ॥ 10 2-3.

(b) सुग्गीवस्स वरतण दत्ता ।

परिणेऊण सुतारा सुग्गीवो ॥ 10 8-9.

259 (a) विद्याधरकुमार्यः । 9 101.

(b) नियालोकेऽथ नगरे

× × रम्भावलीं सुतां ।

उपयम्य पुरीं यातो निजां

× × नभसा × × × ।

सहसा पुष्पकं स्तम्भमार ॥ 9 102-104

VP. निच्चालोए नयरे × ×

रयणावलि ति दुहिया × × × ।

तीए विवाहहेउं पुष्फविमाणद्वियस्स गयणयले

वच्चन्तस्स निरुद्धं जाणं ॥ 9 52-53.

260 मेरोरिव तटं प्राप्य सुमहद् वायुमण्डलम् । 9 104.

261 शब्दभम्ने घण्टादिजघ्नति । 9 105.

262 (a) मारीचस्तत आचक्षौ × × × ।

‘शृणु देवैष कैलाशे स्थितः प्रतिमया मुनिः ॥
9 107.

(b) आशकारिकराकारप्रलम्बितभुजद्वयं ।

पन्नगाभ्यामिवाग्लिष्टं महाचन्दनपादपम् ॥ 9 127.

(c) सुनिश्चलम् । 9 128

VP. (a) साहिउं पयत्तो मारीई । 9 55.

(b) पलम्बभुयजुयलं । 9 62a.

(c) मेरुं पिव निच्चलं । 9 62b.

- 263 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव,
फुट्टइ ण जाव । 13 2 9. 263 निवर्तयाम्यतो देशाद् विमानं निर्विलम्बितम् ।
× × × यावच्चायाति खण्डशः ॥ 9 110.
- 264 तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु । 13 2 10. 264 श्रुत्वा मारीच-वचनम् । 9 111.
- 265 किं थम्भिउ विमाणु । 13 3 9. 265 विमानं स्तम्भ्यते मम । 9 131.
- 266 उम्मूलेवि कइलासु जें सायरें धिवमि । 13 3 10b. 266 कैलासनगमुन्मूल्य क्षिपाम्यब्धौ । 9 133.
- VP. एयं चिय पव्वयं × × × उम्मूलि-
ऊण सयलं घत्तामि लहुं सलिलनाहे । 9 66.
- 267 तल्लु भिन्देवि पइट्टु । 13 4 1b. 267 प्रविष्टो धरणीं भित्वा । 9 135.
- VP. भूमी मेत्तुं पविट्टो । 9 67.
- 268 आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले
धरणिन्दरायहों । 13 6 1b. 268 चलितं नागराजस्य विष्टरं धरणश्रुतेः । 9 191.
- 269 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति ॥ 13 6 9. 269 स्फुरत्फणामणि° । 9 192.
- 270 दहसुहु कुम्मागारु किउ । 13 6 10b. 270 बभूव संकुचद्गात्रो कूर्माकारो दशाननः । 9 151.
- 271 घोराउ मेळिओ । 13 7 1b. 271 रवं च सर्वयत्नेन कृत्वा रावितवात् जगत् । 9 152.
- VP. रवो कओ जेण तत्थ अइघोरो । 9 78.
- 272 भत्तार-भिक्ख महु देहि । 13 7 9. 272 भर्तृभिक्षं मे प्रयच्छ । 9 157.
- 273 अच्छइ अत्तावण-सिलहिं बालि 13 8 6. 273 आतापन-शिलापीठ-मस्तकस्थम् । 9 128.
- 274 परिअञ्जेवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण,
पुणु किय गरहण गगर-गिरेण । 13 8 7. 274 प्रणम्य त्रिःप्रदक्षिणं । नितान्तं खं च
निन्दित्वा सूत्कारमुखराननः ॥ 9 172.
- 275 जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुएप्पिणु,
अण्णहों णमिउ ण सिरकमलु । 275 जिनेन्द्र-चरणौ मुत्तवा करोमि न नमस्कृति ।
अन्यस्येति त्वयोक्तं यत् सामर्थ्यस्यास्य तत्फलम् । 9 160.
- तं सम्मत्त-महुहुमहों,
लड्डु देव पई परम-फलु ॥ 13 8 10. VP. मोत्तूण जिणवरिन्दं अन्नस्स न पणमिओ
तुमं जं से तस्सेय फलमउलं । 9 8.
- 276 कय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहों । 13 9 2. 276 चक्रे जिनवराचनम् । 9 174.
- VP. रएइ पूयं । 9 87b.
- 277 सत्ति अमोहविजय । 13 10 4. 277 अमोघविजयानाम शक्तिम् । 9 209.
- VP. सत्ती अमोहविजया । 9 101.
- 278 अत्थवणहों डुक्कु पयड्डु ताम । 13 12 5. 278 ततो × × × जगामास्तं दिवाकरः । 10 52
- VP. कमेण अत्थं चिय दिणयरो समझीणो 10 27.
279. 14 3 3-10. 279 ददर्श नर्मदां फेनपटलैः सस्मितामिव शुद्ध-
स्फटिकसंकाशसलिलां द्विपभूषितां ॥
तरंगभ्रूविलासाब्जामावर्तोत्तमनाभिकां
विस्फुरच्छफरीनेत्रां पुलिनोरुक्लत्रिकां ॥
नानापुष्पसमाकीर्णां विमलोदकवाससम् ।
10 60-62a.
VP. 10 30-32.

- 280 मोहुप्पाइ । 14 3 12b. 280 महाप्रीतिसुपागतः । 10 62.
- 281 जलु जन्तिऐहिं गिरुद्धउ गिम्मलु । 14 4 8. 281 यंत्रसंवाहनामज्ञैः × × × जले यंत्रप्रयोगेण
क्षणेन विधृते सति । 10 68-69.
VP. विविह-जलजन्त-विरइय-निरुद्धजल° ।
10 36.
- 282 माहेसरपुर-परमेसर । 14 4 9a. 282 माहिष्मतीपुरेशः । 10 65.
- 283 कहि मि × × × धवलउ जलु etc. 14 6 2-8. 283 काचिच्चंदनलेपेन चकार धवलं जलम् ।
अन्या कुंकुमपंकेन द्रुतचामीकरप्रभम् ॥
धौतताम्बूलरागाणामधराणां सुयोषिताम् ।
चक्षुषां व्यंजनानां च लक्ष्मीरभवदुत्तमा ॥
10 81-82.
- 284 पहणइ कोमल-कुवलय-घाएं । 14 7 1. 284 VP. धेतुं इन्दीवरं हणइ अचा । 10 39.
- 285 विट्ठई गहरई थण-सिहरोवरि सुपहुत्तई । 14 7 9a. 285 कुचौ नखपदाङ्कितौ । 10 71.
VP. उरे नहक्खयं दट्टुण । 10 40.
- 286 तिहुअणें सहसकिरणु पर धणणउ । 14 8 2-3. 286 प्रथितो भुवि × × × सहस्ररश्मिरैवैष सत्यं
परमसुन्दरः ॥ सहस्रं यस्य दाराणाम् ॥
10 65-66.
- 287 रावणो वि जल-कील करेप्पिणु,
सुन्दर सियय-वेइ विरएप्पिणु ॥
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि,
विविह-विताण-णिवहु वन्धावेंवि ॥
× × × × × × × × × ×
णाणाविहहिं विलेवण-भेएहिं,
दीव-धूव-वलि-पुप्फ-णिवेएहिं ॥
पुज करेंवि किर गायइ जावेंहिं ॥
14 9 1-5a. 287 (a) रावणोऽपि सुखं ज्ञात्वा । 10 85.
(b) सिकता-रचितोत्तुङ्ग-पीठबन्ध° । 10 87.
(c) प्रतिमार्हतः । 10 86.
(d) स्थापयित्वा । 10 89.
(e) वितानके । 10 88.
(f) धूपैरालेपनैः पुष्पैर्मनोज्ञैर्बहुभक्तिभिः ।
विधाय महतीं पूजाम् ॥ 10 89-90.
VP. (a) वरवाळया पुलीणे । 10 47.
(b) कणयपीढे ठवेइ पडिमाओ
जिणवरिन्दाणं । 10 46.
(c) धरिय-वियाण° । 10 47.
(d) काऊण महापूयं संथुणइ × × ×
तस्स संथुणन्तस्स तओ ॥ 10 47-48.
- 288 दहमुहु पडिम लेवि विहडप्फडु । 14 9 8. 288 दशाननः क्षिप्रं गृहीत्वा प्रतियातनाम् ।
10 92.
- 289 तुरिउ गवेसहों । 14 9 9a. 289 विज्ञायतामरम् । 10 92.
VP. गवेसेह । 10 49.
- 290 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु । 14 13 9a. 290 आज्ञापयत् × × । त्वरितं गृह्यतामेषः ।
10 99.
- 291 सलिलहों गीसरिउ । 15 1 6. 291 निर्जगाम जलाशयात् । 10 102.
- 292 थिउ समुवाणणु । 15 1 9b. 292 VP. अहिमुहं । 10 59.
- 293 मम्भीसिउ । 15 2 2 293 दत्त्वाऽभयम् । 10 102.

- 294 चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥
 'अहों अहों अणीइ रक्खेहिं किय,
 एक्कु एं वहु अण्णु वि गयणें थिय । ॥
 × × × × × × × × ×
 तं णिसुणेंवि णिसियर लज्जियइ,
 थिय महियलें ॥ 15 3 3-6.
- 295 पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों,
 परमेसर × × ×' । 15 4 1
- 296 तिजगविहूसणें आरुहिउ । 15 4 6
- 297 माहेसर-पुरवइ विरहु किउ,
 णिविसइं मत्त-गइन्दें थिउ ॥ 15 5 1.
- 298 सण्णाहु खुरूपें कप्परिउ । 15 5 3
- 299 कहिं धणु सिक्खियउ ॥
 जज्जाहि ताम अम्भासु करें,
 पच्छले जुज्जेज्जाहि पुणु समरें ॥ 15 5 5-6
- 300 णरवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हउ । 15 5 8.
- 301 ताम दसासैंण आयासैंण,
 उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ । 15 5 9b.
- 302 णिउ णिय-णिलयहों × × × णियलियउ ।
 15 6 1.
- 303 णं भइयए रवि गउ अत्थवणु । 15 6 2
- 304 जङ्गचारण-रिसिहें × × × सयकरहों
 × × × गय वत्त । 15 6 6-7
- 305 गुरु वन्दिद्य दिण्णइ आसणइ 15 7 1.
- 306 मुएँ सहसकिरणु । 15 7 2
- 307 पणवेप्पिणु बुच्चइ रावणेण । 15 7 4.
- 294 (a) विचेसरंवे वाचः सुराणाम् × × × ।
 अहो महानयं वीरैरन्यायः कर्तुमीप्सितः ।
 10 108-109.
- (b) बहवश्च नभश्चराः । 10 110.
- (c) इति श्रुत्वा × × × त्रपायुक्ताः
 भुवं याताः खेचराः । 10 111.
- 295 प्रतीहारेण चाख्यातमिति कैलासकम्पिने ।
 'देव × × × । 10 120.
- VP. पडिहारेणक्खाए । 10 6.
- 296 आरुह्य त्रिजगद्भूषणामानं मत्तवारणम् ।
 10 122.
- VP. आरुहो × × × भुवणालङ्कारमत्तगयं ।
 10 61.
- 297 सहस्रकिरणं चक्रे विरथं × × × ततः
 सहस्रकिरणः समारुह्य द्विपोत्तमम् ।
 10 123-124.
- VP. विरहो सहस्रकिरणो कञ्जो खण्डेण
 संगामे । × × × आरुहो गयवरं ॥ 10 63.
- 298 मुक्ता बाणा निर्भिद्य कङ्कटम् । 10 125.
- VP. मुच्चइ सुनिसियवाणे
 दहमुह-सन्नहणमेयकरे । 10 64.
- 299 कुतस्तव उपदेशोऽयमायातः × × × ।
 तावद्धनुर्वेदमधीश्च कुरु च श्रमं ततो मया
 समं युद्धं करिष्यसि ॥ 10 127-128.
- VP. सिक्खाहि ताव रावण धणुवेयं
 × ताहे मए समाणं जुज्जेसु । 10 65.
- 300 विभेद × × × तं कुन्तेनालिकपट्टके 10 129.
- 301 तावदुत्पल × × × तमष्टापदकम्पनः ।
 × × × गृहीतवान् । 10 131.
- 302 नीतः खनिलयं वद्धा । 10 132.
- VP. वन्धिऊण नीओ निययावासं । 10 68.
- 303 इव नी(भी)तिमुपागतः सहस्ररश्मिरैदस्तम् ।
 10 133.
- 304 शतबाहुरथ श्रुत्वा × × × जङ्गचारण-
 लब्धीशः । 10 139.
- 305 प्रणामं च चक्रे । वरासनोपविष्टे यतौ ॥
 10 142-143.
- VP. कयणामो × × दिण्णासण° । 10 72.
- 306 सहस्रकिरणं ततो मुच्च । 10 147.
- VP. मुच्चसु इमं सुयं मे । 10 76.
- 307 उवाच कैकसीपुत्रः प्रणतः । 10 148.

- 308 गिय-गन्दणु गियय-थाणें थवेंवि 15 8 2. 308 VP. ठविऊण निययरजे पुत्तं । 10 83.
- 309 चमरें अमरें दिणु वरु सुलाउहु 15 9 4. 309 असुरेन्द्रेण यद्दत्तं शूलरत्नं महागुणम् ।
12 12.
- 310 थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धेरें 15 9 5. 310 चिरेण × × प्रापाष्टापदभूधरम् । 12 72.
- 311 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाइँ । 15 9 8. 311 नमस्कृतजिनालयः । 12 78.
- 312 णलकुव्वरहों दुल्लङ्ग-णयर-परमेसरहों । 312 नलकूबरः × × पुरे दुल्लङ्गयसंज्ञके 12 79.
- 15 10 2. VP. नलकुव्वरो त्ति नामं दुल्लङ्गपुरे परिवसइ ।
12 38.
- 313 वलवन्तइँ जन्तइँ । 15 10 6. 313 उदारयं णि । 12 92.
- 314 मइँ होन्तिँ । 15 12 1. 314 मयि सल्लाम् । 12 104.
- 315 तहिँ तुमुल्लें जुज्झें × × ×,
जिह सहसकिरणु रणें रावणें ॥
तक्खणें, णलकुव्वरु धरिउ विहीसणें ॥
15 15 6-7. 315 ततो महति संग्रामे × × विभीषणेन वेगेन
× × × नलकूबरः गृहीतः × × × ।
सहसकिरणे कर्म दशवक्त्रेण यत्कृतं ।
विभीषणेन × × तत्कृतं नलकूबरे ॥
12 142-144.
- VP. गहिओ विहीसणेणं नलकुव्वरपत्थिवो समरे ।
12 68
- 316 वाणर-चिन्धु × × × महिन्दहों णन्दणु । 316 सूनुमहेन्द्रस्य कपिकेतोः । 12 205
- 17 3 9 VP. कइद्धओ महिन्दसुओ । 12 96
- 317 मइँ ताय जियन्तें । 17 5 10. 317 सल्लेव मयि देवेन्द्र । 12 225
- 318 सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ । 17 6 8. 318 श्रीमाली × × × तुष्टः । 12 231
- VP. सिरिमालीण सहसिउ । 12 103
- 319 दहमुह-पित्तिणु × × × । 319 कनकेन ततो भित्वा जयन्तो विरथीकृतः ।
सुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेणं 17 7 1 श्रीमालिना ॥ 12 234
- VP. सिरिमालीण × × × कणएणं
विरहो कओ जयन्तो । 12 103
- 320 मुच्छा-विहलङ्गलु उट्ठिउ । 17 7 3. 320 मूच्छायाश्च परित्यागादुत्थिते । 12 235
- VP. मुच्छावस-वेम्भलो जाओ । 12 103
- 321 भीसण-मिण्डिवाल-पहरण-धरु,
जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सकरु । 17 7 4 321 आहत्य भिण्डिमालेन जयन्तेन ततः कृतः
श्रीमालिर्विरथो रोषात् प्रहरणेन । 12 236
- 322 सुरवइ-गन्दणेण × × × गय भामेंवि ॥
आहउ वच्छत्थलें, पडिउ रसायलें ॥
17 7 9-10 322 सुरराजस्य सूनुना स्तनान्तरे हतो गाढं
गदया पतितो भुवि । 12 240
- VP. जयन्तेण × × × पइओ थणन्त-
रोवरि सिरिमालि गयप्पहारेणं । 12 104
- 323 सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ,
गयवर गयवरेण सुसुमूरइ ।
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ,
णरवर णरवर-घाएँ घायइ ॥ 17 9 4-5. 323 हन्यते वाजिना वाजी वारणेन मतङ्गजः ।
तत्रस्थेन च तत्रस्थो रथेन ध्वस्यते रथः ॥
12 264

- 324 सारहि वाहि वाहि रहु तेत्तहें ×××
जेत्तहें सुरवइ । 17 10 1-3.
- 325 सरु अगोउ मुकु सहसकलें । 17 14 6.
- 326 सरवरगि उल्हाविउ ××× धूमलगत्तउ ।
17 14 9.
- 327 वहल-तमोह-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥
किउ अन्वारउ तेण रणङ्गणु ॥ 17 15 1-2.
- 328 पेक्खेंवि गिय-वलु ओणल्लन्तउ ।
मेळ्ळिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ 17 15 4.
- 329 णागपास सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ 17 15 5.
- 330 गारुडत्थु वासवेंण विसज्जिउ । 17 15 7.
- 331 खगउड-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि,
डोलारुडी णं वरकामिणी । 17 15 8.
- 332 तिजगविहूसणें गएँ चडिउ । 17 15 10α.
- 333 क्षम्प देवि अंसुएण णिवद्धउ । 17 17 4.
- 334 ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाएँ
आणिउ वन्धेंवि । 17 17 6.
- 335 तं पडिवण्णु सव्बु सहसारें । 17 18 9.
- 336 गउ पव्वज्जेंवि । 17 18 10α.
- 337 रणें माणु मलेवि पुरन्दरहों
परियञ्जेंवि सिहरइँ मन्दरहों ।
आवइ पडीवउ जाव पडु ॥ 18 1.
- 324 उवाच सारथिं ××× तस्यैव शक्रसंज्ञस्य
संमुखो बाह्यतां रथः ॥ 12 305-306
VP. बाहेहि रहवरं मे तुरियं इन्दस्स अहिमुहं ।
12 120
- 325 निक्षिप्तमल्लमात्रेयं नाथेन खर्गवासिनाम् ।
12 322
VP. अग्रेयं पहरणं सुरिन्देण ×× विसज्जियं ।
12 126
- 326 धूमलक्ष्मांसं (? माह्वं) विध्यापितम् ।
12 327
- 327 सुरेन्द्रेण ततोऽसर्जि तामसास्त्रं समन्ततः ।
तेनान्धकारिता चक्रे ककुभाम् । 12 328.
VP. इन्देण पुणरवि लहुं
विसज्जियं तामसं महासत्थं । 12 128.
- 328 ततो निज-वलं मूढं दृष्ट्वा रत्नश्रवः सुतः ।
प्रभास्त्रममुचत् ॥ 12 330.
- 329 यमविमर्देन ××× नागास्त्रमुज्जितम् ।
12 332.
VP. नाय-सरा ××× लङ्काहिणेण मुक्का
12 129.
- 330 गारुडास्त्रं ततो दध्यौ सुरेन्द्रः । 12 336.
- 331 पक्षवातेन तस्याभूत् ×××
दोलारूढमिवाशेषं ××× बलम् । 12 337.
- 332 आरूढव्रिजगङ्गुषम् । 12 340
VP. आरुइइ ××× भुवणालङ्कार-मत्तगयं ।
12 131.
- 333 तत उत्पत्य ××× बङ्कांशुकेन देवेन्द्रम् ।
12 346-347.
VP. दिव्वंसुएण वद्धो । 12 137.
- 334 राक्षसाधिपपुत्रोऽपि गृहीत्वा वासवात्मजम् ।
12 348.
- 335 VP. सहस्सारो इच्छइ सव्वमेयं तु ।
12 137.
- 336 वीक्षां जैनेश्वरीं प्राप । 13 106.
VP. गिहइ ××× पव्वज्जं । 13 51.
- 337 असौ देवाधिपप्राहो यातो मन्दि(?)रम-
न्यदा । जिनेन्द्रवन्दनां कृत्वा प्रत्यागच्छत् ॥
14 2.
VP. सो ××× मेहं गन्तुण चेइयहराइ
थोऊण पडिनियतो आगच्छइ । 14 1.

- 338 मारिचि पपुच्छिउ रावणेण । 18 1 2. 338 पप्रच्छ × × × मारीचम् । 14 5.
VP. परिपुच्छइ मारीइ । 14 3.
- 339 उहु कलयलु सुम्मइ काई माम । 18 1 3. 339 अयि मारीच मारीच कुतोऽयं निनदो महान् । 14 6.
VP. कस्सेसो मेघसरिसनिग्घोसो । 14 3.
- 340 जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु । 18 1 4. 340 अनन्तबल-संज्ञया कथितो मुनिः । 14 10.
- 341 देवागसु । 18 1 6. 341 देवागमः । 14 7.
- 342 परियञ्जेवि णव्वेवि थुण्वेवि णिविदु 18 1 8. 342 नमस्कृत्य स्तुत्वा × × ×
स्थितः समुचितावनौ । 14 14.
- 343 महवयइ को वि कौ वि अणुवयइ × × × । 343 सम्यग्दर्शनमायाताः केचित् केचिदणुव्रतं ।
को वि सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ ॥ 18 1 9. महाव्रतधराः केचिज्जाताः । 14 354.
- 344 धम्मरहु महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु × × × । 344 अथ धर्मेरथाख्येन मुनिनाऽभाषि × × × ।
× × रयणायेरें रयणु ण लेहि 18 2 1-2. द्वीपोऽयं धर्मेरत्नानां × × × गृह्यतामेक-
मप्यस्माद्व्रतम् ॥ 14 355-356.
VP. भणिओ धम्मरवणं मुणिणा
× × × रयणदीवे जहा रयणं । 14 151.
345. 18 2 5-7. 345 cf. हुताशनशिखा पेया बद्धव्यो वायुरंशुके ।
उत्क्षेप्तव्यो धराधीशः । 14 363.
- 346 णउ सक्कमि वउ धरेंवि । 18 2 9b. 346 न समर्थोऽहं सेवितुं यत्तपोव्रतं । 14 364.
VP. असमर्थोहं । 14 152.
- 347 परिचिन्तेंवि । 18 3 1. 347 अवधार्य । 14 370.
- 348 जे मइ ण समिच्छइ चारुगत्तु,
तं मण्डए लएमि ण पर-कलत्तु । 18 3 2 348 न मया नारी, परस्वेच्छाविवर्जिता ।
गृहीतव्या ॥ 14 371
- 349 महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें पुरवरें । 18 3 4 349 महेन्द्राख्यः × × × महेन्द्रनगरं तच्च पुरम् ।
15 13-14
VP. महिन्दनयरें कयं महिन्देणं । 15 10
- 350 तहों हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज,
तहों दुहिय अणसुन्दरि मणोज्ज । 18 3 5 350 (a) नार्यं हृदयवेगायाम् । 15 15
(b) अञ्जनासुन्दरी त्रैलोक्यसुन्दरी 15 16
VP. (a) हिययसुन्दरीए महिन्द-भजाए 15 11.
(b) वरअञ्जणसुन्दरि । 15 12
- 351 झिन्दुएण रमन्तिहें । 18 3 6 351 कः दुकेनासौ रममाणा । 15 21
VP. कीलन्ती ते(गे)न्दुएण । 15 13
- 352 उप्पणण चिन्त । 18 3 7 352 °चिन्तातिदुःखितः । 15 22
- 353 गउ × × × जिण-अट्टाहिण् अट्टावयहों । 18 3 9 353 फाल्गुनाष्टदिनोत्सवे जग्मुरष्टापदे ।
18 74-75
- 354 एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राउ × × × आउ । 18 4 1 354 पल्हादोऽपि तदाऽयासीत् । 18 78
VP. पल्हाओ वि नरवई × × गन्तूण । 15 33
- 355 मयणाउरु पवणअय-कुमार । 355 दिवसानां त्रयं सेहे न प्राह्मदिः प्रतीक्षितम् ।
णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु ॥ 15 94-95.
VP. न सहइ पवणंजओ गसिउं
मयणोरगावरद्धो । 15 43-44.

- 356 णउ विसहउँ तइयउ दिवसु । 18 6 2. 356 अतिवाहयितुं नाहं प्रभवामि दिनत्रयम् । 15 125
- 357 जइ अजु ण लक्खिउ पियहें वयणु,
तो कल्लएँ महु णितुलउ मरणु ॥ 18 6 3. 357 VP. जइ तं महिन्दतणयं अज्ज ।
न पेच्छामि × × × तो विगयजीविओ
इं होहामि न एत्थ संदेहो ॥ 15 54.
- 358 तं णिसुणेंवि बुच्चइ पहसिएण,
× × × वयणे पहसिएण । 18 6 4 358 एवमुक्तस्ततोऽवोचदाशु प्रहसितो हसन् ।
15 128.
- 359 थिय जाल-गवक्खएँ दिट्ठ बाल । 18 6 7 359 वातायनस्थितौ मुक्ताजालतिरोधानावज्जनां
तामपश्यताम् । 15 139.
- 360 एत्थन्तरें × × × चवइ वसन्तमाल । 18 7 1 360 अत्रान्तरे × × × वसन्ततिलकाभिधा ।
अभाषत ॥ 15 147.
- 361 सहलउ तउ माणुस-जग्गु माएँ
भत्तारु पहज्जणु लद्धु जाएँ ॥ 18 7 2 361 VP. एयन्तरम्मि सहिया वसन्ततिलयत्ति
नामओ भणइ । 15 65.
- 362 सिरु विहुणेंवि भणइ वि मीसकेस ।
सोदामणिपड्डु पड्डु परिहरेवि,
थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ 18 7 3-4 362 अहो परमधन्यत्वं सुरुपे भर्तृदारिके ।
पित्रा वायुकुमाराय यद् दत्तासि । 15 148.
- 363 (a) जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुँ 18 7 5 363 VP. धन्नासि तुमं बाले जा दिन्ना पवणवेगस्स ।
(b) तं विज्जुप्पह-पवणज्जयाहुँ । 18 7 8 15 65.
- 364 आएँहिँ आलावेंहिँ कुविउ णरु ।
थिउ × × × उक्खय-खग-करु ॥
'रिउ रक्खउ विहि-मि लेमि सिरइँ ॥ 18 7 9. 362 मिश्रकेशीति × × × अवदत् × × × धूत-
धम्मिल्लपल्लवम् । विद्युत्प्रभं परित्यज्य वायो-
रुह्वासि यद् गुणान् ॥ 15 155.
- 363 (a) इत्युक्ते क्रोधानलविदीपितः । 15 163.
(b) समार्कषन् सायकः । 15 164.
(c) लुनाम्यतोऽनयोः × × × मूर्धान-
मुभयोरपि । विद्युत्प्रभोऽधुना रक्षां करोतु ॥
15 166.
- 365 करि-सिर-रयणुजलिय । 18 8 2. 365 VP. सोऊण वयणमेयं पवणगई रोसपस-
रियामरिसो आयङ्गुड असिवरं । 15 71.
- 366 णिय-आवासहों । 18 8 3. 366 (b) सिराइ छिन्दामि दोह वि जणीणं
× × × करेउ विज्जुप्पहो इहइँ । 15 73.
- 367 गय-रयणि तासु । 18 8 4. 367 मत्तेभकुम्भदारणकारिणः । 15 173
VP. गयकुम्भदा[र]णसमत्थं । 15 75.
- 367 गय-रयणि तासु । 18 8 4. 367 वसतिमात्मनः । 15 177.
VP. निययावासं । 15 77.
- 367 आगता क्षयं विभावरी । 15 185.
VP. रयणी बोलीणा । 15 80.

- 368 रवि उगड । 18 8 4. 368 उदियाय च तिमांशुः । 15 181.
VP. दिवसयरो उदिओ । 15 83.
- 369 उन्माहड लाहड जन्तएण । 18 8 6. 369 तेन नितान्तं दुःखिताऽभवत् । 15 193.
VP. सोऊण गमणं तिरुस बाला चिन्तेइ 15 85.
- 370 कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिं । 18 8 8. 370 श्वसुरेण धृतः पाणौ जनके च । 15 215.
- 371 परिचिन्तियड । 18 8 9a. 371 दध्यौ । 15 216.
- 372 एक-वार करयलें धरेंविं
पुणु × × × परिहरेंविं । 18 8 9b. 372 समुह्य शातयाम्येनां दुःखेनासङ्गजन्मना । 15 217.
- 373 दूड विसज्जियड । 18 9 9. 373 दूतः प्रेषितः । 16 35.
- 374 वरुणहों णन्दणेहिं । 374 (a) राजीवपौण्डरीकाद्याः × × ×
वरुणनन्दनाः । 16 43.
× × राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं × × खरदूसण
× × धरिय णवर ॥ 18 10 1-2. (b) गृहीतः खरदूषणः । 16 51.
VP. (a) राईवपुण्डरीया पुत्ता । 16 19.
(b) वरुणसुएहिं गहिओ खरदूसणो । 16 24.
- 375 सालयहुँ म होसइ कहि-मि घाड । 375 खरदूषणभद्रस्य × × × मा भून्मरणसंप्राप्तिः 16 53.
- 376 ओसरु दुड-दारें । 18 10 4. 376 अवसर्पाशु × × × दुरीक्षणे । 16 87.
- 377 अच्छिड अच्छन्तें जीड महु,
जन्तें जाएसइ पइँ जि सहुँ ॥ 18 10 9. 377 (a) तिष्ठताऽपि त्वया × × × जीवित्तासि ।
जीविष्याम्यधुना स्वामिन् कथं दूरंगते त्वयि ॥ 16 91-92.
(b) मरणं भवेत् । 16 95.
VP. जीयं मरणं वि तुमे आयत्तं मज्झ । 16 43.
- 378 माणस-सरवरें आवासु मुकु,
अत्थवणहों ताम पयडु दुकु ॥ 18 11 2. 378 संप्राप्तो मानसं सरः । आवासयत्तते तस्य ॥ 16 98.
VP. उवट्टिओ माणससरम्मि × × ×
रइओ तत्थ णिवेसो । ताव चिय अत्थणिरिं
कमेण सूरु समल्लीणो । 16 44-45
- 379 चकी वि दिट्ट विणु चक्कएण,
वाहिजमाण मयरइएण ॥ 18 11 4. 379 (a) एकाकिनीमेकामाकुलं चक्रवाकिकां
वियोगानलसंतप्ताम् । 16 107.
(b) ददर्श । 16 113.
VP. तत्थेक्का चक्काई दिट्ठा
× × विरहगितवियत्तौ । 16 51.
- 380 पङ्गाहणन्ति × × पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ 380 (a) धुन्वानां पक्षती वेगात् । 16 109.
18 11 5. (b) नानाचेष्टितकारिणीम् । 16 107.
VP. विडुणइ पक्खावल्लि
उद्धाई चलइ वेवइ । 16 52.
- 381 जाड तहों कलुण-भाड,
मइँ सरिसु अण्णु ण को वि पाड 18 11 6. 381 (a) कृपादतः । 16 113.
(b) पापचेतसः । 16 122.

- 382 उप्पएँवि णहङ्गणें वे वि गय । 18 11 9. 382 पुरः प्रहसितं कृत्वा वायुर्गगनमुद्ययौ । 16 148.
VP. दोणि वि गयणङ्गणेण वच्चन्ता । 16 63.
- 383 पत्त अज्जणहें भवणु
पच्छणु होवि थिउ कहि-मि पवणु ॥
गउ पइसिउ अब्भन्तरेँ पइदु,
××× आगमणु सिट्ठु ॥ 18 12 1-2. 383 (a) प्राप्तश्चाज्जनमुन्दर्या गृहे प्रप्रीवकोदरे ।
वायुरस्थात्प्रविष्टस्तु तस्याः प्रहसितोऽन्तिके । 16 151.
(b) अकथयत्तस्यै पवनजयमागतम् । 16 154.
VP. पइसिओ ××× अब्भिन्तरं पविट्ठो । 16 64.
- 384 एवडु पुणु जइ । 18 12 5. 384 अपुण्याम् । 16 156.
- 385 पल्लङ्गं चडिउ करै लेवि देवि । 18 12 8. 385 गृहीत्वा दयितः पाणौ शयने समुपाविशत् । 16 171.
- 386 तं मरुसेज्जहि मिगणयणि । 19 16. 386 देवि मा कार्षीरुद्वेगं त्वम् । 16 229.
VP. मा उव्वेयस्स देहि अत्ताणं । 16 84.
- 387 कर मउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ,
रयसलहें गम्भु जइ संभवइ ।
तो उत्तरु काई देमि जणहों ॥ 19 1 2-3. 387 कृत्वा करयुगाम्भोजं जगादाज्जनमुन्दरी
×× ऋतुमती ××× ततस्त्वद्विरहे
गभों ममावाच्यो भविष्यति ॥ 16 231-232.
VP. अजं चिय उदुसमओ ××× गम्भो कयाइ
उयरम्मि होही वयणिज्जयरो । 16 86.
- 388 कङ्कणु ××× समल्लवेंवि । 19 1 4. 388 वलयं दत्वा । 16 238
- 389 एउ काई कम्मु पई आयरिउ । 19 1 7. 389 तव केनेदं कृतं कर्म । 17 4
- 390 भयाउरउ संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ । 19 2 4. 390 भीत्या निरुत्तरीभूताम् । 17 16
- 391 हक्कोरेंवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु ।
'एयउ ××× माहेन्द्रपुरहों दूरन्तरेँण ।
परिविववि आउ सहूँ रहवरेंण ॥ 19 2 5-7. 391 क्रूरनामानं क्रूरमाहूय किङ्करं ×××
इत्यूचे । ××× नीत्वेमां महेन्द्रपुरगोचरं यानेन
सहितां सख्या निक्षिप्येहि । 17 12-13.
- 392 गउ वे वि चडावेंवि । 19 2 9. 392 सख्या समं समारोप्य यानम् । 17 18.
VP. समयं सहियाएँ अज्जणा
××× जाणम्मि समारुढा । 17 8.
- 393 अज्जण ××× ओआरिया । 19 2 10. 393 अवतार्येताम् । 17 21.
- 394 रवि अत्थन्तओ, अज्जणाएँ केरउ
दुक्खु वि असहन्तओ । 19 3 1. 394 ततोऽज्जनां समालोक्य दुःखभारादिवोत्तमां
××× रविरस्तमुपागमत् । 17 22.
VP. ताव य अत्थंगओ सूरो । 17 9.
- 395 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय णिसि 19 3 5. 395 निशां निन्ये कृच्छ्रेणासौ । 17 29.
- 396 पट्ठण हट्ठ-सोह करहों । 19 3 8. 396 पुरस्य क्रियतां शोभा । 17 36.
- 397 णं ××× सिरेँ वज्जेण हउ । 19 4 5. 397 वज्जेणेवाहते श्रुती । 17 39.
- 398 दुस्सील दुट्ठ ××× विणु खेवें
णयरहों णीसरउ । 19 4 6. 398 निर्वास्यतां पुरादस्मादरं सा पापकारिणी । 17 39.
VP. (a) धाडेह पावकम्मा बाला ×× एसा । 17 20.
(b) धाडेह लहुं पुरवराओ । 17 24.

- 399 पभणइ भाणन्दु मन्ति सुचवि । 19 4 7. 399 ततो नाम्ना महोत्साहः सामन्तोऽस्याति-
वल्लभः जगाद । 17 40.
VP. नामेण महच्छाहो सामन्तो भणइ । 17 21.
- 400 वणु गरिप पइड्ड । 19 5 8. 400 समं सख्या × × प्राविशद् वनम् । 17 65.
- 401 धाहाविउ । 19 5 8. 401 सा चक्रं परिदेवनम् । 17 66
VP. करेइ परिदेवणं बाला ॥ 17 30.
- 402 विहि मि कलुणु कन्दन्तियहिँ 19 5 10. 402 अत्यन्तदीनमेतस्यां रुदन्त्याम् । 17 79.
- 403 हरिणेहिँ वि दोवउ मेळियउ । 19 5 10. 403 मृगीभिरपि निर्मुक्ताः सुस्थूला बाष्पनिन्दवः ।
17 79.
दर्भानुपात्तान् विजहुर्हरिण्यः ।
Raghuvams'a 14 37.
- 404 पलियङ्क-गुह । 19 6 6. 404 पर्यङ्कगुहाख्याम् । 17 213.
VP. पलियङ्कगुहा° । 17 75.
- 405 णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ । 19 6 7. 405 अमितगत्याख्यः । 17 139.
VP. अमियगइ । 17 47.
- 406 जिण-पडिम सवत्तिहँ मच्छरेण,
परिघित्त पत्त तं एहु दुहु । 19 7 4-5 406 (a) सपत्न्यै कुदया तथा चक्रे बाह्याव-
काशासौ जिनेन्द्रप्रतियातना ॥ 17 168.
(b) तेनातिदुःखं समागमत् । 17 198.
VP. (a) °सवत्तीए × × रुद्धाए
सिद्धपडिमा ठविया घरबाहिरुहेसे । 17 62.
(b) तं एस-महादुक्खं अणुह्वयं । 17 70.
- 407 एवहिँ पावेसहि सयल-सुहु । 19 7 5. 407 अल्पैरेव च तेऽहोभिः । प्रियसङ्गो भविष्यति ।
17 210.
- 408 कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसरु । 19 7 8. 408 °कीलालशोणकेसरसञ्चय° । 17 224.
VP. केसराणिओ । 17 77.
- 409 °गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु । 19 7 9 409 गुञ्जाक्षः । 7 235.
- 410 उप्पएँवि आयासँ वसन्तमाल । 19 7 11 410 उत्पल्य त्वरिता व्योम्नि सख्यस्याः ।
17 240.
411. 19 8 1-6 411. 17 255-257.
- 412 रक्खहँ सहिय । 19 8 6. 412 कुरुत त्राणमस्याः । 17 257.
VP. रक्खसु । 17 81.
- 413 गन्धन्वाहिवइ × × × पर-उवयार-मइ । 19 8 7 413 गन्धर्वः × × × कारुण्याश्लेषमीयिवान् ।
17 242.
- 414 मणिचूडु रयणचूडहँ दइउ । 414 मणिचूलाख्यं रत्नचूला निजाङ्गना । 17 243.
- 415 गीउ गीउ × × × मणोहरु । 19 9 1 415 गीतं केनाप्येतन्मनोहरम् । 17 284.
VP गाइउं पवत्तो × × × मणहरु । 17 85.
- 416 को वि सुहि वसइ वणें । 19 9 2 416 (a) कोऽप्यनुकम्पकः । 17 285.
(b) महारण्येऽपि × × सुहृदो जनः । 17 287.
- 417 कहँ धीयउ कहँ कुलउत्तियउ,
कसु केरउ एवड्डु दुहु,
वणें अच्छहँ जेण । 19 9 10. 417 इयं का दुहिता कस्य वा शुभा ।
पत्नी वा कस्य कस्माद् वा
महारण्यमिदं श्रिता । 17 328.
- 418 माहवमासहँ बहुलट्टमिणँ । 19 9 5. 418 चैत्रस्य बहुलाष्टमी । 17 364.
VP. बहुलट्टमी य चैतस्स । 7 107

- 419 गक्खत्ते सवणे । 19 9 6. 419 नक्षत्रं श्रवणः । 17 364
VP. समणो चिय नक्खत्तं । 17 107
- 420 रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरदें
थिएँ ××× उप्पण्णु सुउ । 19 9 5-6. 420 अर्धयामावशेषायां रजन्यामद्य
बालकः प्रजातः । 17 361
VP. रयणीए अज्जपच्छिमे
जामे वरदारयं पसूया । 17 101
- 421 अज्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इम ×××
महिन्दु तेण जणिय । 19 10 2-3. 421 सुता महेन्द्रराजस्य नामतः प्रथिताज्जना ।
17 335
VP. महिन्दनिवधूया नामेण अज्जणा ।
17 97
- 422 पवणजयहों घरिणि । 19 10 4. 422 पत्नी पवनवेगस्य । 17 336
VP. महिला पवणजयभडस्स 17 97
- 423 पभणह् वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु । 19 10 5. 423 पतद्वाष्पनयनस्तमवादयत् । 17 347
- 424 पडिसूरु हणूरुह-राउलउ । 19 10 7. 424 प्रतिसूर्योऽहं द्वीपे हनूरुहाभिधे । 17 346
- 425 णं णट्टु पडीवउ लड्डु णिहि । 19 11 6. 425 प्रदर्श्य रत्नसंपूर्णं निधानं हरता । 17 389
- 426 णिय-पुरु पइसारेंवि णरवरेंण,
जम्मोच्छउ किउ पडिदिणयरेंण ॥ 19 11 7. 426 (a) प्रतिसूर्यो निजं स्थानम् । 17 399
(b) स विवेश पुरम् । 17 400
(c) तत्र जन्मोत्सवस्तस्य ×××
विद्याधरैः कृतः । 17 401
VP. पवेसिओ हणुरुहं नयरं । 17 118
(d) जम्मूसवो तस्स महन्तो
कओ खेयरेहिं । 17 119
- 427 सिरिसइलु सिलायलु चुण्णु णिउ ।
19 11 8. 427 शैलं चाचूर्णयत्ततः श्रीशैल इति । 17 402
VP. सेलो आचुणिओ ××× तेणं चिय
सिरिसेलो नामं ××× कयं । 17 120
- 428 हणुरुह-दीवें पवड्डियउ,
हणुवन्नु णामु तें तासु किउ । 19 11 8 428 (a) पुरे हनूरुहे यस्माज्जातः संस्कारमाप्तवान्
हनुमानिति तेनागात् प्रसिद्धिम् । 17 403
(b) नामास्य चक्रे । 17 402
VP. (c) हणुरुहनयरम्मि जहा सक्कारो पाविओ
××× हणुओत्ति तेण नामं 17 121
(c) हणुरुहपुरे जेणं संवड्डिओ
××× हणुओ त्ति तेण नामं । 18 51
- 429 खर-दूसण मेछावेप्पिणु,
वरुणहों रावणहों वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ।
19 12 1 429 (a) प्रविष्टश्च पुरम् । 18 6
(b) गृहमेतत्तया शून्यम् । 18 13
VP. पविसरइ निययनयरं । 18 5
- 430 णिय-णयरु पईसइ ।
णीसुण्णु ताम णिय-घरिणि-घरु । 19 12 2 430 समं मित्रेण । 18 15
- 431 वयसेहिं परियरिउ । 431 भूतरवाभिल्यं वनं प्राप्य । 18 48
VP. भूयरवं नाम वणं संपतो । 18 20
- 432 काणणु पइसरइ पिसायरउ । 19 13 2 432 गजेन्द्र त्वं ×× क्षमस्व च पराभवम् । 18 51
VP. तं खमसु मज्झ गयवर । 18 22
- 433 तं सयलु खमेज्जहि कुम्भि महु ।
19 14 4. 433 सुकृतशोऽसौ खामिवात्सल्यदक्षिणः
न मुमोचान्तिकम् । 18 53.

- 434 सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ ।
××× पासु ण मुअइ ॥ 19 14 8-9
- 435 हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिँ गयउँ तुहु । 19 15 3
- 436 पव्हाएँ धीरिय । 19 15 8.
- 437 उभय-सेढि-विणिवासियहुँ । 19 15 10.
- 438 विधीरिय माउलेंण । 19 16 10.
- 439 णिय-विमाणें आरुहु । 19 17 1.
- 440 (a) भूअरवाइइ डुकाई । 19 17 4.
- (b) सो कालमेहु वणें दिहु गउ । 19 17 5.
- 441 गणियारिउ ढोइय वसिकियउ । 19 17 8.
- 442 मउणु लएवि परिट्टियउ ×××
कट्टमउ किण्ण णिम्मविउ णरु । 19 17 11.
- 443 णहें णिजन्तु पडिउ सिलहें
सिरिसइलु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह ।
19 18 7-8.
- 444 पडिदिणयर-पवणहुँ । 20 1 4.
- 445 वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि ।
अम्हेहिँ रावण-आण करेवी ॥ 20 1 6-7.
- 446 चलण णवेप्पिणु पभणइ पावणि,
किं ××× अप्पुणु जुज्झहें,
मइँ हणुवन्तें हुन्तएण । 20 1 9-10.
- 447 अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ । 20 2 1
- 448 वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाइइ । 20 2 4.
- 434 रावणस्यापि सन्धिरेण रणे कृतः । 18 68
VP. कारेइ सन्धिसमयं
×× दूमणं मुयइ । 18 3
- 435 हा वत्स ××× कासि गतः । 18 69
- 436 सान्तवयन्वनितां ××× प्रह्लादः । 18 71.
VP. संठाविऊण महिलं पव्हाओ । 18 31.
- 437 द्विश्रेणिवासिनः । 18 73.
VP. उभयसेढि वत्थव्वा । 18 32.
- 438 प्रतिसूर्यः समाश्वास्य । 18 85.
VP. पडिमुज्जओ आसासेऊण अज्जणा । 18 36.
- 439 समास(ः)ह्य खगयानम् । 19 86.
- 440 (a) भूतरवाटव्यां ददशे ते महाद्विपम् ।
8 88.
(b) कालमेघाख्यपवनद्विपः । 18 89.
VP. भूयारणं वणं समणुपत्ता
पच्छन्ति तत्थ हरिय । 18 37.
- 441 करिणीभिरथावृत्य द्विपं
××× वशीकृत्य । 18 98.
VP. काऊण वसे हरिय । 18 41.
- 442 पुस्तकर्मसमाकारं वाचंयमतया स्थितम् ।
18 10.
VP. कयमोणं । 18 43.
- 443 (a) विमाने स्थाप्यमानः सन्
पतितः शैलगह्वरे । 18 118.
(b) श्रीशैल इति ×× स्तुतः । 18 122.
(c) हनूमानिति तेनास्य
द्वितीयं नाम निर्मितम् । 18 124.
VP. (a) विमारुढो निजन्तो
महियले पडिओ । 18 47.
(b) सिरिसेलो नामं से कयं । 18 49.
(c) हणुओ त्ति तेण नामं । 18 51.
- 444 पवनवेगस्य प्रतिसूर्यस्य । 19 4.
VP. पडिसूरपवणाणं । 19 3.
- 445 राज्यं हनूरुहद्वीपे वत्स त्वं पालय ×××
तस्य कर्तव्यं प्रीत्यावाभ्यां यथोचितम् । 19 7-8.
VP. अम्हेहिँ सामिकजं ×× कायव्वं । 19 7.
- 446 हनूमान ××× विनयेनेदमब्रवीत् ।
मयि स्थिते न युक्तं वां गन्तुमायोधनम् । 19 10.
VP. हणुमन्तो भणइ विणयनमिअज्जो
सन्तेण मएतुज्जं न य जुत्तं रणमुहे गन्तुं । 19 9.
- 447 अविज्ञातरणाखादो वत्स त्वम् । 19 11.
VP. भडाण तुमं अज्ज-वि वयणं न पच्छाहि ।
19 10.
- 448 VP. बालो वि हु पच्चमुहो
मत्तगइन्दे खयं नेइ । 19 11.

449 सामीरणि आलिङ्गित । 20 3 2.
 450 ताव दसाणणु वरुणहो पुत्तेहि,
 वेदिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तेहि ॥ 20 6 7.

451 दुब्बाएं रवि मेहहुं मेलावियउ । 20 7 9.
 452 संवेहेवि विज्जा-लङ्गलें । 20 8 1-2

453 ताम पधाइउ वरुण । 20 8 2
 454 तहिं अवसरे पवणजय-सारें × × ×
 × × × गिय-लङ्गलें वेहेवि धरिय कुमार ।
 20 9 8-9

455 गिय-गन्दण-वन्धणेण सं-करुणहो,
 पहरणु हत्थें ण लगगइ वरुणहो,
 रावणेण × × × धरिउ रणङ्गणें ।
 20 10 1-2

456 कोक्कावेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासैं । 26 11 3
 457 मरणु गहणु जउ सव्वहो वीरहो ।
 णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जइ । 20 11 4-5
 458 तासु मिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ ।
 20 11 8

459 तुहुं महु राणउ ।
 460 महु सुय णामें सच्चवइ,
 करि ताएँ समाणउ पाणिग्गहणु । 20 11 9

461 दिज्जइ पउमराय सुग्गीवें,
 खरेंण अणङ्गकुसुम × × ×,
 णल-णीलेहि धीय सिरिमालिणि,
 अट्ट सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु ।
 20 12 8-10.

449 परिष्वज्य हनूमन्तम् । 19 24.
 450 ततोऽसौ युगपत् पुत्रः वरुणस्य समावृतः ।
 आदित्य इव गर्जद्भिः प्रावृषेण्यबलाहकैः । 19 47.

VP. दहवयणो वरुणस्स सुएहि वेदिओ
 मेहेहि व दिवसयरो पाउसकाले । 19 24

451 महारयसमीरेण घनसङ्घा इव । 19 53.
 452 कञ्चिल्लाङ्गलपाशेन विद्यारचितमूर्तिना
 आकर्षेत् । 19 55.

453 तं दृष्ट्वा × × अभ्याजगाम वरुणः । 19 57.
 454 तावत् पुत्रशतं तस्य बद्धं पवनसूनुना ।
 19 60.

VP. गिण्हइ वरुणस्स तन्दणा हणुओ । 19 28.

455 श्रुत्वा पुत्रशतं बद्धं वरुणः शोकविह्वलः ।
 विद्यास्मरणनिर्मुक्तो बभूव श्लथविक्रमः × ×
 रावणः × × इमं क्षिप्रं जग्राह रणकोविदः । 19 62.

VP. रावणो वि बन्धइ वरुणं । 19 28.

456 आनाय्य वरुणोऽवाचि रावणेन । 19 89.

457 द्वयमेव रणे वीरैः प्राप्यते × × × ।

ग्रहणं मरणं वाऽपि कातरैश्च पलायितुम् । 19 91.

458 तवात्र लोके मूढो जनो तिष्ठति वैरभावे ।
 19 93.

459 स्वामी त्वमस्माकम् । 19 97.

460 गृहाण तन्मे सुतां × × ×
 सत्यवतीति नाम्ना । 19 99.

VP. हणुयस्स देइ कञं सच्चमई नाम नामेणं ।
 19 32.

461 (a) सुग्रीवसंज्ञस्य × × × तनूजा
 × × × पद्मगगा । 19 108-119.

(b) विवाहः × × × विनिर्मितः । 19 126.

(c) ददौ समीरप्रभवाय कन्यां अनङ्गपुष्पेति
 × × × गतां प्रसिद्धिम् । 19 102-103.

(d) अनलः × × × हरिमालिनीं
 × × × ददौ × × × हनूमते । 19 105.

(e) इति क्रमेणास्य बभूव याचितां
 परं सहस्राद् गणनम् । 19 106.

VP. (a) हणुयस्स × × × दिज्जा
 कञ्जा अणङ्गकुसुमात्त नामेणं । नलेण दिज्जा

कञ्जा हरिमालिणि त्त नामेणं । 19 34-36.

(b) दुहियं × × सुग्गीवो नामेण पउमरागं
 1 37.

(c) हणुएण वरत्तणू सा परिणीया । 19 41
 (d) एवं सहस्समेगं जायं
 हणुयस्स पवरमहिलाणं । 19 42.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

INTRODUCTION

p.	l.	Correct
4	28	-vimaddiēṇa for -vammiyahim
6	41	Orthography
8	4	emphasizes
8	39	Mūla
13	40	अट्ठ
13	44	पयट्ठइ
16	44	Kirti
17	31	<i>jivantahum</i>
19	30	omit this line.
19	54	-Jasakitti
27	45	also
28	33	metre
29	17	Apabhramśa
42	8	<i>Sirimuṇisuvvaya</i>
48	32	composing for coming
50	2	Ghātaka for Bhātaka
51	26	portions
51	27	are somewhat
51	42	omit 'quotations from which are found in SC'
53	36	पुष्प
56	5	<i>karavim</i>
58	47	Loss of ya-
58	50	vowel
60	26	<i>bhiccattana-</i>
60	27	from <i>Surinda-</i>
60	35	<i>-iya-</i>
61	50	Foot-note figure 1 should be placed on 'form in -a or -ā' and foot-note (1) on p. 62 should be on p. 61.
62	18	omit the foot-note figure from -aiṃ ¹ .
63	32	the one-moraic -ēṇ.
63	32	the one-moraic -ēṇ.
64	53	foot-note (3) is misplaced here.
65	7	Tagare for Tagore
68	46	(-viṃ)
69	40	put superscript 1 on 'suggestion'.
73	30	Introduction, p.
76	52	Gandhodaka°, °vaśād, °sañjñām
78	10	Scansion.
79	20	vakraḥ

p.	1.	<i>Correct</i>
85	26	Mahuaravanda
85	43	u u —
86	47	Duvahaya
90	1-2	Transpose first and second lines.
91	40	6 + 4 + u u.
94	18	predicated
94	40	for <i>Pādhadī</i>
94	41	Āpalisaṃghiyah
95	8	manner. On
95	13	eighth
95	39	u — u
96	18	4 + 4 + 4 + u — (or u u) u
96	19	1., 3. Gaṇa.
97	23	u u u/ — u instead of u — u/u,uuu
98	14	(— u —)
98	15	u — —, u — uu, — — u, uu — u
99	34	+ 4 + 4 + 4 + u —)
101	48	unbecom-
106	48	fright
107	1	laughed
110	41	Kanaka
110	47	Bhānukarṇa
112	12	Mandodarī
112	13	Candranakhī's
112	35	Sugrīva
116	33	destroyed
"	"	he could jump.

TEXT

p.	l.	Correct
३	13	तिष्ण मि (A.'s reading)
४	6	कल्लोला-णिदिठय
५	f. n. 42	S कें
१०	9	जम्बूदीउ
"	15	कुलयर उप्पण्णा
११	13	कन्दप्पहो
१३	3	-महागिरि ण्हवणवीढु
१६	16	ण्हविउ ³
१७	17	जे ²⁷ वुत्तउ
१८	6	णिसुणेवि
२०	9	-भुक्खहि (P.'s reading)
"	16	'आमेल्ले'वि
"	17	drop the inverted coma
२१	6	वोल्लइ ²⁵
"	7	अम्हेहि
२३	17	भडारउ जं जे
२४	2	संपाइउ ⁴ ॥१
"	11	जम्बीरि-
"	20	-जणियहे उप्परि ³⁶
"	f. n. 2	मेल्लिवि
२५	f. n. 3.3	P चउतीसाइसय०
३२	2	-वाहणहि चडेप्पिणु ¹⁷
३३	2	सदिठहि (A.'s reading)
३८	19	पइठ (P.'s reading)
३९	4	पर थिय उरें तोय-तुसार धवल
"	2	आवीलवि कच्छउ
४०	9	गिरि-मेरु-सरिसु
४५	2	रहणेउरचक्कवाल-णयरें
४८	f. n. 11.8	P दिदिठहे
४९	7	अणुहुत्तउ (A.'s reading)
५०	22	रिसि-सङ्खु
५३	11	उन्वेल्ले'वि (based on A.'s reading)
"	f. n. 12	add 'S उन्वेल्लि'वि
५४	4	उप्पज्जे'वि
"	9	छेय-काले
५५	16	णरेंण
५६	7	करें'वि
५७	f. n. 29	P S A
५८	14	अज्जुवि
५९	7	पाउ (A' reading)
६०	End	add. [१३]. १. कपिशरीरेण, मुनिना वा.
६२	14	वेयमइ-अग-

p.	l.	Correct
६३	19	-सामिसालु
६४	9	वण्णराहुं
७३	21	मुण्डेहि
७५	10.14	drop this foot-note
७६	10	भणेवि
७८	5	वोमविन्दु
"	14	णिसुणेवि
८०	19	°कामण्ण
८७	21	सोयवेवि for सो चवेवि
९१	6	युएवि
"	20	सीसुप्परि
९३	19	चउद्दह-
"	22	असिवरु
९४	1	विरेल्लिय-
"	13	-वाएं
९५	2	दुवारह
"	19	एक्केण
९८	22	-पावालोलिउ (P.'s reading)
१००	15	समर-झड
"	22	तम्वार for तं वार
१०२	9	पुहुं
"	18	पइ
१०४	2	खयहो
१०५	25	थियइ
"	11.16	PS वाहुवली°
१०८	3	तणेण सावेणं²
"	4	पहावेणं
"	f. n. 12	°लुच्चियाहं
११४	16	drop the query
११५	last	विलसति
११६	8	उल्लुक्कहो
"	10	उप्परि करयल-
"	11	कडउल्ला-केसर
"	12	कामिणि भिसिणि
"	14	सलिल-
"	21	फलिह-कप्पूरेहि
"	"	सुरहि-मिगमय-
"	24	रिञ्छोलिहि
११७	20	तल्लिच्छउ¹¹
११८	8	रयणं हि
"	24	केयइ-हात्थेहि
११९	14	-मइ³
१२०	9	पढुक्कउ
"	"	भुवेण पकडिडउ
१२४	20	गय-मय-णइ-मइलिय-

p.	l.	Correct
१२५	17	मज्झे
१२६	12	एत्तिउ 'दाहेण
१२८	2	घुट्ठ
१३०	14	पच्चुत्तर
"	20	सच्चु वि सारवन्तु
१३१	2	विहि
"	21	-मरु णरिन्द
"	last	भो इन्द्र
१३२	22	वलहुँ
१३४	5	भिच्चहुँ
"	8	णाहि
१३६	f. n. fourth line	लीलोद्धूतं
१३७	15	सुर-वगलामुहे
१४०	11	अरे
१४१	8	किं सक्कइ
"	f. n. 1	P. तेण
१४३	2	पडित्थिरु (S.'s reading)
१४४	5	-वण्णु परत्तउ
१४९	3	तुहँ
"	10	तप्प-वेसु
"	14	परितोसिएँण, पहसिएँण
"	24	विज्जुप्पह-
१५०	15	करयलँ, घरेँवि, परिहरेँवि,
"	26	विसज्जियउ
"	last but one	add '४ वृथा'
१५२	17	भन्तएण
१५६	f. n. 8.1	A पहंजण
१५७	3	drop the query
१५९	12	पिसायरउ
१६०	22	कन्ते
१६२	17.11	A कित

INDEX VERBORUM

P.	I.	Correct
2	after अडइ,	enter 'अडयणा 13 12 5 कुलटा
3	heading	(D.1 18).'
5	"	Index
6	under आण	"
"	" आणन्त्य	opponent
"	after आराह	drop आणवडीवय etc.
		enter 'आराहण 5 16 8 (आराधना) the
		Bhagavati Ārādhana'
7	heading	Index
11	under एत्थु	add 'एत्थ 6 15 6'
16	under खुरप्प	drop '15 5 3'
"	" खुरप्प	add '15 5 3'
20	after चन्दिणय	enter 'चन्दुज्जय 18 7 8 (D. 3 4) कुमुद'
"		drop the entry चाउल.
22	after जन्तिय	enter 'जन्ती 14 10 2 यन्त्रिता'
23	under जा	drop '14 13 1' under जन्त and
		'enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8'
"		correct जिह..... तिह, यथा..... तथा
27	after णहङ्गाण	drop the entry णहमणि
31	" तलय	enter 'तल्लिच्छय 14 8 4 [तल्लिप्स]
		आसक्त (D. 5 3)'
39		for ✓ परीयड्ड read ✓ परियड्ड
42	after पायालय	enter '✓ पाड [पाटय] pres. 3.s. पाडइ
		5 4 2'
63	after सिरि	enter 'सिरि' 14 13 7 (corrupt for
		सिर°?) शिरस् or शिरा'
64	after सुम्म	enter 'सुर° 6 6 3 सुरा'
66	after अणुत्तरवाइ	enter 'अणुराह 12 4 9a अनुराधा'
71	after पायाललङ्क	enter 'पिसायरव 19 13 2 पिशाचरव (वन्त)'

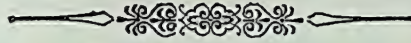
सयम्भुएवकिउ

पउमचरिउ

(पढमो विज्जाहरकण्डो)

कइराय-सयम्भुएव-किउ

पउमचरिउ



णमहं णव^१-कमल-कोमल-मणहर-वर-वहल-कन्ति-सोहिलं ।
उसहस्स पाय-कमलं स-सुरासुर-वन्दियं सिरसां ॥ १ ॥
दीहर-समास-णालं^२ सद-दलं अत्थ-केसरुघवियं^३ ।
बुह-महुयर-पीय-रसं सयम्भु-कवुप्पलं जयउं ॥ २ ॥

*

1 P. A. begins; दं० । ॐ नमो वीतरागाय; s. begins: दंप० । णमो वीतरागाय
नमः. 2 S A नमह. 3 S A नव०. 4 After this Gāthā s. gives the following
seven stanzas of a *Jinendra-rudrāṣṭaka* and five laudatory
stanzas:

पापान्धकनिर्णाशं मकरध्वजलोभमोहपुरदहनं । तपोभस्मभूषिताङ्गं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ १ ॥
संयमवृषभारूढं तपउग्रमहन्त(?) तीक्ष्णशूलधरं । संसारकरिविदारं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ २ ॥
विमलमतिचन्द्ररेषं विरचितसिल(?) शुद्धभावकपालं । व्रताचलशैलनिलयं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ३ ॥

गुणगणनरक्षिर(?) मालं दशध्वजोद्भूतविदितखट्वाङ्गं ।

तप(?) कीर्तिगौरिरचितं(?) जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ४ ॥

सप्तभयडाम(?) डमरुकवाद्यं अनवरतप्रकटसंदोहं । मनबद्धसर्पपरिकरं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ५ ॥

अनवरतसत्यवाचाविकटजटामुकुटकृतशोभं । हुङ्कारभयविनाशं जिनेन्द्ररुद्रं सदा वन्दे ॥ ६ ॥

ईशानशायनरचितं जिनेन्द्ररुद्राष्टकं ललितमे(भा?) वं च ।

यः पठति भावशुद्धस्तस्य भवेज्जगति संसिद्धिः ॥ ७ ॥

चउमुह-मुहम्मि सहो दन्तभहं(?) हे च मणहरो अत्थो ।

विण्णि वि सयम्भुकव्वे किं कीरइ कइयणो सेसो ॥ १ ॥

चउमुहएवस्स सहो सयम्भुएवस्स मणहरा जीहा ।

भद्दासय-गोग्गहणं अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ २ ॥

जलकीलाए सयम्भू(भुं) चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाए ।

भहं च अत्थवोहे(मच्छवेहे?) अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥ ३ ॥

तावच्चिय सच्छन्दो भमइ अवभंस-मच्च(?) त-मायङ्गो ।

जाव ण सयम्भु-वायरण-अङ्कुसो[?तच्छिरे] पडइ ॥ ४ ॥

सच्छन्द(द्)-वियड-दाढो छन्द(न्दो)लङ्कार-णहर-दुप्पिच्छो ।

वायरण-केसरहो सयम्भुपञ्चाणणो जयउ ॥ ५ ॥

5 P A नालं, S णाल. 6 S ० रुघवियं. 7 P जयउं.

[पंहिलउ जयकारेवि^९ परम-मुणि मुणि-वयणें^{१०} जाहँ सिद्धन्त-मुणि ॥ १
 मुणि जाहँ^{११} अणिट्टिय रत्तिदिणु जिणु हियएँ^{१२} ण फिट्ठइ एक्कु^{१३} खणु ॥ २
 खणु खणु वि जाहँ^{१४} ण विचलइ मणु मणु मग्गइ जाहँ मोक्खं-गमणु ॥ ३
 गमणु वि जहिँ णउं^{१६} जम्मणु मरणु ॥ ४
 ५ मरणु वि कह होइ मुणीवरहँ^{१८} मुणिवर जे लग्गा जिणवरहँ ॥ ५
 जिणवर^{१९} जे^{२०} लीय माणं परहों(?) परु केव^{२२} दुक्कु जे^{२३} परियणहों ॥ ६
 परियणु मणें मणिणउं^{२४} जेहिँ तिणु तिण-समउ णाहिँ^{२५} लहु णरय-रिणु ॥ ७
 रिणु^{२७} केम होइ भव-भय-रहियं भव-रहिय धम्म-संजम-सहियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० जे काय-चाय-मणें^{३१} णिच्छिरियं (जे)^{३३} काम-कोह-दुण्णय-तरियं ।
 ते^{३५} एक्क-मणेण सयं भुएँ ण वन्दिय गुरु परमायरियं ॥ ९]

*

[१. पढमो संधि]

तिहुअणलग्गण-खम्मं^{३९} गुरु परमेट्ठि^{४०} णवेप्पिणु^{४१} ।
 पुणु आरम्भिय रामकहँ^{४२} आरिसु जोएप्पिणु ॥ १ ॥

१५

[१]

पणवेप्पिणु आइ-भडाराहँ संसार-समुहुत्ताराहँ ॥ १
 पणवेप्पिणु^२ अजिय-जिणेसरहँ दुज्जय-कन्दप्प-दप्प-हरहँ ॥ २

8 This whole Kadavaka is missing in P. 9 s A जयकारिवि. 10 s °वयणि, A °वयण. 11 s जाह. 12 s A हियइ. 13 इक्कु. 14 s जाव. 15 A सुक्खं. 16 s ण. 17 A जम्मण. 18 s मुणीसराह. 19 s मुणिवर. 20 s A जे. 21 s पाण. 22 s किंव. 23 s जि, A जे. 24 A मणिणउं. 25 A नाहि. 26 s णरइ विणु. 27 s रइ. 28 s °रहिया. 29 s सम्म°. 30 s °सहिया. 31 s मणि. 32 s णिच्छया, A णिच्छिरया. 33 Metrically redundant. 34 s °तरिया. 35 s तं. 36 s गुण. 37 s परमायरिया. 38 After this Kadavaka, s A read the following Sanskrit stanza:

भवति किल विनाशो दुर्जनैः संगतानामिति वदति जनोऽयं सर्वमेतद्धि सिध्या ।

उरगफणिमणीनां किं निमित्तेन राजन्न भवति विषदोषो (s विषदोषो) निर्विषो वा भुजङ्गः ॥
 39 s षंभु. 40 A परमेट्ठि. 41 P नवेप्पिणु. 42 P s °कहा.

1. 1 P समुह°. 2 A पणवेप्पिणु.

१ आर्षे च रामायणम्.

पणवेप्पिणु संभवसामियहो
 पणवेप्पिणु अहिणन्दण-जिणहो
 पणवेवि^४ सुमइ-तित्थङ्करहो
 पणवेप्पिणु पउमप्पह-जिणहो
 पणवेप्पिणु सुरवर-साराहो
 पणवेप्पिणु चन्दप्पह-गुरुहो
 पणवेप्पिणु पुप्फयन्त-मुणिहो^९
 पणवेप्पिणु सीयल-पुङ्गमहो^{११}
 पणवेप्पिणु सेयंसाहिवहो
 पणवेप्पिणु वासुपुज्ज-मुणिहो^{१४}
 पणवेप्पिणु विमल-महारिसिहो^{१६}
 पणवेप्पिणु मङ्गलगाराहो
 पणवेप्पिणु सन्ति^{१९}-कुन्थु^{२०}-अरह^{२१}
 पणवेवि मल्लि-तित्थङ्करहो
 पणवेप्पिणु मुणि-सुव्वय-जिणहो
 पणवेप्पिणु णमि-णेमीसरह^{२६}

तइलोक-सिहर-पुर-गामियहो ॥ ३
 कम्मडु-दुडु-रिउ-णिज्जिणहो^३ ॥ ४
 वय-पञ्च-महादुद्धर-धरहो ॥ ५
 सोहिय-भंव-लक्ख-दुक्ख-रिणहो ॥ ६
 जिणवरहो^७ सुपास-भडाराहो ॥ ७
 भवियायण-सउण-कप्पतरुहो^८ ॥ ८
 सुरभवणुच्छलिय-दिब-झुणिहो^{१०} ॥ ९
 कल्लाण-झाण-णाणुग्गमहो ॥ १०
 अच्चन्त^{१३}-महन्त-पत्त-सिवहो ॥ ११
 विप्फुरिय-णाण-चूडामणिहो^{१५} ॥ १२
 संदरिसिय-परमागम-दिसिहो^{१७} ॥ १३
 साणन्तहो^{१८} धम्म-भडाराहो ॥ १४
 तिणिण मि तिहुअण^३-परमेसरह ॥ १५
 तइलोक-महारिसि-कुलहरहो^{२४} ॥ १६
 देवासुर-दिण्ण^{२५}-पयाहिणहो ॥ १७
 पुणु पास-वीर-तित्थङ्करह^{२७} ॥ १८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चउवीस वि परम-जिण
 पुणु अप्पाणउ पायडमि

पणवेप्पिणु भावे ।
 रामायण-कावे^{२९} ॥ १९

३ P S णिज्जणहो. ४ P S पणवेप्पिणु. ५ P S सोसिय°. ६ A भवदुक्खलक्ख°. ७ P जिणव-
 रुहो. ८ P °कप्पतरुहो. ९ P पुप्फयन्तमुणिहे, S पुप्फयन्तमुणिहो, A पुप्फयन्तमुणिहो.
 १० S झुणिहे. ११ P S पुंगवहो. १२ A णाणज्झाणारमहो. १३ A अच्चन्त. १४ P °मुणिहो,
 S °मुणिहिं, A °फणिहो corrected to सु°. १५ P S A °चूडामणिहो. १६ P °महाणि
 रिहे, S °महारिहो A °महारिसहो. १७ S °विसिहो A °दिसिहो. १८ S साणत्तहो. १९ P
 सत्ति. २० P S कुन्थ. २१ A °अरहं २२ P. marginally 'तीहिस्मि' पाठे, A तिण्ण वि.
 २३ P तिहुअण°. २४ A °कुलरहो. २५ P °दिब°. २६ P S °णेमीसरहो. २७ P S तिथं-
 करहो. २८ A पुणु आरम्भिय रामकह. २९ A °कावे.

[२]

वद्धमाणं-मुहं-कुहरं-विणिगय
 अक्खरं-वासं-जलोहं-मणोहरं
 दीहं-समासं-पवाहावङ्किय
 ५ देसीभासा-उभय-तडुज्जल
 अत्थं-वहलं-कल्लोलाणिट्ठिय
 एह रामकह-सरि सोहन्ती
 पच्छइ^{११} इन्दभूइ^{१२}-आयरिणं^{१३}
 पुणु पव्वे^{१५} संसाराराणं
 १० पुणु रविसेणायरिय-पसाणं^{१७}
 पउमिणि-जणणि-गब्भ-संभूणं^{१९}
 अइ-तणुएण पईहर-गत्ते

रामकहा-णइ एहं कमागय ॥ १
 सु-अलङ्कारं-छन्द-मच्छोहर ॥ २
 सक्कय-पायय-पुलिणालङ्किय ॥ ३
 क वि दुकर-घण-सद्-सिलायल ॥ ४
 आसासय-समत्तूह-परिट्ठिय ॥ ५
 गणहर-देवहिं^{१०} दिट्ठ वहन्ती ॥ ६
 पुणु धम्मेण गुणालङ्करिणं^{१४} ॥ ७
 किञ्चित्तिहरेण अणुत्तरवाणं^{१६} ॥ ८
 १८ बुद्धिणं अवगाहिय कइराणं ॥ ९
 मारुएण^{२०}-रूव-अणुराणं^{२१} ॥ १०
 छिव्वरं^{२२}-णासें पविरल-दन्ते^{२३} ॥ ११

॥ वत्ता ॥

णिम्मल-पुण्ण-पवित्त-कह-
 १२ जेण^{२४} समाणिज्जन्तएण

कित्तणु आढप्पइ ।

थिर कित्ति विढप्पइ ॥ १२

[३]

बुहयण सयम्भु पइ^१ विण्णवइ
 घायरणु कयावि^५ ण जाणियउ
 णउ^{१०} पच्चाहारहो तत्ति किय
 २० णउ णिसुअउ सत्त विहत्तियउ

मइ^२ सरिसउं अण्ण णाहिं^४ कुकइ ॥ १
 णउं वित्ति-सुत्तु वक्खाणियउं ॥ २
 णउ संधिह^{११} उपपरि^{१२} बुद्धि थियं^{१३} ॥ ३
 छविहउ समास-पउत्तियउं^{१४} ॥ ४

२. १ A वद्धमाण°. २ S णए. ३ S ऐह. ४ A °पास°. ५ P °मनोहर. ६ PS सुय-
 लंकार°. ७ A °सद्मच्छोह. ८ S °यहावा°. ९ A अथ°. १० S °देवह, A °देविहिं. ११ S
 संजय°. १२ P इन्दभूअ°. १३ S °आयरियं. १४ PS गुणालंकरियं. १५ P एवहिं, S एवहि.
 १६ S अणुत्तरवायं. १७ S °पसायं. १८ S बुद्धिइ णियइ जणिय कयराणं. १९ S संभूयं. २० P
 मारुएणव°, S मारुययेव, A मारुएणव. २१ SA °अणुरायं. २२ A छिव्वर°. २३ P
 P दत्ते, SA दन्ते. २४ P जइ corrected to जण, S जण.

३. १ SA पइ. २ PS मइ. ३ A सरिसउं. ४ P णाहिं, S णाहि, A णत्थि. ५ PS
 कयाइ. ६ P न. ७ P जाणियउं, A जाणियउं. ८ A नवि. ९ P A वक्खाणियउं. १० A णउं.
 ११ PS संधिह. १२ PS उपपरि. १३ P द्विय, S ठिय. १४ S णिसुयउ, A निसुयउ.
 १५ P विहत्तियाउ. १६ P °पउत्तियाउ, S °यउत्तियउ.

[२] १ पर्वतात्. २ नदी. ३ निक्षेपः, व्यासः. ४ प्रवाहः. ५ तट. ६ तीर्थम्. ७ गौतम-
 स्वामिना. ८ कविराजेन स्वयम्भुदेवेण संसारविषये अतीव भीरुणा(?). ९ अनुत्तरवादि(?)ना भट्टारकेण.
 १० रविषेणाचार्यप्रसादेन. ११ धर्मार्थकाममोक्षपदार्थैः पूर्णम्. १२ लोकमान्यतादिभिः.

[३] १ हे. २ प्रत्याहारस्य. ३ बहुव्रीहि-कर्मधारय° पद.

छँकारय दस लैयार ण सुय^{१७}
 ण बलावल धाउ णिवार्य-गणु
 णउ णिसुणिउं पँअ-मँहाय-कबु(?)
 णउ बुज्झिउ पिङ्गल-पत्थारु^{२४}
 ववसाउ तो वि णउ परिहरमि
 सामणँ^{२८} भास छुडु सावडँ^{२९}
 छुडु होन्तु सुहासिय-वयणाइँ
 एहुँ^{३४} सज्जण-लोयहोँ^{३५} किउ विणउ
 जइँ^{३७} एमँ विरुसइँ को वि खलु

वीसोवसग पँच्चय बहुय^{१८} ॥ ५
 णउ लिङ्ग उँणाइँ वँकु वँयणु ॥ ६
 णउ भरहुँ^{२१} गेउँ लक्खणु वि सँवुँ^{२३} ॥ ७
 णउ भम्महँ^{२५} दण्डि-अलङ्कारुँ^{२६} ॥ ८
 वरि रँडुवँडु कबु करमि ॥ ९
 छुडु आगम-जुत्ति का वि घडउ ॥ १०
 गामिल्ल-भास-परिहरणाइँ ॥ ११
 जं अबुहु पदरिसिउ अप्पणउँ^{३६} ॥ १२
 तहोँ^{३९} हत्थुत्थल्लिउ लेउँ^{४०} छलु ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

पिसुणँ^{४१} किं^{४२} अब्भत्थिएँण
 किं छण-चन्दुँ^{४३} महागहेँण^{४४}

जसु को वि ण रुच्चइ ।
 कम्पन्तु वि मुच्चइ ॥ १४

[४]

अवहत्थेवि^१ खलयणु णिरवसेसु
 जहिँ^३ पक्क-कलमँ^४ कमलिणि णिसणँ
 जहिँ^३ सुय-पन्तिउ सुपरिट्ठियाउँ
 जहिँ^३ उच्छु-वणइँ^{११} पवणाहयाइँ
 जहिँ^३ णन्दणवणइँ^{१३} मणोहराँ
 जहिँ^{१३} फाडिमँ-वयणइँ दाडिमाँ

पहिलउ^१ णिरु वण्णमि मगहदेसु ॥ १
 अलहन्त तरणिँ^६ थेर वँ विसणँ ॥ २
 णं वणसिरि-मरगय-कण्ठियाउँ^{१०} ॥ ३
 कम्पन्ति व पीलण-भय-गयाइँ ॥ ४
 णच्चन्ति व चल-पल्लव-कराँ^५ ॥ ५
 णज्जन्ति^{१५} ताँ णं कइँ-मुहाँ^{१६} ॥ ६

17 S णया. 18 S बहुया. 19 A णिसुणिउं. 20 A महा जि काबु. 21 A भरह. 22 PS ण लक्खणु छंदु. 23 A सावु, S कबु. 24 A °पत्थारु. 25 P भग्गह°. 26 PS °यलंकारु, A °अलंकारु. 27 PS रयडावुत्तु. 28 PS सामाण, A सामण. 29 P म विहडउ, S महिविडउ. 30 PS किपि. 31 PS होँति. 32 P सुहासुह. 33 PS गामेल्ल°. 34 P इहु, S यहु. 35 P सज्जण लोयहु, S सज्जणलोयहु. 36 PA अप्पणउं. 37 PS जं. 38 PS एव. 39 S तहु. 40 S लेवि. 41 S पिसुणि. 42 कं. 43 P °इँडु. 44 PS महागहेण.

4. 1 PA अवहत्थिवि. 2 P लइ वण्णवि, A निव्वण्णमि. 3 PS जहि. 4 PS कलमि, A °कलव. 5 PS णिसण्णु, A णिसण्ण. 6 S तरणि. 7 S वि. 8 PS विसण्णु. 9 P S सुपरिट्ठिआउ. 10 P कंठिआउ. 11 P उच्छवणइँ, S उच्छवणइ. 12 S °वणइ. 13 S जहि. 14 A फाडिय°. 15 P णजन्त. 16 S कइँ.

४ षट्कारक, षष्ठीं विना. ५ लकारिसंज्ञा-परिभाषादि. ६ प्रादि. ७ वाणवस्यादयः प्रत्ययानि. ८ उदन्ता निपाताः. ९ उणादिवृत्तिः. १० वक्रोक्तिः. ११ एक-द्वि-बहु-वचनानि. १२ कुमारसंभव १, मेघदूत २, रघु ३, किरात ४, माघ ५. १३ प्रस्तारः. १४ ...अलङ्कारौ. १५ राजश्रेष्ठिना. १६ राहुणा.

[४] १ अवगण्य, दूरीकृत्य. २ ज्ञायन्ते.

जहि¹⁷ महुयर-पन्तिउ सुन्दराउंकेयइ¹⁹-केसर-रयं²⁰-धूसराउ ॥ ७

जहिं दक्खा-मण्डव परियलन्ति

पुण पन्थियं²¹ रस-सलिलइं पियन्ति ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तंहिं तं पट्टणु रायगिहु

धण-कणय-समिद्धउ ।

गं पिहिविणं²³ णव-जोवणए²³सिरं²⁴ सेहरं²⁵ आइद्धउं ॥ ९

[५]

चउ-गोउर-चउ-पायार-वन्तु

हसइ व मुत्ताहल-धवल-दन्तु ॥ १

णच्चइ व मरुद्धुय-धय-करगु

धरइ व णिवडन्तउ गयण-मग्गु ॥ २

सूलगं-भिण्णं-देवउलं-सिहरु

कणइ व पारावयं-सद-गहिरु ॥ ३

१० घुम्मइ व गएहिं¹⁰ मय-भिम्भलेहिंउड्डुइ व तुरङ्गहिं¹¹ चञ्चलेहिं ॥ ४णहाइ व ससिकन्त-जलोहरेहिं¹²पणवइ व हार-मेहल-भरेहिं¹³ ॥ ५

पक्खलइ व णेउर-णियलएहिं

विप्फुरइ व कुण्डल-जुयलएहिं¹⁴ ॥ ६किलिकिलइ व सबजणुच्छवेण¹⁶

गज्जइ व मुरव-भेरी-रवेण ॥ ७

गायइ वालाविणि¹⁷-मुच्छणेहिं¹⁸पुरवइ¹⁹ व धण्णं-धण-कञ्चणेहिं ॥ ८

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॥ घत्ता ॥

णिवडिय-पण्णेहिं²¹ फोप्फलेहिं²²

छुह-चुण्णासङ्गं ।

जणं-चलणग्ग-विमहिणं²⁴

महि रङ्गिय रङ्गं ॥ ९

17 P A जहि. 18 S सुंदराउं. 19 S केयइं. 20 S रइ. 21 P पंथिय. 22 PS तहि पट्टणु णामें रायगिहु. 23 S °जोवणइ. 24 PS सिरि, A सिर. 25 S आइद्धउ.

5. 1 PS चउगोउरु त्ति. 2 A °वत्तु. 3 S मरुद्धुयकरगु. 4 S धूलगं 5 PS भिण्णु. 6 PS देउल°. 7 A झुणइं corrected to क°. 8 S पाराइय°. 9 A घुम्मइं. 10 S गएहिं, A गयहिं. 11 S तुरंगहिं, A तुरयहिं. 12 PS °जलोयरेहिं. 13 PS °हरेहिं. 14 S °युयलएहिं, A °जुयलएहिं. 15 A किलिकिलइ corrected to किलिकि°. 16 PS °जणोच्छवेण. 17 PS व आलावणि. 18 S °मुच्छवेणेहिं. 19 P पुरइ corrected to पुरवइ, S फुरवइ. 20 P धम्म, S धम्म. 21 S °पण्णेहें. 22 P पोंफलेहिं, S फोफलिहिं, A फोफलिहिं. 23 S जल°. 24 PS °विमहिण्ण.

३ मुकटं वद्धः (?).

[५] १ [नग]रस्य मुखम्. २ केलसम् (?). ३ श्रेष्ठी इव.

[६]

तहिं^१ सेणिउं^२ णामें^३ णय-णिवासु
किं तिणयणु णं^४ णं विसम-चक्खु
किं दिणयरु णं^५ णं दहणं^६ सीलु
किं कुञ्जरु णं^७ णं णिच्च-मत्तु
किं सायरु णं^८ णं खार-णीरु^९
किं फणिवइ णं^{१०} णं कूर-भाउ
किं महुमहु णं^{११} णं कुडिल-वक्कु^{१२}
अणुहरइ पुणु विजइ सो ज्ञे^{१३} तासु
उवमिज्जइ णरवइ कवणु तासु ॥ १
किं ससहरु णं^{१४} णं एकं-पक्खु ॥ २
किं हेरि णं^{१५} णं कम-मुअणं-लीलु ॥ ३
किं गिरि णं^{१६} णं ववसाय-चत्तु ॥ ४
किं वम्महु णं^{१७} णं हय-सरीरु ॥ ५
किं मारुउ णं^{१८} णं चल-सहाउ ॥ ६
किं सुरवइ णं^{१९} णं सहस-अक्खु^{२०} ॥ ७
वामद्धु वं^{२१} दाहिण-अद्धु जासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव सुरासुर-वाहणेंहि^१ गयणङ्गणु छाइउं^२ ।
वीर-जिणिन्दहो^३ समसरणु^४ विउलइरि पराइउ ॥ ९

[७]

परमेसरु पच्छिम-जिणवरिन्दु
णाणुज्जलु चउ-कल्लाण-पिण्डु
चउतीसातिसय-विसुद्ध-गत्तु
पण्णारह-कमलायत्त-पाउ
चउसट्ठि-चामरुद्ध-अमाणुं
थिउं विउलं-महीहरें वद्धमाणुं
पायार तिणिण चउ गोउराइं^{१३}
उन्निभय चउ माणव-थम्भ जांमं^{१४}
चलणगें चालिय-महिहरिन्दु ॥ १
चउ-कम्मं-डहणु कलि-काल-दण्डु ॥ २
भुवणत्तय-वल्लहु धवल-छत्तु ॥ ३
अल्ल-फुल्ल-मण्डव-सहाउ ॥ ४
चउ-सुरणिकाय-संथुवमाणुं ॥ ५
समसरणु वि जसु जोयणं-पमाणुं ॥ ६
वारह गण वारह मन्दिराइं ॥ ७
तुरमाणें^{१५} केण वि णरें तांमं^{१६} ॥ ८

6. 1 P तहि. 2 PA सेणिउं. 3 P एकु, A इक्क°. 4 A न. 5 A डहण°. 6 PS मुयण°. 7 P नीरु. 8 P सक्कु marginally corrected to सक्खु. 9 A सो वि सक्कु marginally corrected to सहसअक्खु. 10 SA जि. 11 PS अ. 12 SA छाउउ. 13 S जिणिन्दहु, A जिणिन्द°. 14 A समोसरणु, S समवसरणु. 15 S विउलयरि परायउ.

7. 1 A चलणगुचालिय°. 2 P णाणुज्जल. 3 A कम्म°. 4 PS रुद्धुयमाणु, A रुद्धुअमाणु. 5 PS transpose this hemistich and the first hemistich of the next line. 6 S संणुत्तमाणु. 7 S थिओ. 8 P विउल्ल, S वउल. 9 A वद्धमाणु. 10 SA missing. 11 S जोयणयं. 12 A परिपमाणु. 13 P S गोयराइं. 14 PS जाव. 15 P तुरमाणिं. 16 PS ताव.

[६] १ नीतिग्रहम्. २ सिंहः

[७] मेरुम्. २ पापम्, तस्य यमदण्डः. ३ शीघ्रम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु विण्णविउ
'जं झायहि^{१९} जं 'संभरहि^{२०}

सेणिउ^{१७} महाराओ^{१८} ।
सो जग-गुरु आओ^{२१} ॥ ९

[८]

५ जण^१-वयणइ^२ कण्णुप्पलि^३करेवि
गउ पयइ^५ सत्त रोमञ्चियड्डु
देवाविय लहु आणन्द-भेरि
स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-पिण्डवासु
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिए^८ जिणवरासु
१० समसरणु दिट्ठु हरिसिय-मणेण
पहिलए^{१०} कोट्ठए^{११} रिसि-संघु दिट्ठु
तइयए^{१२} अज्जिय^{१३}-गणु साणुराउ
पञ्चमे^{१४} विन्तरिउ^{१५} सुहासिणीउ^{१६}
सत्तमे^{२०} भावण गिवाण साव
१५ णवमए^{२३} जोइस णमिउ^{२४}त्तमङ्ग
एयारहमए^{२६} णरवर णिविड्डु

सिंहासण-सिहरहो ओयरेवि^४ ॥ १
पुणु महियले^६ णाविउ उत्तमङ्गु ॥ २
थरहरिय वसुन्धरि जग-जणेरि ॥ ३
स-परियणु स-साहणु सैट्ठहासु ॥ ४
आसण्णीहूउ^७ महीहरासु ॥ ५
परिवेढिउ वारह-विह-गणेण ॥ ६
वीयए^९ कप्पङ्गण-जणु^{११} णिविड्डु ॥ ७
चउथए^{१४} जोइस-वर-अच्छराउ ॥ ८
छट्ठए^{१८} पुणु भवण^{१९}-णिवासिणीउ ॥ ९
अट्ठमे^{२१} विन्तरं^{२२} संसुद्ध-भाव ॥ १०
दहमए^{२५} कप्पामर पुलइयङ्ग ॥ ११
वारहमए^{२७} तिरिय णमन्त दिट्ठु ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु भडारउ वीर-जिणु

सिंहासण^{२८}-संठिउ ।तिहुवण^{२९}-मत्थए^{३०} सुह-णिलए

णं मोक्खु परिट्ठिउ ॥ १३

१७ A सेणिउं. १८ PS महाराउ, A महाराउ. १९ S झायहिं. २० S संभारहिं. २१ PSA आउ.

८. १ PS जिण°. A जिण corrected to जण°. २ PS वयणइ. ३ PS कण्णु-प्पले. ४ PS उववरेवि. ५ PSA पयइ. ६ P महियले, S महियलि. ७ P नामिय, S णामिय. ८ P वंदणभत्तिए. ९ P आसण्णीहूअ S आसण्णीहूय. १० S पहिलइ कोट्ठइ. ११ PS °जण. १२ PS तइअइ. १३ P अज्जिअ°. १४ PS चउथइ, A चाउथए. १५ A missing. १६ P वेंतरेउ, S विंतरेउ. १७ P S सुहासिणिउ. १८ P S छट्ठमि. १९ P S भवणि. २० P S सत्तमि. २१ P S अट्ठमि. २२ PS वेंतर. २३ S णवमइ, A णवमइं. २४ P नमिउ°. २५ S दहमइ, A दहमइं. २६ S एयारहमइ. २७ S वारहमइ, A वारहमइं. २८ PS किह आसण°. २९ P तिहुअण°. S तिहुयण°. ३० S °मत्थइ.

४ आराधयामि (?).

[८] १ अवतीर्णः (?). २ दासीजनः. ३ सानन्दः. ४ सर्वाणि (?).

[९]

सिर-सिहरै^१ चडाविय-करयलगु मगहाहिउ पुणु वन्दणहँ^२ लगु ॥ १
 'जय गाहँ सब-देवाहिदेव किय-णाग-णरिन्द-सुरिन्द-सेव ॥ २
 जय तिहुवण^३-सामिय तिविह-छत्त अट्टविह-परम-गुण-रिद्धि-पत्त ॥ ३
 जय केवल-णाणुभिभण^४-देह वम्मह-णिम्महण पणट्ट-णेह ॥ ४
 जय जाइ-जरा-मरणारि-छेय वत्तीस-सुरिन्द-कियाहिसेय ॥ ५
 जय परम परम्पर वीयराय सुर-मउड^६-कोडि-मणि-घिट्ट-पाय ॥ ६
 जय सब-जीव-कारुण-भाव अक्खय अणन्त णहयल^७-सहाव^८ ॥ ७
 पणवेप्पिणु जिणु तग्गय-मणेण पुणु पुच्छिउ गोत्तमसामि^९ तेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'परमेसर पर-सासणेहि^{१३} सुवइ विवरेरी ।
 कहँ^{१४} जिण-सासणे^{१५} केम थिय^{१६} कह राहव-केरी ॥ ९

[१०]

जगे^१ लोएहिं^२ ढंकरिवन्तएहिं^३ उप्पाइउ भन्तिउ^४ भन्तएहिं^५ ॥ १
 जइ कुम्मे^६ धरियउ धरणि-वीढु तो कुम्मु पडन्तउ केण गीढु ॥ २
 जइ रामहो^७ तिहुअणु^८ उवरै^९ माइ तो रावणु कहिं^{१०} तिय लेवि जाइ ॥ ३
 अणु वि खरदूसण^{१०}-समरै^{११} देव पहु जुज्झइ^{१२} सुज्झइ भिच्चु कैव^{१३} ॥ ४
 किहँ^{१४} तियमइ^{१५}-कारणे^{१६} कविवरेण^{१७} घाइज्जइ^{१८} वालि^{१९} सहोयरेण ॥ ५
 किह वाणर गिरिवर उवहन्ति वन्धेवि^{१९} मयरहरु समुत्तरन्ति ॥ ६
 किह रावणु^{२०} दह-मुहु वीस-हत्यु अमराहिव-भुव-वन्धण-समत्यु ॥ ७
 वरिसच्चु सुअइ^{२१} किह कुम्भयणु महिसा-कोडिहि^{२२} मि ण धाई^{२३} अणु ॥ ८

9. 1 P S सिरि सिहरि. 2 P वंदणहि, S वंदणहिं. 3 P नाह. 4 SA तिहुयण.
 5 P °छत्त. 6 P °णाणुभिण्ण. 7 S जय वम्महणिम्महणट्टणेह. 8 PS °मउडि.
 9 S णहयलि. 10 PS °सभाव. 11 P गउत्तम, S गउत्तमु. 12 A सामिण.
 13 P S °सासणेहि, A सासणिहिं. 14 P S A कहि. 15 A °सासणि. 16 P
 डिआ, S डिआ.

10. 1 P S जग. 2 S भंति. 3 PS भंतिएहिं. 4 PS जय. 5 PS कुम्म.
 6 SA तिहुयण. 7 P उवरि, A उयरी. 8 PSA कहि. 9 S जाइ. 10 P खरदूसण.
 11 P सेणि, S सरिस. A समरि. 12 P जुज्झइ. 13 PS केम. 14 PS कह.
 15 A तीमइ. 16 S कारणि. 17 A कइवरेण. 18 S वाले. 19 S A वंधि. 20 P रामण.
 21 PS सुयइ. 22 SA कोडिहिं मि. 23 PS चरइ.

[१०] १ ह्योक्तियुक्तैः. २ भ्रान्तयः. ३ संशययुक्तचित्तैः. ४ धृतः, व्याप्तः. ५ रामाव-
 तार-विष्णोः. ६ रामः. ७ स्त्रीनिमित्त. ८ सुग्रीवेन. ९ अभिलषणशीलः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जे^{२४} परिसेसिउ दहवयणु पर-णारीहि^{२५} संमणु^{२६} ।सो^{२७} मन्दोवरि^{२८} जणणि-सम किह लेइ विहीसणु^{२९} ॥ ९

[११]

६ तं णिसुणेंवि^१ बुच्चइ गणहरेणपहिलउ^२ आयासु^३ अणन्तु^४ साउतइलोकु^५ परिट्ठिउ^६ मज्झि^७ तासुतेत्थु^८ वि झल्लरि-मज्झाणुमाणुतहि^९ जम्बूदीउ^{१०} महा-पहाणु^{११}१० चउ-खेत्त-चउइह^{१२} सरि^{१३} णिवासुतासु वि अब्भन्तरे^{१४} कणय-सेलुतहो^{१५} दाहिण-भाएं^{१६} भरहु थकुसुणें^१ सेणिय किं बहु-वित्थरेण ॥ ११ गिरवेक्खुं^२ गिरज्जणुं^३ पलय-भाउ ॥ २चउदह रज्जुयं^४ आयासु जासुं^५ ॥ ३

थिउ तिरियं-लोउ रज्जुयं-पमाणु ॥ ४

वित्थरेणं^६ लक्खुं^७ जोयण-पमाणु ॥ ५छविह^८ कुलपवय-तडं^९ पयासु ॥ ६णवणवइ-उवरे^{१०} सहसेकं-मूलु ॥ ७छक्खण्डालङ्किउ^{११} एकं-चकु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहि^{३०} ओसप्पि^{३१} णि-कालें^{३२} गए^{३३} कप्पयरुच्छण्णा^{३४} ।१५ चउदह^{३५} रयणविसेस जिह^{३६} कुलयर-उप्पण्णा^{३७} ॥ ९

[१२]

पहिलउ^१ पहु पडिसुइ^२ सुयवन्तउतइयउ^३ खेमङ्करु खेमङ्करु

पञ्चमु सीमङ्करु दीहर-करु

वीयउ^४ सम्मइ^५ सम्मइवन्तउ ॥ १चउथउ^६ खेमन्धरु रणे^७ दुद्धरु ॥ २छट्टउ^८ सीमन्धरु धरणीधरु ॥ ३

24 PSA जं. 25 PS °णारीहि. 26 A सणु marginally corrected to समीहणु.
27 PS सा. 28 A मंदोवरि.

11. 1 S णिसुणिवि, A निसुणिवि. 2 PSA सुणि. 3 S आयास. 4 PS अणंत.
5 निरवेखु. 6 S गिरजणु. 7 A परिट्ठिउ. 8 PSA मज्झि. 9 S रज्जू, A रज्जुय. 10 S
यासु. 11 P तेत्थ, S तित्थ. 12 P तिरिलोय, S तिरियलोय. 13 S रज्जुय. 14 PSA
तहि. 15 PS जंबूदीव. 16 S °पमाणु. 17 P वित्थरिण. 18 S लक्ख. 19 P चउदह.
20 P सर. 21 A वि superscribed between छविह फुल°. 22 S °तलु, A तल
with marks of deletion. 23 S अब्भन्तर, A अष्मंतरि. 24 PS उअरि. 25 S
सहसिकु. 26 S तहु. 27 S भाएहिं, A भासैं. 28 P A छखंडा°. 29 P एकु, A एक.
30 PS तहि. 31 PS अवछप्पिणि. 32 P °कालें, S कोलं. A °कालि. 33 PS गय.
34 P °रुच्छण्णा, S °रुच्छण्णो. 35 P चउदह. 36 PS जिम. 37 PS उप्पण्णो.

12. 1 A पडिसुइ पडिसुइगत्तउ; marginally 'बहु सुयवन्तउ' पाटे. 2 P पडिसुइ.
3 S सुम्मइ. 4 S सम्मइअत्तउ. 5 P तइअउ. 6 PS रणि.

[११] १ सर्वगतः. २ कर्तृरहितः. ३ परिणामी. ४ ऊर्द्ध. ५ भरतैरावतौ विदेहौ द्वौ
एवं चतुःक्षेत्रस्य.

सत्तमु चारु^७ चक्खु चक्खुम्भउं
सहसा चन्द-दिवायर-दंसणे
'अहो परमेसर कुलयर-सारा
तं गिसुणेवि गराहिउ घोसइ
पुव-विदेह^{१०} तिलोआणन्दे^{१७}

तासु काले उप्पज्जइ विम्भउ ॥ ४
सयलु वि जणु आसङ्किउ गिय-मणे^{१०} ॥ ५
कोउहल्लु^{११} महु एउ भडारा^{१२} ॥ ६
'कम्म-भूमि लइ एवहि^{१३} होसइ^{१४} ॥ ७
कहिउ आसि महु परम-जिणिन्दे^{१०} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णव-सञ्झारुण-पल्लवहो
आयइ चन्द-सूर-फलइ^{२३}

तारायण-पुप्फहो^{२१} ।
अवसप्पिणि-रुक्खहो^{२३} ॥ ९

[१३]

पुणु जाउ जसुम्भउ अतुल-थामु
पुणु साहिचन्दु चन्दाहि जाउ
तहो ग्राहिह^६ पच्छिम-कुलयरासु
चन्दहो रोहिणि व मणोहिराम
सा गिरलङ्कार जि चारु-गत्त
तहो गिय-लायणु जे^९ दिण्ण-सोहु
पासेय-फुलिङ्गावलि जे^{१३} चारु
लोयण जि सहावे दल-विसाल

पुणु विमलवाहणुच्छलिय-गामुं ॥ १
मरुएउ पसेणइ ग्राहिराउ^५ ॥ २
मरुएवि सइ^७ व पुरन्दरासु ॥ ३
कन्दप्पहो रइ व पसण्ण-गाम ॥ ४
आहरण-रिद्धि पर भार-मेत्तं ॥ ५
मलु केवलु पर कुङ्कुम-रसोहु ॥ ६
पर गरुयउ मोत्तिय-हार^{१४} भारु ॥ ७
आडम्बरु^{१५} पर कन्दोद-माल ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कमलासाए^{१६} भमन्तएण
मुहलीहयउ कम-जुयलु

अलि-वलए^{१७} मन्दे ।
किं नेउर-सहे ॥ ९

7 P चारु°. 8 PS चक्खुभउ. 9 S दिवायरं दसणे. 10 PS °मणि. 11 S कोओहल्लु, A कोउहल्लु. 12 A इउ काइ भडारा. 13 A कंम°. 14 PS एवहि. 15 S घोसइ. 16 S °विदेहि. 17 SA तिलोया°. 18 P महुं. 19 P °जिणेदं, A जिणिंदे. 20 S नव°. 21 PS °पुप्फहो. 22 P °फलइ. 23 P °रुक्खहे, S रुक्खहे.
13. 1 P °थाउं. 2 S °णाउं. 3 P साहिचंद. 4 P पसेणे. 5 S ग्राहेराउ. 6 PS ग्राहिहि. 7 P सइ व्व. 8 P भारमत्त, S भावमित्त. 9 PS जि. 10 P दिण्णु, S missing. 11 P पासेव. 12 A पुडिगा° corrected marginally to पुलिगा°. 13 S जि. 14 PS °हार. 15 S आडंबर. 16 P कमलासाइ. 17 PS अलिउलए, A अलिवलए, with the Anusvāra of °ए rubbed out. 18 P °हुयउं. 19 P नेउर°.

[१४]

तो एत्थन्तरें माणव-वेसैं
ससि-वयणिउं कन्दोइ-दलच्छिउं
सप्परिवारउ दुक्कउ तेत्तहें^७
का वि विणोउ किं पि उप्पायइ
का वि देइ तम्बोलु^{१०} स-हत्थें^{११}
पाडइ का वि चमरु कमं धोवइ^{१५}
उक्खयें^{१७} खग का वि परिरक्खइ^{१८}
का वि जक्खकइमण पसाहइ

10

वर-पलङ्कें^{२२} पसुत्तियएँ^{२३}
तीस पक्ख पहु-पङ्गणएँ

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुविणावलि^{२४} दिट्ठी ।
वसुहार वरिट्ठी ॥ ९

[१५]

दीसइ मयगलु मय-गिल्ले-गण्डु
दीसइ पञ्चमुहुं^{११} पईहरच्छि
दीसइ गन्धुकुडं-कुसुम-दामु
दीसइ दिणयरु कर-पज्जलन्तु
दीसइ जल-मङ्गल-कलसुं वण्णुं
दीसइ जलणिहि गज्जिय-जलोहु
दीसइ विमाणु घण्टालि-मुहलु
दीसइ मणि-णियरु परिप्फुरन्तु^{१२}

20

॥ घत्ता ॥

दीसइ वसहुक्खयं-कमल-सण्डु ॥ १
दीसइ णव-कमलारूढ लच्छि ॥ २
दीसइ छण-यन्दुं मणोहिरामु ॥ ३
दीसइ झस-जुयलु परिब्भमन्तु ॥ ४
दीसइ कमलायरु कमल-छण्णुं ॥ ५
दीसइ सिंहासणु दिण्ण-सोहु ॥ ६
दीसइ णागालउं सवुं धवलु ॥ ७
दीसइ धूमञ्जउ धगधगन्तु ॥ ८

इय सुविणावलि^{१४} सुन्दरिएँ
गम्पिणु णाहि-णराहिवहों

मरुदेविएँ^{१५} दीसइ ।

सुविहाणएँ^{१७} सीसइ ॥ ९

14. 1 P S इत्थन्तरि. 2 S आउ. 3 S. missing. 4 P इंदाएसिं. 5 PS ससिवयणउ, A ससिवयणिउं. 6 S कंदुजललच्छिउ. 7 P तेतहि, S तेत्तहि. 8 P जेतहि, S जेतहि. 9 S रुयइ. 10 PS तंमोलु. 11 S सन्वाहरण. 12 PS सह. 13 S वत्थे. 14 P कयं, S पय. 15 P विरवइ. 16 A ढोयइ. 17 P उक्खयं. 18 PS पडिरक्खइ. 19 A अक्खाणउं अक्खइं. 20 S क. 21 PS देविहे. 22 PS *पल्लं. 23 P पसुत्तियइ, S पसुत्तियइं. 24 A सुइणावलि.

15. 1 P *गिल्लु. 2 S वसहुक्खयं, A वसहु उक्खयं. 3 P पंचमुहुं, A पंचमुह. 4 PS गंधकुडु. 5 P *इंदु. 6 P परिभमंतु, A पपरिभमंतु. 7 S कलस. 8 P corrected to वत्तु. 9 S *छत्तु. 10 P नागालउं. 11 A सव्व. 12 P परिप्फुरंतु. 13 PS धयधयंतु. 14 A सिविणावलि. 15 PS मरुदेविइ. 16 A दीसइं. 17 PS सुविहाणइ, A सुविहाणइं.

[१४]. १ (P's reading) कच विरोलति (?).

[१६]

तेण वि विहसेविणु एमं वुत्तु
जसु मेरु-महागिरि-ण्हवणवीढु
जसु मज्जल कलसं महा-समुद
तहों दिवसहों लग्गेवि अद्दु वरिसु
लहु णाहि-णरिन्दहों^{१०} तणयं गेहुं^{११}
थिउ गब्भभिन्तरे^{१३} जिणवरिन्दु
वसुहार पवरिसिय पुणु वि ताम
जिण-सूरु समुट्ठिउ तेय-पिण्डु

‘तउ होसइ तिहुअणं-तिलउ पुत्तु ॥ १
णह-मण्डउ महिहर-खम्भ-गीढु ॥ २
मज्जणय-काले^८ वत्तीस इन्द’ ॥ ३
गिवाण पवरिसिय रयण-वरिसु ॥ ४
अवइणुं भडारउ णाण-देहु ॥ ५
णव-णलिणि-पत्ते^{१४} णं सलिल-विन्दु ॥ ६
अणु वि अट्टारह पक्ख जाम ॥ ७
वोहन्तु भव-जण-कमल-सण्डु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

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मोहन्धारे^{१५}-विणासयरु केवल-किरणायरु ।
उइउ भडारउ रिसह-जिणु सैं^{१६} भुवण-दिवायरु ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।
‘जिण-जम्मुपत्ति’ इमं^{१८} पढमं चिय साहियं^{१९} पवं ॥ १०

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[२. विईओ संधि]

जग-गुरु पुण्ण-पवित्तु तइलोकहों मज्जलगारउं ।
सहसा णेवि सुरेहिं^३ मेरुहिं^४ अहिसित्तु भडारउ ॥ १

[१]

उप्पण्णए तिहुअण-परमेसरे अट्टोत्तर-सहास-लक्खण-धरे ॥ १
भावण-भवणेहिं^५ सङ्ख पवज्जिय णं णव-पाउसे^८ णवं घण गज्जिय ॥ २
विन्तरे^९-भवणेहिं^९ पडह-सहासइं^{१०} दसे^{११}-दिसिवह-णिग्गय-णिग्घोसइं^{१३} ॥ ३

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16. 1 PS विहसेपिणु. 2 PS एव. 3 SA तिहुअण°. 4 P न्हवणपीढु. PSA महीहरु. 6 P कलसु. 7 P मज्जणए, S मज्जणइ. 8 S कालि. 9 णारेदहु. 10 S तणइ. 11 A नेहि corrected to नेहु. 12 A अवयणु. 13 P गब्भभन्तरे, S गब्भभन्तरे. 14 PSA °पत्ति. 15 A मोहंधारे. 16 P णं सइं, S णं सइ, A सइ. 17 S इत्थ. 18 S missing. 19 A साहियं.

1. 1 S जय. 2 S मंगलगारउ. 3 PS सुरेहि. 4 PA मेरुहि. 5 A °भवणेहिं. 6 P °पावसे, S पाउस. 7 P ण. 8 P वेतर°. 9 S भवणेहि. 10 PS °सहासइ. 11 S दश°. 12 S °णिग्गय°. 13 P णिग्घोसइं, S णिग्घोसइ.

जोइस-भवनन्तरहि¹⁴ अहिडि¹⁵
 कप्पामर-भवणहि¹⁹ जय-घण्टउ
 आसण-कम्पु जाउ अमरिन्दहो²²
 चडिउ तुरन्तु सक्कु अइरावए
 5 मेरु-सिहरि-सण्णिह-कुम्भ-त्थलें

सुरवइ दस-सय-णेत्तु²⁶
 विहसिय-कोमल-कमलु²⁸

10 अमर-राउ संचलिउ जावैहि¹
 पट्टणु चउ-गोउर-संपुण्णउ
 दीहिय-मढ-विहार-देवउलेंहि³
 कच्छाराम-सीम-उज्जाणेंहि⁴
 लहु सकेय-णयरि किय जक्खें
 15 पीण-पओहराए¹⁶ ससि-सोमए¹⁷
 सव-जणहो उवसोवणि देप्पिणु
 णिउ तिहुअण²⁰-परमेसरु तेत्तहें²¹

20 झत्ति सुरेहि²⁵ विमुक्क
 भत्तिए अच्चण²⁷-जोगु²⁸

भीसण¹⁶-सीहणिणाय समुट्ठिय¹⁸ ॥ ४
 सइ²⁰ जि गरुअ²¹-टङ्कार-विसइउ ॥ ५
 जाणेंवि²³ जम्मुप्पत्ति जिणिन्दहो²⁴ ॥ ६
 कण्ण-चमर-उड्डाविय-छप्पए ॥ ७
 मय²⁵-सरि-सोत्त-सित्त-गण्ड-त्थलें ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

रेहइ आरूढउ गयवरें ।
 कमलायरु णाइ²⁹ महीहरें ॥ ९

[२]

धणए² किउ कच्चणमउ तावैहि³ ॥ १
 सत्तहि⁵ पायारेहि⁶ रवण्णउ ॥ २
 सर-पोक्खरिणि⁹-तलाएहि¹⁰ विउलेंहि¹¹ ॥ ३
 कच्चण-तोरणेहि¹² अपमाणेंहि¹³ ॥ ४
 परियञ्चिय¹⁵ ति-वार सहसक्खें ॥ ५
 इन्द-महाएविणें पउलोमए ॥ ६
 अगगए¹⁸ माया-वालु थवेप्पिणु¹⁹ ॥ ७
 सप्परिवारु²² पुरन्दरु²³ जेत्तहें²⁴ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चरणोवरि दिट्ठि विसाली²⁶ ।
 णावइ णीलुप्पल-माली²⁹ ॥ ९

14 SA भवणन्तरिहि. 15 PA अहिडिअ, S अहिडिया. 16 S भीसणि. 17 S सिंह°. 18 S समुट्ठिया, A समुट्ठिअ. 19 S भवणहें. 20 P सइ. 21 S गरुय. 22 S अमरेंदहो. 23 SA जाणिवि. 24 P जिणंदहो. 25 PS °सरि°. 26 P °नेत्तु. 27 P विहसिअ°. 28 A °कलु. 29 PA णाइ.

2. 1 P जावेहि, A जाविहि. 2 S धणयं. 3 P तावेहि, S ताविहि. 4 P संपुण्णउं, A संपुन्नउं. 5 PS सत्तहि. 6 P पायारेहि, S पायारेहि. 7 P रवण्णउं, A रवणउं. 8 PS देवउलेंहि, A देवउलहि. 9 P पोक्खरिणि, S पोपरिणि. 10 P तलायहि, S तलायहि. 11 PS विउलेंहि, A विउलेहि. 12 S तोरणेहि. 13 P अपमाणहि. 14 A साकेय°. 15 P परिअञ्चिय. 16 P पउहराए. 17 S °सोमइ. 18 S अगगइ. 19 A ठवेप्पिणु. 20 SA तिहुयण. 21 P तेत्तहि. 22 P सप्परिवारु, S सप्परवगु. 23 P पुरंदहो. 24 S जेत्तहि. 25 S सुरेहि. 26 P विसाल. 27 P अच्चण°. 28 A °जोगु corrected to °जोगु, 29 PA °माल.

[१] १ हर्षित.

[२] १ अयोध्यानगरी.

[३]

वाल-कमल-दल-कोमल-वाहउ^१
सुरवइणाऽरुण-वाल-दिवायरु^२
सत्तहिं^६ जोयण-सयहिं^७ तहिंतिउं^८
उप्परि दस-जोयणहिं^{१०} दिवायरु^९
पुणु चऊहिं^{१२} णक्खत्तहं पन्तिउं^{१३}
असुर-मन्ति^{१६} तिहिं^{१७} तिहिं संवच्छरु^{१८}
अट्ठाणवइ सहास कमेप्पिणुं^{१९}
पण्डु-सिलोवरि सुरवर-सारउ

अङ्क^३ चडाविउं तिहुअण-णाहउ^४ ॥ १
संचालिउ तं मेरु-महीहरु ॥ २
सण्णवइहिं^९ तारायण-पन्तिउ ॥ ३
पुणु असीहिं^{११} लक्खिज्जइ ससहरु ॥ ४
बुह-मण्डलु वि चऊहिं^{१४} तहिंतिउं^{१५} ॥ ५
तिहिं^{१७} अङ्गारउ तिहिं जि सणिच्छरु ॥ ६
अण्णु वि जोयण-सउ लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७
लहु सिंहासण^{१९} ठविउ भडारउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

णावइ^{२०} सिरेंण लएवि
‘एहउ तिहुअण-णाहउ^{२३}

मन्दरु दरिसावइ^{२१} लोयहो ।
किं होइ ण होइ व जोयहो ॥ ९

[४]

णहवणारम्भ-भेरि अप्फालिय
पूरिय धवल सङ्ग किउ कलयलु
केहि^४ मि आढत्तइ^५ गेयाइ मि^६
केहि मि^८ वाइउं वज्जु मणोहरु
केहि^३ मि उव्वेलिउं भरहुत्तउं^{१४}
केहि^३ मि उब्भियाइं धय-चिन्धइ^{१५}
केहि^३ मि लइयउ मालइ-मालउ
केहि^३ मि^{१८} वेणु केहि^{१०} वर-वीणउं^{२०}

पडहाऽमर-किङ्कर-कर-ताडिय ॥ १
‘केहि^३ मि घोसिउ चउविहु मङ्गलु ॥ २
सरगय-पयगय-तालगयाइ मि^७ ॥ ३
वारह-तालउ सोलह-अक्खरु ॥ ४
णव-रस-अट्ट-भाव-संजुत्तउ ॥ ५
केहि मि गुरु-थोत्तइं पारद्धइ^{१६} ॥ ६
परिमल-वहलउ भसल-वमालउं^{१७} ॥ ७
केहि मि^१ तिसरियाउ सर-लीणउं^{२१} ॥ ८

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3. 1 A °वाहु. 2 S अंकि. 3 PS चडाविवि. 4 A तिहुयणणाहु. 5 A अरुणें. 6 PS 7 P सयहि, S सय. 8 P S तहिंतिउ, A तहिंतिउ. 9 P पुणु सणवइ, सत्तहि. S सण्णावइ. 10 P °जोयणहिं, S जोयणिहि. 11 S असीहिं. 12 P चउह, S चउदहमि. 13 P पत्तिउ. 14 P चऊहुं, S चऊहु. 15 PS तहंतिउ, A तहिंतिउं. 16 P मत्ति°. 17 PS तिहि. 18 P कमेप्पिणु. 19 S सिंहासणि. 20 P नावइ. 21 S दरसावइ. 22 S A तिहुयण. 23 ण्णाहुं.

4. 1 PS पूरिअ. 2 A घोसिउ चउपयारु जिणमंगलु. 3 A केहिं. 4 P A केहिं°. 5 P अढत्तइ. 6 PS गेयाइं, A गेयाइं मि. 7 PS गयाइं, A गयाइं मि. 8 A केहि वि. 9 P S A वायउ. 10 PS वज्ज. 11 S वारहि. 12 P सोलहि, S सोलहिं. 13 PS उव्वेलिउ. 14 P भरहुत्तउं. 15 S °चिन्धइ. 16 PS पारद्धइ. 17 A °वमालउं. 18 A वि. 19 PS केहि, A कहिं वि. 20 P वेमीरवीणउ, A वरवीणउ°. 21 P A °लीणउं.

[३] १ शुक्रः. २ बृहस्पति. ३ मङ्गल. ४ इन्द्रादीनां पूज्यः.

[४] १ वीणा. २ कृतम्.

जं परियाणिउं जेहिं
तिहुअणं-सामि भणेवि

॥ घत्ता ॥

२३ तं तेहिं सहुं विण्णासिउ ।
णियं-णिय-विण्णाणुं पयासिउ ॥ ९

[५]

३ पहिलउ कलसु लइउं अमरिन्दें
तइयउं सरहसेण जमराएं
पञ्चमु वरुणं समरे^{१०} समत्थें
सत्तमउ^{१२} वि^{१३} कुवेर^{१४}-अहिहाणें
णवमउ संभाविउं धरणिन्दें^{१७}
१० अण्ण कलस उच्चाइयं अण्णेहिं^{२०}
सुरवर-वेळि अछिण्णं रएप्पिणु
खीर^{२३}-महण्णवें खीरुं^{२४} भरेप्पिणु

वीयउं हुअवहेण साणन्दें^५ ॥ १
चउथउं णेरिय-देवें आएं ॥ २
छट्टउ मारुएण सइ^{११} हत्थें ॥ ३
अट्टमु कलसु लइउं ईसाणें ॥ ४
दसमउं कलसु लइज्जइ चन्दें ५
लक्ख-कोडि-अक्खोहणि-गण्णेहिं^{२१} ॥ ६
चत्तारि वि समुद लङ्गेप्पिणु ॥ ७
अण्णहों अण्णु समप्पइ लेप्पिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ ण्हाविउ एम सुरेहिं^{२५}
णं णव-पाउस-कालें

वहु-मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^{२६} जिणवरु ।
मेहेहिं^{२७} अहिसिउ महीहरु^{२८} ॥ ९

[६]

मङ्गल-कलसेहिं^१ सुरवर-सारउ
तो^४ एत्थन्तरे^५ हय-पडिवक्खें
कण्ण-जुअलुं जग-णाहहों विज्जइ
२० सेहरु सीसे^{१०} हारु वच्छत्थलें

जय-जय-सदें^३ ण्हाविउं^३ भडारउ ॥ १
गेण्हेवि^६ वज्ज-सूइ सहसक्खें ॥ २
कुण्डल-जुअलुं झत्ति आइज्जइ ॥ ३
करें^{११} कङ्कणुं कडिसुत्तउ कडियलें^{१३} ॥ ४

२२ P परिआणिउं, A परियाणिउं. २३ P तत्तेहि, S तत्तहि, A तं तहिं. २४ S सहु. २५ S A तिहुयण. २६ P णिअ°. २७ S °विणाणु.

५. १ S कियउ, A लयउ. २ S अमरेंदें, A अमरिदें. ३ P वीअउ. ४ A हुयवहेण. ५ PS आणंदें, A साणंदें. ६ P तइअउ. ७ P सरहसेणु. ८ S जमराए. ९ P चउत्थउ. १० PS समर°, A समरि. ११ SA सइ. १२ PA सत्तमउं. १३ PS missing. १४ P कुवेरं. १५ PSA लयउ. १६ P संभासिउ. १७ S धरणेंदें. १८ S दशमउ, A दसमउं. १९ P उच्चाइअ. २० S अण्णेहि, A अन्नहिं. २१ A गण्णहिं. २२ PSA अच्छिण्ण. २३ P खीर°. २४ S खीर. २५ PS सुरेहि. २६ S कलसहि, A कलसहिं. २७ S मेहेहि. २८ S भडारउ.

६. १ P °कलसहिं, S कलसहि. २ S °सहिहिं. ३ S ण्हावि. ४ S भो. ५ P इत्थंतरि, S एत्थंतरि. ६ P गेण्हवि, S गिण्हवि, A गेन्हेवि. ७ SA °जुयलु. ८ S °जुयलु, A °जुवलु. ९ P आइज्जइ. १० S सीसि. ११ S करिं. १२ PS कंकण. १३ S करिअले.

[६] १ परिधीयते.

तिहुअण-तिलयहो¹⁴ तिलउ थवन्ते¹⁵ मणै¹⁶ आसङ्किउ दससयणेत्तें ॥ ५
 पुणु आढत्त जिणिन्दहो¹⁷ वन्दण¹⁷ 'जय तिहुअण¹⁸-गुरु णयणाणन्दण ॥ ६
 जय देवाहिदेव परमप्पय¹⁹ जय तियसिन्द²⁰-विन्द²¹-वन्दिय-पय ॥ ७
 जय गह-मणि-किरणोह-पसारण तरुण-तरणि-कर-णियर-णिवारण ॥ ८
 जय-णमिणहि²² णमिय²³ पणविज्जहि²³ अरुहु²⁴ वुत्तु पुणु²⁵ कहो²⁶ उवमिज्जहि²⁶ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जगै²⁷-गुरु पुण्ण²⁸-पवित्तु तिहुअणहो²⁹ मणोरह³⁰-गारा ।
 भवै³¹ भवै³¹ अम्हहु³² देज्ज³³ जिण गुण-सम्पत्ति भडारा' ॥ १०

[७]

णाय-णरामर-णयणाणन्दहो³⁴ वन्दण-हत्ति करन्तहो³⁵ इन्दहो³⁵ ॥ १
 रूवालोयणै³⁶ रूवासत्तइ³⁶ तित्ति ण जन्ति³⁷ पुरन्दर-णेत्तइ³⁷ ॥ २
 जहि³⁸ णिवडियइ³⁹ तहि⁴⁰ जै⁴¹ पङ्कुत्तइ⁴¹ दुबल-ढोरइ⁴² पङ्के⁴³ व खुत्तइ⁴⁴ ॥ ३
 वामकरङ्कुट्ट⁴⁵ णिहारै⁴⁶ वि⁴⁷ वालहो⁴⁸ तेत्थु⁴⁹ अमिउ संचारै⁵⁰ ॥ ४
 पुणु वि⁵¹ पडीवउ मयण-वियारउ⁵² गम्पि अउज्झहै⁵³ थविउ भडारउ⁵⁴ ॥ ५
 सूरै⁵⁵ मेरु⁵⁶-गिरि व परियञ्चिउ पुणु दस-सय कर करै⁵⁷ वि पणञ्चिउ ॥ ६
 सालङ्कारु स-दोरु⁵⁸ स-णेउरु सच्छरु संपरिवारन्तेउरु ॥ ७
 जणणिएँ जं⁵⁹ जि दिट्ठु अहिसित्तउ रिसहु भणै⁶⁰ वि पुणु रिसहु जै⁶¹ वुत्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कालेँ गलन्तएँ णाहु⁶² णिय-देह-रिद्धि परियट्ठइ⁶³ ।
 विवरिज्जन्तु कईहि⁶⁴ वायरणु गन्थु जिहै⁶⁵ वट्ठइ⁶⁶ ॥ ९

14 SA तिहुयणतिलयहु. 15 A हवन्ते. 16 PS मणि. 17 वंदण. 18 SA तिहुयण°. 19 S परमप्पया. 20 PS तियसैद°. 21 S °विंदवदिय°, A विंदविंदिय°. 22 PS णमिअ, A नविय. 23 P पणविज्जहिं, S पणमिज्जई. 24 PS अरुह. 25 S पुण. 26 PSA उवमिज्जहिं. 27 SA जय°. 28 P पुणु. 29 PS तुहु अण्णहो. 30 PS मणोरह°. 31 S भवि मवि. 32 PS अम्हहं. 33 S देज्जि, A दिज्ज.

7. 1 P वंदन°. 2 SA रूवासत्तइ. 3 S जाइ. 4 PS जहि. 5 P णिवडिअइ. 6 PS तहि. 7 S जि. 8 A पङ्कुत्तइ. 9 PS ढोरिउ 10 A पंकि. 11 S पुत्तइ. 12 P वामकरैणु-ट्टए, S वामकरैणुडए. 13 SA णिहारिउ. 14 A अमिउं तिथु. 15 SA संचारिउ. 16 PS पडिवारउ. 17 P °विआरउ, A °वियारउ. 18 S अउज्झहि. 19 A भडारउ. 20 PS सूरि. 21 PS मेरु जेम पडिअंविउ. 22 A करिउ. 23 PS सडोरु. 24 P संपरिवारु अंतेउरु, S सपरिवारु अंतेउरु. 25 S missing. 26 S भणिउ. 27 PS जि. 28 PS णाह. 29 S परिय-ट्ठइ, A आयट्ठइ. 30 S कईहि. 31 PS जिम. 32 S A वट्ठइ.

[७] १ प्रगुप्तानि. २ मुखं उद्वेलयित्वा. ३ धर्मवन्तो (?) विचार्य.
 पउ० चरि० ३

[८]

अमर-कुमारैहिं^१ सहुं कीलन्तहों^२
 एक-दिवसें^५ गय पय कूवारें
 जाहें^३ पसाएं^९ अम्हे^{१०} धण्णा
 एवहिं^{१३} को उवाउ जीवेवए^{१४}
 तं गिसुणेंवि वयणु जग-सारउ
 अण्णहुं^{१६} असि मसि किसि वाणिज्जउ
 कइहिं दिण्हें^{१९} परिणाविउं देविउ
 सउ पुत्तहुं^{२३} उप्पण्णु पहाणहें^{२४}

10

पुवहें^{२७} लक्ख तिसडि
 चिन्ता मणें^{२९} उप्पण्ण

॥ घत्ता ॥

पुवहुं^३ वीस लक्ख लङ्घन्तहों^४ ॥ १
 'देवदेव मुअं भुक्खा-मारें'^७ ॥ २
 ते कप्पयरुं सब उच्छण्णा^{१३} ॥ ३
 भोयणें खाणें^{१५} पाणें परिहेवए^{१६} ॥ ४
 सयल-कलउ दक्खवइ भडारउ ॥ ५
 अण्णहुं^{१७} विविह-पयारउ विज्जउं^{१८} ॥ ६
 गन्द-सुणन्दाइउं^{२१} सिय-सेविउ ॥ ७
 भरह-वाहुवलि-अणुहरमाणहें^{२६} ॥ ८

[९]

तिहुअण-जण-मण-गयण-पियारउ
 १५ मणें^४ चिन्ताविउ दससयलोयणु
 जेण करइ सुहि-सत्त-हियत्तणु
 जेण सीलु वउ गियमु ण नासइ
 एम वियप्पेवि^३ छणं-चन्दाणण
 'तिहुअण-गुरुहें जाहि ओलगए'^{१३}
 २० तं आएसु लहेंवि^{१४} गय तेत्तहें^{१५}
 पाउज्जिएहिं^{१८} पउज्जिउ तक्खणें

भोयासत्तउं गिएवि^३ भडारउ ॥ १
 'करमि किं पि वइरायहों कारणु ॥ २
 जेण पवत्तइ तित्थ-पवत्तणु ॥ ३
 जेण अहिंसा-धम्मु पयासइ'^७ ॥ ४
 पुण्णाउस कोक्किय^{१०} णीलज्जणं^{११} ॥ ५
 णट्टारम्भु पदरिसहि अगए'^{१६} ॥ ६
 थिउ अत्थाणें^{१६} भडारउ जेत्तहें^{१७} ॥ ७
 गेउ वज्जु जं वुत्तउ लक्खणें ॥ ८

8. 1 P कुमारहिं, S कुमारें. 2 S कीलंतहु. 3 P पुवहु, S पुवह, A पुवहं 4 S लंवंतहु. 5 P °दिवसि. 6 PS सुय. 7 S °वारें. 8 S जाह. 9 S पसायं, A पसाइं. 10 A अम्हइं. 11 A कप्पयर. 12 A उच्छिण्णा. 13 PS एवहि. 14 P जीवेवउ. 15 A खाणि पाणि. 16 SA अण्णहु. 17 S अण्णहु, A अण्णहं. 18 S वि विज्जउ 19 S कइहि दिणिहि. 20 A परिणाविउं. 21 S °सुणंदावउ 22 S पुत्तेह, A पुत्तहं. 23 P उप्पण्ण 24 S पहाणह. 25 P °वाहुवलु. 26 S °अणुहरमाणह. 27 S पुवह. 28 S जाविहिं, A जावहिं. 29 PS मणि. 30 A तावहि.

9. 1 S तिहुयण°. 2 SP भोगासत्तु. 3 A गियवि. 4 S मण, A मणि. 5 S सुवि° 6 S पवत्तद. 7 S पगासइ. 8 P विअप्पवि. S वियप्पिउ. 9 S °थण°. 10 PS कोक्किय. 11 P marginally corrected as णीलजस, A नीलंजाण. 12 S A तिहुयण°. 13 S उलगइ. 14 S लहिवि. 15 S तेत्तहिं, A तेत्तहो. 16 S थविउ अथाणे. 17 S जेत्तहें. 18 P पाउजिएहिं, S पाउजिएहिं, A पाउजिएहिं.

[८] १ समयेन मरणेन वा. २ ताम्बूलदिभिः.

[९] १ गीत-वृत्त-वादित्र-[त्र]य-कारकैः देवैः. २ प्रयुजितः(?) कृतः. ३ भरताङ्गशास्त्रे यथोक्तम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

रङ्ग^{१९} पइइ तुरन्ति
विबभम-भाव-विलास

कर^{२०}-दिट्ठि-भाव-रस-रञ्जिय^{२१} ।
दरिसन्ति^{२२} पाण विसज्जिय^{२३} ॥ ९

[१०]

जं नीलज्जणं पाणोहि^२ मुक्की^३
'धिग्धिगत्यु' संसारु असारउ
अण्णहो अण्णु करइ भिच्चत्तणु'
लोयन्तियहिं तामं पडिवोहिउ
उवहिहिं^{१२} णव-णव-कोडाकोडिउ^{१३}
णट्ठइ^{१४} दंसण-णाण-चरित्तइ
पञ्च महव्वय पञ्चाणुव्वय
णियम-सील-उववास-सहासइ

जाय जिणहो तां सङ्क गुरुक्की ॥ १ ^५
अण्णहो^६ अण्णु होइ कम्मरउ ॥ २
तं जि हूउ वइरायहो^८ कारण ॥ ३
'चारु देव जं सइ^{१०} उम्मोहिउ^{११} ॥ ४
णट्ठउ धम्म^{१४} सत्थु परिवाडिउ^{१५} ॥ ५
दाण-झाण-संजम-सम्मत्तइ ॥ ६ ^{१०}
तिणिण गुणव्वय चउ सिक्खावय ॥ ७
पइं होन्तेण हवन्तु असेसइ^{१७} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम विमाणारूढ
'पइं^{२०} विणु सुण्णउं मोक्खु'

चउ-दिसु चउं देव-णिक्काया^{१९} ।
णं जिण-हक्कारा आया^{२२} ॥ ९

[११]

सिविया-जाणें सुरवर-सारउं
देवोहिं^३ खन्धु देवि उच्चाइउ
तहिं उववणें थोवन्तरुं थाएवि
'णमह परम-सिद्धाण' भणन्तें
मुट्ठिउ पञ्च भरेप्पिणु लइयउं
गेण्हेवि^{१४} जण-मण-णयणाणन्दें

जय-जय-सदें चडिउ भडारउ ॥ १
णिविसें^४ तं^५ सिद्धत्थु पराइउ ॥ २
भरहहो राय-लच्छि करे लाएवि ॥ ३
किउ पयागे^{१०} णिक्खवणुं तुरन्तें ॥ ४ ^{२०}
चामीयर-पडलोवरें^{१३} थवियउ ॥ ५
घित्तउ^{१५} खीर-समुद्धे^{१०} सुरिन्दें ॥ ६

19 S रंजि. 20 S करा°. 21 S A. रंजिया. 22 P दरिसत्तिए, S हरिसत्तिए. 23 S विसज्जिया.

10. 1 P नीलजस. 2 P पाणहिं, S पाण. 3 S विमुक्की. 4 A तं. 5 P धिगधिगत्यु,
5 धिगधिगेत्तु. 6 A अण्णहु. 7 PS होउ. 8 S वयरायहु. 9 PS ताव. 10 P सइ, S सइ. 11
PA उम्मोहिउं, S उम्माहिउं. 12 P उवहिउ, S उवहिउ, A उवहिहिं. 13. S कोडिउ कोडिउ.
14 PS धम्म. 15 P पडिवाडिउ. 16 S णट्ठइ. 17 PS असेसइ. 18 S missing. 19 PA
°निकाय. 20 S पइ. 21 P सुण्णउं, A सुन्नउं. 22 PA आय.

11. 1 P सिविया°. 2 P °सारउं. 3 S देविहि, A देविहिं. 4 S णिविसिं. 5 A तं. 6 S
सिद्धत्थु परायउ. 7 PS तहि उववणि. 8 P थोवन्तरि, S थोवन्तरे. 9 S करि लाइवि. 10 A
पयागि. 11 PA निक्खवणु. 12 P लइअउ. 13 PS पडलोयरि, A पडलोवरि. 14 PA
गेण्हेवि. 15 A घित्तउं. 16 P S A °समुद्धि.

तेण समाण सणेहें^{१७} लइया^{१८}
परिमिउ ससि जिह गह-संघाएं

रायहें^{१९} चउ सहास पवइया^{२०} ॥ ७
अजु वरिसु थिउ काओसाएं^{२१} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणुयउ^{२३} जडाउ
५ सिहिहें^{२४} वलन्तहों णाई^{२५}

रिसहहों रेहन्ति विसालउं^{२६} ।
धूमाउल-जाला-मालउं^{२७} ॥ ९

[१२]

जिणु अविउलु अविचलु बीसत्थउं
जे णिव तेण समउ पवइया
सीउण्हेंहि^{२८} तिस-भुक्खेंहि^{२९} खामियं
१० चालण-कण्डुयणइं^{३०} अलहन्ता
घोर-वीर-तव-चरणेंहि^{३१} भग्गा
केण वि महियलें^{३२} घत्तिउ अप्पउ
पाण जन्ति जइ एण णिओएं^{३३}
को वि फलइं^{३४} तोडेप्पिणु भक्खइं^{३५}

थिउ छम्मासु पलम्बियं-हत्थउ ॥ १
ते दारुण-दुवाएं लइया ॥ २
जिम्भण-णिहालसेहें विणामियं ॥ ३
अहि-विच्छियं-परिवेदिज्जन्ता ॥ ४
णासेवि सलिलु पिएवए^{३६} लग्गा ॥ ५
'हो हो केण दिट्ठु परमप्पउ ॥ ६
तो किर तेण काइ^{३७} परलोएं^{३८} ॥ ७
'जाहुं^{३९} भणेवि को^{४०} वि काणेक्खइं^{४१} ॥ ८

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

को वि णिवारइ किं पि
'कलए^{४२} देसहुं^{४३} काइ^{४४}

आमेल्लेवि^{४५} चलण जिणिन्दहों^{४६} ।
पच्चुत्तरु भरह-णरिन्दहों ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिं^{४७} तेहए^{४८} पडिवन्नए^{४९} अवसरें
२० 'अहों अहों कूड-कवडं-णिगगन्थहों
एण महारिसि-लिङ्ग-ग्गहणें
'फलइं म तोडहों^{५०} जलु मा डोहहों

दइवी वाणि समुट्ठिय अम्बरें ॥ १
कापुरिसहों^{५१} अणायं-परमत्थहों ॥ २
जाइ-जरा-मरण-त्तय-डहणें ॥ ३
णं तो णीसङ्गत्तणु छण्डहों^{५२} ॥ ४

१७ PS सणेहिं. १८ P लइया. १९ S रायह. २० P पवइया. २१ P काउसाएं, S काउसायं.
२२ PS पवणुयउ. २३ S विसलइ. २४ S सिहिहि, A सिहेहे. २५ PS णाइ. २६ A °मालउं.

१२. १ P अचलु वि. २ PS सिवसत्थउ. ३ PS छम्मास. ४ PS विलंबियं.
५ PS सीउण्हेंहि, A सीउण्हेंहि. ६ P °भुक्खहिं, S °भुक्खहि. ७ S खामिया, A खामिय.
८ S विणामिया, A विणामिय. ९ P °कुंडुयणइं, S °कंडुयणइं, A °कंडुयणइ. १० S °विच्छियं.
११ PS °चरणें. १२ S णासवि सलिल पिएवय लग्गा. १३ P पिएवय. १४ PS महियलि.
१५ A भो भो दिट्ठु केण परमप्पउ. १६ P णिउएं. १७ A काइ. १८ S परलोयं. १९ S A फलइ.
२० S तक्खइ. २१ S A जाहु. २२ PS कोइ. २३ P काणेक्खइ, S काणेक्खइं. २४ P A
आमेल्लिवि, S आमिल्लिवि. २५ S जिणेंदहो. २६ S कलइ. २७ PS देसहु, A देसमि. २८ P काइ.

१३. १ PS तहि. २ P तेहय. ३ S पडिवण्णइ. ४ PS कवडकूडं. ५ A कपुरिसहो. ६ S
अणायं. ७ PS जलइ म डोहहो फलइ म तोडहो. ८ A तोडहु.

तं गिसुणेंवि^१ तिस-भुक्खादण्हें^{१०} उद्धलिउ अण्ण^{११} अण्हें^{११} ॥ ५
 अण्हें^{१२} अण्ण समय उप्पाइय^{१३} तंहिं अवसरें गमि-विणमि पराइय^{१४} ॥ ६
 कच्छ-महाकच्छाहिव-गन्दण वर-करवाल-हृथ णीसन्दण ॥ ७
 वेण्णिं वि विहिं^{१५} चलण्हें^{१६} णिवडेपिणु थिय पांसेंहिं जिणु जयकारेपिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ गमि-विणमीहिं^{२३} 'बुत्तउ वि^{२४} ण वोळ्छै^{२५} णाहो^{२६} ।
 एउ ण जाणहुं^{२७} आसि किउं अम्हहिं^{२८} को अवराहो^{२९} ॥ ९

[१४]

जइ वि ण किं पि देहिं^१ सुर-सारा तो वरि एकसि वोळ्छै^२ भडारा ॥ १
 अण्हें^३ देसु विहज्जेवि^४ दिण्णउ^५ अम्हहुं^६ किं पहु णिदाखिण्णउ^७ ॥ २
 अण्हें^८ दिण्ण तुरङ्गम गयवर अम्हहुं^९ काइं^{१०} कियउ परमेसर ॥ ३
 अण्हें^{११} दिण्णउ उत्तिम-वेसउ अम्हहुं^{१२} आलावेण वि संसउ^{१३} ॥ ४
 एम जामं गरहन्ति जिणिन्दहो^{१४} आसणु चलिउ^{१५} तामं धरणिन्दहो^{१६} ॥ ५
 अवहि पउज्जेवि^{१७} सप्परिवारउ आउ खणद्धे^{१८} जेत्यु भडारउ ॥ ६
 लक्खिउ विहिं^{२०} मि मज्जे परमेसर ससि-सूरन्तराले^{२१} णं मन्दरु ॥ ७
 तुरिउ ति-वारउ भामरि^{२२} देपिणु जिणवर-वन्दणहत्ति करेपिणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पुच्छिय धरणिधरेण^{२५} 'विणि वि उण्णाविथं-मत्था ।
 थिय कज्जे कवणेण उक्खयं-करवाल-विहत्था' ॥ ९

१ S गिसुणिवि. १० A अण्णउ. ११ A अण्हें. १२ अण्णेहि, A अण्णहिं. १३ S उप्पाइया. १४ P तहि. १५ A अवसरि. १६ S विणमि. १७ S पराइया. १८ P वेण, S विणि. १९ PS विहि. २० S चलणिहि. २१ P णिवडेपिणु. २२ S पासेहि, A पासिहिं. २३ P विणमीहि. A विणमीसहिं. २४ PS किं पि. २५ S वोळ्छै. २६ P SA णाहु. २७ P न, A missing. २८ PS जाणहु. २९ P कउ. ३० P अम्हे किं, S अम्हेहे, A अम्हेहिं corrected to अम्हहिं. ३१ P SA अवराहु.

१४. १ P देहे, A देहि किं पि. २ S वोळ्छै. ३ P SA अण्णहु. ४ PS विहंजिवि. ५ PA दिण्णउ. ६ S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. ७ PS निंदाखिण्णउ, A णिदाखिण्णउ. ८ अण्णहु दिण्ण, A अण्णहं दिण्णु. ९ S अम्हह, A अम्हहिं. १० P काइ. ११ A अण्णहं. १२ S उत्तिम वेसउ. १३ S अम्हह, A अम्हहं. १४ S जेम. १५ P जिणेंदहो. १६ A दिण्णउ उत्तिम वेसउ. १७ S पउज्जेवि. १८ S खणद्धे. १९ P जित्यु, S जेत्यु, A तित्यु. २० A विहिं मि. २१ S मज्जे. २२ SA अंतरालि. २३ S भामरे. २४ P पुच्छिउ. २५ S धरणिधरेण, A धरणिधरेण. २६ A अणामिय. २७ P उक्खयं.

[१५]

तं गिसुणेवि दिण्णु पच्चुत्तरु
 दूरट्ठाणु जाम तं पावहुं^३
 तामं पिहिमि गिय-पुत्तहं देप्पिणु
 ५ तं गिसुणेवि^६ विहसिय-मुह-यन्दे
 'गिरि-वेयड्डहो होहु पहाणा
 तं गिसुणेवि णमि-विणमिहिं^९ वुच्चइ
 जइ णिगन्थु देइ सँइ हत्थे
 तं गिसुणेवि वे वि अवलोएवि^{१५}

10

हत्थुत्थल्लिउं तेण
 उत्तर-सेट्ठिहिं^{२१} एक्कु^{२२}

'पेसिय वे वि आसि देसन्तरु ॥ १
 जाम वलेवि पडीवा आवहुं^३ ॥ २
 अम्हहं थिउ अवहेरि करेप्पिणु' ॥ ३
 दिण्णउं विज्जउ वे धरणिन्दे^७ ॥ ४
 उत्तर-दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^९ राणा' ॥ ५
 'अण्णे दिण्णी पिहिवि न रुच्चइ ॥ ६
 तो अम्हे^{१३} वि लेहुं^{१४} परमत्थे' ॥ ७
 थिउ अगगए^{१६} सो मुणिवरु होएवि^{१७} ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

गय वे^{१९} वि लएप्पिणु विज्जउं ।
 थिउ दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिं^{२३} विज्जउ ॥ ९

[१६]

तहिं अवसरें उच्चाइय-वाहहो^३
 १५ वहु-लायण-वण्णं-संपण्णउं^६
 'चेलिउ को वि को वि हय चञ्चल
 को वि सुवण्णइ रूप्पयं-थालइ
 को वि अमुल्लाहरणइ डोयइ^{१५}
 सव्वइ धूलि-समइ^{२०} मण्णन्तउ
 २० जहिं सेयंसं^{२३} दंसणु पाहिउ^{२४}

महि-विहरन्तहो तिहुअणं-णाहहो ॥ १
 आणइ को वि पसाहेवि कण्णउं^८ ॥ २
 रयणइ^९ को वि को वि वर मयगल ॥ ३
 को वि धणइ^{१३} धण्णइ असरालइ ॥ ४
 ताइ^{१६} भडारउ^{१७} णउ अवलोयइ^{१८} ॥ ५
 पट्टणु^{२१} हत्थिणयरु संपत्तउ ॥ ६
 छुडु^{२५} छुडु गिय-परिवारहो साहिउ ॥ ७

15. 1 P दूराट्ठाणु जाव, S दूराठाणु जाव, A दूरट्ठाणु corrected to दूरठाणु जाम.
 2 S पावहु. 3 S आवहु. 4 PS ताम पिहिमि, A ताम पिहिवि. 5 PS गिसुणिवि. 6 A दिण्णउं.
 7 P धरणिदिं, S धरणेदिं. 8 P 'सेट्ठिहिं corrected to सेट्ठिहिं, S सेट्ठिहि, A सेट्ठिदिहिं. 9 P
 'विणमिहिं, S विणमिहि, A विनामिहिं. 10 PS अण्णे, A अन्ने. 11 PS महि वि न.
 12 PS सइ. 13 P अम्ह वि, A अम्हेहिं. 14 S A लेहु. 15 P अवलोयवि, S अवलोइवि.
 16 S अगगइ, A अत्थक्कु corrected to अगइ सो. 17 S होवि, A होयवि. 18 P हत्थुत्थलिउ.
 19 A ते वि. 20 S तेजउ. 21 PS 'सेट्ठिहिं. 22. A इक्कु. 23 PS सेट्ठिहिं, A सेट्ठिहिं.

16. 1 P तहि. 2 P अवसरि. 3 From this point onwards upto सहिउ in line
 7 several lines are partly illegible in s. 4 S A तिहुयण. 5 S 'वण्णु.
 6 P 'संपण्णउं, S 'संपुण्णउ, A 'संपन्नउं. 7 A आणइ. 8 P A कण्णउं. 9 P रयणइ,
 s illegible. 10 S मयगल. 11 PS सुवण्णइ. 12 S रूप्पयं, A रूप्पियं. 13 A धणइ.
 14 PS अमुल्लाभरणइ, A अमोलाहरणइ, 15 P S A डोयइ. 16 PS ताइ. 17 A भडारउं.
 18 PS A अवलोयइ. 19 P सव्वइ. 20 S 'समइ. 21 A हत्थिणायपुरु पत्तउ, S संपत्तइ.
 22 सजि. 23 P सेयंसं. 24 P पाविउ, A चाहिउ corrected to पाहिउ. 25 P छुडु छुडु.

[१६] १ वल्ल. २ खल्ल.

‘अज्जु पइहु^{२६} अणङ्ग-वियारु^{२७}
इक्खु-रसहो^{२८} भरियञ्जलि जं जे^{३०}
तामं चउदिसु लोएं^{३५} छाडिउ^{३६}

मैइं पाराविउ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८
घरें^{३१} वसु-हार पवरिसियं^{३२} तं जे^{३३} ॥ ९
सच्चउ जें जिणु वोरें^{३७} पराइउ^{३८} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिग्गउ^{३९} ‘थाहु’ भणन्तु
भमिउ ति-भामरि दिन्तु

स-कलत्तु स-पुत्तु स-परियणु ।
मन्दरहो जेम तारायणु ॥ ११

[१७]

वन्देवि^१ पइसारियउ णिहेलणु
अण्णु वि गोमएण संमज्जणु
पुप्फइ^४ अक्खयाउ वलि^५ दीवा
कर-पक्खालणु देवि कुमारें
अहिणव-इक्खुरसहो^७ भरियञ्जलि^८
साहुकारु^{११} देव-दुन्दुहि-सरु
कञ्चण-रयणहं^{१२} कोडिउ^{१३} वारह^{१४}
अक्खय-दाणु भणेंवि^{१६} सेयंसहो

किउ चलणारविन्दं-पक्खालणु । १
दिण्ण जलेण धार पुणु चन्दणु । २
धूव-वास जेल-वास^६ पडीवा । ३
ससहर-सणिहेण भिङ्गारें । ४
तावं सुरेहिं^{१०} मुक्कु कुसुमञ्जलि । ५
गन्ध-वाउ वसु-वरिसु णिरन्तरु । ६
पडिय लक्ख वत्तीसट्टारह^{१५} । ७
अक्खयतइय णाउं किउ दिवसहो । ८ १५

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिमिउं भडारउ^{१९} जं जे^{२०}
वन्दिउ रिसह-जिणिन्दु^{२३}

सेयंसे^{२१} अप्पउ भावेंवि^{२२} ।
सिरें^{२४} स इं भु व-जुवल्लु चडावेंवि^{२६} ॥ ९

* * * *

इय एत्थं प उ मा च रि ए
‘जिणवर-णिकखमणं’ इमं

धणञ्जयासिय-सय भ्मु ए व-कए ।
वीयं चियं साहियं पवं ॥

26 S पइहु. 27 S °वियारो. 28 P मइ, S सइ. 29 P °अंजले, S अंजलि. 30 A जं जि.
31 PS A घरि. 32 P पवरसिय. 33 A तं जे. 34 PS ताव, 35 S लोयं. 36 PS छाविउ.
37 S A वारि. 38 S परायउ. 39 S णिगंथाहु, A णिग्गउ ढाहु.

17. 1 PS वंदिवि. 2 A चरणारविन्द°. 3 PS अण्ण. 4 P पुप्फइ, S पुप्फइ. 5 P अक्ख-
इयाउ वल, S अक्खइयाउ वल, A अक्खयाउ वलि. 6 A जलवास with फ(?) superscrib-
ed on ज°. 7 PS °इक्खुरसहं. 8 PS भरिअंजलि. 9 A अहिणव. 10 S सुरेहि. 11 A साहु-
कार. 12 P रयणहिं. S रयणिहिं. 13 P कोडीउ. 14 S वारहं. 15 PS अट्टारहं, A अट्टारह
16 S भणिवि. 17 S णाउ. 18 A जिमिउं. 19 A भडारउं. 20 P रंजि, A जं जि. 21 P सेअंसं.
22 SA भाविवि. 23 P रिसहु जिणेंदु. 24 SA सिरि. 25 P सइ भुयजुवल्लु, S सइं भुयजुवल्लु.
26 S चडाविवि. 27 S इत्थ. 28 S °णिकववण. 29 S चियं.

[१७] १ श्रीखंडेनार्चनं, पट्कूलेन मर्दनम्. २ पुष्पाञ्जलिम् (?). ३ १२५०००००० (?).

[३. तईओ संधि]

तिहुअण^१-गुरु तं गयउरु मेल्लेवि^२ खीण-कसाइउं ।
गय-सन्तउ विहरन्तउ पुरिमतालु संपाइउं ॥

[१]

५ दीहर-कालचक्र-हएण वरिस-सहासे^५ पुण्णएण ।
सयडामुह^६-उज्जाण-वणु दुक्कु भडारउ रिसह-जिणु ॥ १
रम्मं महा जं च पुण्णाय-णाएहि^७ कुसुमिय-लया-वेलि^८-पल्लव-णिहाएहि ॥ २
कप्पूर-कङ्कोल-एला-लवङ्गेहि^९ मैहु-माहवी-माहुलिङ्गी-विडङ्गेहि ॥ ३
मरियल्ल^{१०}-जीरुच्छ^{११}-कुङ्कुम-कुडङ्गेहि^{१२} णव-तिलय-वडलेहि^{१३} चम्पय-पियङ्गेहि ॥ ४
१० णारङ्ग^{१४}-णगोह-आसत्थ^{१५}-रुक्खेहि^{१६} कङ्केलि-पउमक्ख-रुद्धक्ख^{१७}-दक्खेहि ॥ ५
खज्जूरि-जम्भिरि-घण-फणिस-लिम्बेहि^{१८} हरियाल-ढउएहि^{१९}-वहु-पुत्तजीवेहि ॥ ६
सत्तच्छया^{२०}संति-दहिवण्ण-णन्दीहि^{२१} मन्दार-कुन्दिन्दु^{२२}-सिन्दूर-सिन्दीहि ॥ ७
वर-पाडली-पोफ्फली-णालिकेरीहि^{२३} करमन्दि-कन्थारि-करिमर-करीरेहि ॥ ८
कणियारि-कणवीर-मालूर-तरलेहि^{२४} सिरिखण्ड-सिरिसामली-साल-सरलेहि ॥ ९
१५ हिन्ताल-तालेहि^{२५} ताली-तमालेहि^{२६} जम्बू-वरम्बेहि^{२७} कञ्चण-कयम्बेहि ॥ १०
भुव-देवदारुहि^{२८} रिट्ठेहि^{२९} चारेहि^{३०} कोसम्मं-सज्जेहि^{३१} कोरण्ट-कोञ्जेहि^{३२} ॥ ११
अच्चइय-जूहीहि^{३३} जासवण-मल्लीहि^{३४} केयइए^{३५} जाएहि^{३६} अवरहि मि जाईहि ॥ १२

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहि^{३३} दिट्ठउ सुमणिट्ठउ^{३४} वड-पायउ थिर-थोरउ ।
२० वण-वणियहे^{३५} सुह-जणियहे^{३६} उप्परि धरिउ वं मोरउ ॥ १३

1. 1 SA तिहुयण°. 2 PA मेल्लिवि, S मिल्लिवि. 3 SA °कसायउ. 4 P संपाइयउ, S संपायउ. 5 P °सहासइं, S °सहासइ. 6 A सयडामुहुं. 7 S °ण्णायेहिं. 8 P °वेली°, sillegible. 9 P निहाएहिं. 10 A मिरियल्ल°. 11 S जीरुच्छ°. 12 S वडलेहि. 13 P नारंग°. 14 PSA रुद्धक्ख. 15 S °जंवीरे, A °जंवीर. 16 A °फणसनीवेहिं. 17 P °ढउएहें. 18 PS °पोत्तजीवेहिं. 19 PS for the following few lines only partly legible. 20 A कुंदेद. 21 S °पुफ्फली°. 22 P °नालिकेरीहिं. 23 S करमंद°, A करविंदि. 24 S °कन्थारि. 25 A जंबु°. 26 S रिट्ठेहि. 27 A चारुहिं. 28 A कोसंव°. 29 S कोजेहि, A कुजेहि. 30 A केयइय°. 31 A जाईहिं. 32 P अवरहि मिं, SA अवरहिं मि. 33 PS तहि. 34 A सुनिविट्ठउ with म and णि superscribed respectively above नि and वि. 35 PS °जणियहि. 36 PS उप्परे. 37 P S वि, A व with the sign of short इ added afterwards.

[१] १ गतश्रमः. २ दीर्घकालचक्रहते सति. ३ मधूकः. ४ अतिमुक्तलता. ५ पीपल. ६ निम्बकैः. ७ वनस्त्रियः. ८ पिच्छ.

[२]

तहिं थाएँवि परमेसरेंण
विसय-सेणुं संचूरियउ
एकं-सुक्क-ज्ञाणग्गि-पलित्तहों
तियगारहों^६ ति-सल्ल फेडन्तहों
पञ्चिन्दियं-दणु-दप्पु हरन्तहों
सत्त-महाभय परिसेसन्तहों
णवविहू^{१०} वम्भचेरु रक्खन्तहों
सुइ एयारहङ्ग जाणन्तहों
तेरसविहू^{११} चारित्तु चरन्तहों
पण्णारह पमाय वज्जन्तहों
सत्तारह संजम पालन्तहों

आई-पुराण-महेसरेंण ।
सुक्क-ज्ञाणु आऊरियउं ॥ १
दो-गुण-धरहों दुविह-तव-तत्तहों ॥ २
चउविह-कम्मिन्धणइं^७ डहन्तहों ॥ ३
छविह-रस-परिचाउ करन्तहों ॥ ४
अट्ट दुट्ट मय णिण्णासन्तहों^९ ॥ ५
दसविहू परम-धम्म पालन्तहों ॥ ६
वारह अणुवेक्खउ चिन्तन्तहों ॥ ७
चउदसविह-गुणथाणु चडन्तहों^{१४} ॥ ८
सोलहविह कसाय मुच्चन्तहों ॥ ९
अट्टारह वि दोस णासन्तहों ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुह-ज्ञाणहों
धवलज्जलु

गय-माणहों
तं केवल

अइपसणं^{१५}-मुहयन्दहों ।
णाणुप्पणुं^{१६} जिणिन्दहों^{१७} ॥ ११

[३]

साहियं-णियं-सहाव-चरिउ
थिउ जिणु णिड्डुय-कम्म-रउ
पुण्ण-पवित्तु पाव-णिण्णासणु
किसलय-कुसुम-रिद्धि-संपण्णउं^८
दिणयर-कोडि-पयाव-समुज्जलु
अण्णेत्तहें^९ ओणामियं-मत्था
अण्णेत्तहें^{१८} तिहुअणु^{१४} धवलन्तउ

चउतीस-इसयं-परियरिउ ।
णं ससहरु णिज्जलहरउ ॥ १
अण्णुप्पणुं^{१६} धवलु सिंहासणु ॥ २
अण्णेत्तहें^६ असोउ उप्पण्णउं ॥ ३
अण्णेत्तहें^३ पसण्णु भामण्डलु ॥ ४
चामरिन्दं^{११} थिय चमर-विहत्थीं^{१३} ॥ ५
थिउ उदण्डं^{१५}-धवल-छत्त-त्तउ ॥ ६

2. 1 P S तहि. 2 P आई°, s illegible. 3 P S °सेणु. 4 P आऊरिअउ. 5 A एकू.
6 P तियगारहो, S तियगारउ, A तियगावरव. 7 P °कम्मंघणइं, S कम्मंघणइं. 8 P पंचेदियं
9 P निज्ञासंतहो. 10 P S णवविह. 11 A तेरहविहु. 12 A चारित्तु धुरंतहो. 13 S चोइस°,
A चउइह°. 14 S चरंतहो. 15 P °पसणु, S °पसणु, A पसंन. 16 P णाणुप्पणु, S णाणुप्पणु,
A नाणुप्पणु. 17 जिणेंदहो.

3. 1. P S साहिउ. 2 S जिण°. 3 A चउतीसाइसयं. S °सा अइसइ, A साइसयं.
4 P अण्णुप्पणु. 5 P °संपण्णउं, S °संपण्णउ, A °संच्छण्णउं. 6 S अण्णेत्तहो. 7 A उप्पण्णउं.
8 P A अण्णेत्तहो, S अण्णेत्तहो. 9 S अण्णेत्तहि. 10 P उणासियं, S उणावियं. 11 S चामरेंद.
12 S चामरहत्था. 13 P अण्णेत्तह, S अण्णेत्तहि. 14 P तिहुअण, S तिहुयण, A तिहुअणु.
15 P उदंड°.

पउ० चरि० 4

अण्णेत्तहँ^{१६} सुर-दुन्दुहि वज्जइ
दिव्वं^{१७} भास अण्णेत्तहँ^{१८} भासइ

णं पक्खुहणँ महोवहि गज्जइ ॥ ७
अण्णेत्तहँ^{१९} कम्म-रउ पणासइ ॥ ८
कुसुम-वासु अण्णेत्तहँ वासइ ॥ ९
णं थिय पुण्णं-पुञ्ज आसण्णा ॥ १०

अट्ठ वि पाडिहेर उप्पण्णा

॥ घत्ता ॥

इय चिन्धइँ^{२१}

जसु सिद्धइँ^{२२}

पर-समाणुं जसु अप्पउ ।

गह-चक्कहँ^{२४}

तइलोकहँ

सो जँ^{२५} देउ परमप्पउ ॥ ११

[४]

१० वारह-जोयण-^१पोढिमउं
चउदिसु चउरुज्जाण-वणु
तिविहु कणय-पायारु पभाविउं
माणव-थम्भ चयारि परिट्ठिय
चउ गोउरइँ हेम-परियरियइँ^७
दह धय पउम-मोर-पञ्चाणण
११ अण्णु वि वत्थ-चक्क-छत्त-द्धय
एक्केक्कएँ धएँ^{१२} अहिणव-छायहुँ
तं समसरणु परिट्ठिउ जावहिँ
चलियइँ आसणाइँ अहमिन्दहँ^{१४}

मणहरु सव्वु सुवण्णमउं ।
सुर-णिम्मविउं समोसरणु ॥ १
वारह कोट्ठा सोलहँ वाविउ ॥ २
कञ्चण-तोरण-णिवह समुट्ठिय ॥ ३
णव णव थूहइँ^४ तहिँ^५ वित्थरियइँ ॥ ४
गरुड-मराल-वसह वर-वारण ॥ ५
फरहरन्त अच्चन्तं समुण्णय ॥ ६
सउ अट्ठोत्तरु चित्त-पडायहुँ^{१३} ॥ ७
अमर-राउ संचल्लिउं तावहिँ^{१५} ॥ ८
विसहरिन्द-अमरिन्द-णरिन्दहुँ^{१६} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० जिण-संपइ
'किं अच्छहुँ^{२२}

जाणावइ
आगच्छहुँ^{२३}

सुरवइ सुरवर-विन्दहुँ^{२१} ।
जाहुँ भडारउं वन्दहुँ^{२४} ॥ १०

16 S अण्णेत्तहि. 17 S देव्व. 18 P S अण्णेत्तहिँ, A अण्णेत्तहि. 19 S अण्णेत्तह. 20 S पुण्ण. 21 P S चिन्धइ. 22 P S सिद्धइ. 23 P °सम्माणु. 24 S गहचक्कहु, A गयपक्खहो with चक्क superscribed above पक्ख. 25 S A जि.

4. 1 P पोहिमउं, S पोहिमउ, A पोढिमउं. 2 P सुअण्णमउं, S सव्वमुवन्नमउं. 3 P S णिम्मविय. 4 P पभासिउं, A पभाविउ. 5 A वारह. 6 P गोवरइँ, S गोउरइ, A गोयरइँ. 7 S °परियरियइ, A पिंजरियइँ. 8 A °थूहइ. 9 P S A तहि वित्थरियइ. 10 S पौम°. 11 S A अच्चत्त. 12 P यए, S थए. 13 A चित्तवडायहु. 14 S जावहि, A जाविहिँ. 15 A संचल्लइ. 16 A ताविहिँ. 17 P S आसणाइ. 18 P S अहमिन्दहं. 19 S °अमरेंद°. 20 P S °णरिंदहं, A °णरिंदहु. 21 P °वन्दहु, S विंदहु. 22 S अच्छहो. 23 A लइ पेच्छहु. 24 P S जाहु. 25 A भडारउं.

[४] १ प्रौढविस्तारः. २ चित्रपताकाः.

[५]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ पउरामरेंहि^२
 मणि-रयण-प्पह-रञ्जियइँ
 केहि^५ मि मेस महिस विस कुञ्जर
 केहि^९ मि करह वराह तुरङ्गम
 केहि^५ मि सस सारङ्ग पवङ्गम
 केहि^५ मि वग्घ सिंघ गय गण्डा
 केहि मि सुंसुआर^{१३} मच्छोहर
 दस-पयार वर भवण-णिवासियँ
 बहुविह कप्पामर कोकन्तउँ
 विव्भमँ-हाव-भाव-^२संखोडिहिँ

कडय-मउडँ-कुण्डल-धरेंहि^४ ।
 णिय-णिय-जाणइँ सज्जियइँ । १
 केहि मि तच्छँ रिच्छँ मिग सम्बर॥ २
 केहि^५ मि हंस मज्जरँ विहङ्गम॥ ३ ५
 केहि मि रहवर णरवरँ जङ्गम॥ ४
 केहि^५ मि गरुड कोञ्च कारण्डाँ ॥ ५
 एमँ पराइय सयल वि सुरवर ॥ ६
 विन्तरँ अट्ट पञ्च जोईसियँ ॥ ७
 ईसाणिन्दुँ वि आउ तुरन्तउ ॥ ८ १०
 परिमिउँ चैउवीसच्छर-कोडिहिँ^{२२} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेंवि^{१३} वलु कियँ-कलयलु चउविह-देव-णिकायहो ।
 धाइय णर कट्ठिय-धर^{२५} ^३सुरवर-वल्लह-रायहो ॥ १०

[६]

ताव गलिय-दाणोज्जरउँ कण-चमर-हयँ-महुयरउँ ।
 जिण-वन्दण-गवणंमणउ परिवट्ठिउँ अइरावणउँ ॥ १
 जोयण-लक्ख-पमाणुँ परिट्ठिउ वीयउ मन्दरु णाईँ समुट्ठिउ ॥ २
 उप्परि पेक्खणाईँ^८ पारद्धइँ^९ चामीयर-तोरणँ^{१०} णिवद्धइँ ॥ ३
 उब्भिय धय धूवन्तइँ चिन्धइँ^{११} कियँ^{१२} वणइँ फल-फुल-समिद्धइँ ॥ ४ २०

5. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 S पवरा. 3 S मौड. 4 A °धरिहिँ. 5 A केहिँ मि. 6 S कुंजरा.
 7 P मच्छ. 8 PS रिच्छ. 9 SA केहिँ मि. 10 PS मयूर. 11 S नरउर. 12 P कारंड.
 13 S सुंसुआमार. 14 PS एव. 15 S °णिवासिया. 16 P वेंतर. 17 S जोयसिया.
 18 PS कोकंतउ. 19 P ईसाणंदु, A ईसाणिंदु. 20 PS विव्भव. 21 A परिमिउं.
 22 PS °कोडिहि. 23 P पिक्खेवि, S पेक्खिवि. 24 PS किउ. 25 P कट्ठियधर, A कट्ठियकर.
 6. 1 PS °दाणोच्छरउ. 2 P °मय. 3 A °महुंयरउं. 4 PS परिवट्ठिअ. 5 PA अइरावणउं.
 6 A °माणु. 7 PS णाई, A नाईँ समुट्ठिउं. 8 P पेक्खणाई, S पेक्खेइ. 9 A पारद्धइ. 10 S
 °तोरणइ णिवद्धइ. 11 P धूवंतहि, S धूयंतहि. 12 S चिंधइ. 13 S कियइ. 14 PS °समिद्धइ.

[५] १ आधाभिः (?), २ ईशानेन्द्र आगतः. ३ इन्द्रस्य.

[६] १ एरापतिः हस्ती १, मुख १००, मुखे मुखे दन्ताष्टाष्ट, दन्ते दन्ते सरोवर १, सरे सरे कमलिनी २५, कमलिनी कं कमल १२५, कमले कमले पत्र १०८, पत्रे पत्रे अप्सरा एकैका नृत्यं करोति अतिभक्त्या । मुख १००, दन्त ८००, सरोवर ८००, कमलिनी २००००, कमल २५०००००, दल २७०००००००, अप्सरा २७००००००००.

पोक्खरिणिउ¹⁵ णव पङ्कय सरवर दीहिय वावि तलाय लयाहर¹⁶ ॥ ५
 तहि¹⁷ अइरावणे गलगज्जन्तए¹⁸ दीहर-कर-सिक्कार मु¹⁹अन्तए ॥ ६
 विज्जिज्जन्तु चमर-परिवाडिहि²⁰ सत्तावीसाहि²¹ अच्छर-कोडिहि ॥ ७
 चडिउ पुरन्दरु मणे परिओसे²¹ जय-मङ्गल-दु²²न्दुहि-णिग्घोसे ॥ ८
 5 वन्दिण²³-फम्फावयाहि²⁴ पढन्तेहि²⁵ कट्ठिय²⁶वाल्लहि²⁷ ढोउ ण दिन्तेहि²⁸ ॥ ९
 इन्दहो तणिय रिद्धि अवलोएवि²⁸ के वि विसूरिय विमुहा होएवि²⁹ ॥ १०
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

‘मल-धरणइं तव-चरणइं कं दिवुं³⁰ भरहे³¹ करेसहुं³² ।
 जे³³ दुल्लहु जण-वल्लहु इन्दत्तणु पावेसहुं³⁴ ॥ ११

10

[७]

ताम सुरासुर-वाहनइं² फलइं³ व सग्ग-दुमहो³ तणइं ।
 जिणवर-पुण्ण-वाय-हयइं⁴ हेट्ठामुहइं समागयइं ॥ १
 अवरोप्परु चूरन्त महाइय गिरि-मणुसोत्तर⁵-सिहरु पराइय ॥ २
 10 गिय-करे¹⁰ ११ खञ्जेवि भणइं पुरन्दरु ‘उच्चासण¹⁴-आरुहणु असुन्दरु ॥ ३
 15 जाइं¹⁵ विउवण-सत्ति¹⁶ हयइं¹⁷ तुरिउ ताइं आमेल्लहु¹⁸ रूअइं¹⁹ ॥ ४
 थिय देवासुर इन्दाएसें सब पडीवा तेण जि वेसे²² ॥ ५
 णाणा-जाण-विमाणेहि²³ तेत्तह²⁴ दुक्कु समोसरणे जिणु जेत्तह ॥ ६
 सयल वि दूरोणाविय-मत्था सयल वि कर-मउलज्जलि-हत्था ॥ ७
 सयल वि जयजयकार करन्ता सयल वि²⁸ थोत्त-सयाइं पढन्ता ॥ ८
 20 सयल वि अप्पाणउं दरिसन्ता णामु गोत्तु णिय-णिलउ कहन्ता ॥ ९

15 P पोक्खरिणिउ, A पोक्खरिणिउ. 16 A मणोहर. 17 PS तहि. 18 S गज्जन्तइ. 19 S ‘सुयन्त, A ‘सुयन्तए. 20 P ‘परिवाडिहि, A ‘परिवाडिडि. 21 S परितोसि, A परिओसे. 22 S ‘दुन्दुहि-णिग्घोसि. 23 S वंदण. 24 P ‘फंफावेहि, S ‘फंफावेहि. 25 S पढन्तिहि. 26 P कट्ठिय-वाल्लहि, S कट्ठियवाल्लहि. A कट्ठियवाल्लहि. 27 P न दिन्तेहि, S ण दिन्तेहि, A न दिन्तेहि. 28 PS अवलोयवि. 29 P होयवि, S होइवि. 30 PS दिउ. 31 S भरहु. 32 PS करेसहु. 33 S जि. 34 PS पावेसहु.

7. 1 PS ताव. 2 PS ‘साहनइं, फलइं. 3 S ‘दुम्महो. 4 S हरइं. 5 P णं हेट्ठामुहइं, S णं हेट्ठामुहइं. 6 S अवरोप्परु. 7 S महाइया. 8 A ‘मणुसुत्तर. 9 S पराइया. 10 A ‘करि. 11 S खंजेवि. 12 A भणइं. 13 This half is missing in s. 14 PS उच्चासण. 15 PS जाइं. 16 PS ‘सत्ति. 17 PS भूयइं. 18 P तुरिअउ, S तुरियउ. 19 P अमेल्लहु, S अमिल्लहु. 20 PS रूयइं. 21 A पुणु with सच्च superscribed. 22 S वेसि. 23 P ‘विमाणहि, S विमाणहि. 24 P तेत्तिहि, S तेत्तहि. 25 P जेत्तहो, S जेत्तहि. 26 S दूरे. 27 S जयजयकार. 28 missing in s. 29 P ‘सयाइं. 30 A अप्पाणउं.

२ सौधमेन्द्रः. ३ कं दिवसं भविष्यति. ४ भरतक्षेत्रे.

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहि^{३१} वे^{३३}एँ सुर-मे^{३३}एँ तेय^{३४}-पिण्डु जिणु छज्जइ ।
गयणङ्गणें तारायणें छण-मयलञ्छणु णज्जइ ॥ १०

[८]

सुर-करि-खन्धुत्तिणएणें बहु-रोमञ्चुब्भिणणएणें ।
सप्परिवारें सुन्दरेंण थुइ आढत्त पुरन्दरेंण ॥ १
'जय अजरामर-पुर-परमेसर जय जिण आइ पुराण महेसर ॥ २
जय दय^{३५}-धम्म-रयण-रयणायर जय अण्णाण-तमोह-दिवायर ॥ ३
जय ससि भव-कुमुय^{३५}-पडिवोहण जय कल्लाण-णाण-गुण-रोहण ॥ ४
जय सुरगुरु तइलोक-पियामह जय संसार-महाडइ-हुयवह^{३५} ॥ ५
जय वम्मह-णिम्महण महाउस जय कलि-कोह-हुआसणें पाउस ॥ ६
जय कसायघण-पलयसमीरण जय माणइरि-पुरन्दरपहरण ॥ ७
जय इन्दिय-गयउलें पञ्चाणण जय तिहुअण^{३५}-सिरि-रामालिङ्गण ॥ ८
जय कम्मारि-मडप्पर-भञ्जण जय णिक्कल णिरवेक्ख णिरञ्जण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तुह सासणु दुह-णासणु एवहि^{१०} उण्ण^{११}इ चडियउ ।
जे^{१२} होन्ते^{१३} पवहन्ते^{१४} जगु संसारें ण पडियउ' ॥ १०

[९]

तं वलु तं देवागमणु सो जिणवरु^१ तं समसरणु ।
पेक्खेवि^३ उववणें अवयरिउं जाउ महन्तउ अच्छरिउं ॥ १
पट्ठेणें पुरिमतालें जो राणउं रिसहसेणुं णामेण पहाणउं ॥ २
सो देवागमु णिएवि^३ पहासिउ 'को सयडामुह-वणें^{११} आवासिउं ॥ ३
कासु एउ एवडु पटुत्तणु जेण विमाण^{१३}हिं णवई^{१४} णहङ्गणु' ॥ ४

३१ P सति. ३२ P केवलए, S वेलइ. ३३ P S °मेलइ. ३४ A तिय.

८. १ P °खंघुत्तिणएण, S °खंघुत्तिणएण, A °खंघुत्तिणएण. २ P °भिन्नएण, S °तिणएण.
३ P S सपरिवारें, A सप्परिवारि. ४ S दढ. ५ S भवकुमुय°, A कुमुयभव°. ६ S °हुया वह.
७ A °गयउल. ८ S A °तिहुयण°. ९ P निक्कल निरवेक्ख निरंजन. १० P S एमहि. ११ S उण्णइं.
१२ A जि. १३ P हुंतएण, S होंतएण. १४ P S पवहंतएण. १५ S A संसारि.

९. १ A तं जि. २ A समोसरणु. ३ P पिक्खिवि, A पेक्खिवि. ४ S उवणि. ५ P अवयरिअउं,
S अवयरियउ. ६ P अच्छरियउं, S अच्छरियउ. ७ A पुरिमतालि. ८ P A राणउं. ९ P S विसहसेणु.
१० P A पहाणउं. ११ S वणि. १२ A अवासिउं. १३ S विमाणहि. १४ A नमइं.

[८] १ महोत्कट (A gloss महाउत्कट). २ मानपर्वतभञ्जने वज्रः.

[९] १ प्रभाषितवान्.

तं णिसुणेवि केण^{१५} अप्फालिउ^{१६}
 भरहेसरहो वप्पु जो सुव्वइ^{१७}
 केवल-णाणु तासु उप्पण्णउं^{१८}
 तं णिसुणेवि मरइं मेळिउ
 १५ तं समसरणु पइडु तुरन्तउ

‘एमं देव मइं^{१९} सव्वुं णिहालिउ ॥ ५
 महि-वल्लहु भणेवि जो^{२१} थुव्वइ ॥ ६
 अट्ठ-महागुणं^{२३} द्वि-संपण्णउं^{२४} ॥ ७
 स-वल्लु स-वन्धुवग्गु संचलिउ ॥ ८
 ‘जय देवाहिदेव’ पभणन्तउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘तेए^{२६} तेण
 ‘ए^{३१} वेसेण

पइसन्तेण^{२७}
 उहेसेण^{३३}

सुरहं मि विवभमुं लाइउं^{२८} ।
 किं मयरद्धउ आइउं^{३४} ॥ १०

[१०]

१० पेक्खेवि^१ तं देवागमणु
 भवं-भय-सएहिं^३ समलइउं^५
 तेण समाणु परम गम्भेसर
 चउ-कल्लाण-विहइ-सणाहहो
 अवर वि जे^{११} जे^{१२} भावे लइया
 १५ एयारह-गुणठाण-समिद्धहुं^{१३}
 अज्जिय-गणहो सङ्ख के^{१७} वुज्झिय
 थियं चउपासें परम-जिणिन्दहो
 वइरइं परिसेसवि थियं वणयर^{२७}

सो जिणुं तं जि समोसरणु ।
 १ रिसहसेणु पहु पव्वइउ ॥ १
 दिक्खहं ठियं चउरासी णरवरं ॥ २
 गणहर ते जि हूअं जग-णाहहो ॥ ३
 चउरासी सहास पव्वइया ॥ ४
 तिण्णि लक्ख सावयं^{१४} पसिद्धहुं^{१५} ॥ ५
 देव वि दुक्कियं-कम्म-मल्लुज्झिय ॥ ६
 णं तारा-गहं पुण्णिम-चन्दहो ॥ ७
 महिस तुरङ्गम केसरि कुञ्जर^{३३} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० अहि णउलं वि
 किय-सेवहो

थिय सयल वि
 पुरएवहो

एक्कहिं उवसम-भावेंण ।
 केवल-णाण-पहावेंण ॥ ९

15 A केण वि. 16 S अप्फालिउ. 17 A एउ. 18 S मइ. 19 A सयलु. 20 PS बुचइ, A सव्वइ.
 21 S सइ थुव्वइ, P संथुव्वइ. 22 PA उप्पण्णउं. 23 P गुणद्धि, S गुणद्धि. 24 P A संपण्णउं.
 25 S देवाहदेव. 26 P तेए, S तेयं, A तेए. 27 S पइसन्तेण. 28 A सुरहंमि. 29 A विवभउ.
 30 P लाइयउ, S लायउ. 31 P ए. 32 PS वेसे. 33 PS उहेसि. 34 S आयउ.

10. 1 S पेक्खि. 2 A जिणवर. 3 PS भवभव, A भवभवभय. 4 P °सहिएहिं, S सएहि.
 5 S समलइ, A लइउ. 6 PS दिक्खह. 7 PS द्विय. 8 S णरवर. 9 S °विहइ. 10 A हूव.
 11 S जे. 12 PS जे. 13 P समिद्धइ, S समिद्धइ. 14 P सावयहु, S सावयहं. 15 P
 पसिद्धइ, S पसिद्धहं. 16 P गणहं, S गणह. 17 SA किं. 18 P दुक्किय. 19 PS °कल्लुज्झिय.
 20 PS ठिय. 21 A चउपासहिं. 22 गह corrected to गह. 23 A °इन्दहो. 24 P S वइरइ.
 25 S परिसेसिय, A परिहरेवि. 26 P थिय. 27 S वणयरा. 28 S कुञ्जरा, A कुञ्जर. 29 S
 णिउल. 30 S एक्कहि. 31 S पुरदेवहो.

२ कथितः (A कहिउ). ३ समस्तम्. ४ प्रातिहार्याष्टगुणाश्च ऋद्धयश्च. ५ तस्य तेजसा.

[१०] १ वृषभसेनः जिनपुत्रः.

[११]

ताम^१ विणिग्गय दिव झुणि
वन्ध^३-विमोक्ख-कालवल^५इं
पुगल^६-जीवाजीव-पउत्तिउ
संजम-णियम^८-लेस-वय-दाण^९इं
सम्मदंसण^{११}-णाण-चरित्त^{१२}इं
णव पयत्थ सज्झाय-ज्झाण^{१४}इं
सायर-पल्ल^{१६}-पुव-कोडीय^{१७}उ
काल^{१९}इं खेत्त-भाव-परदव^{२०}इं
णरय-तिरय-मणुअत्त^{२३}-सुरत्त^{२४}इं
तिथयरत्तणा^{२५}इं इन्दत्त^{२६}इं

कहइ तिलोअहो परम-मुणि ।
धम्माहम्म-महाफल^५इं ॥ १
आसव-संवर-णिज्जर^७-गुत्तिउ ॥ २
तव-सीलोववास-गुणठाण^{१०}इं ॥ ३
सग्ग-मोक्ख-संसार-णिमित्त^{१३}इं ॥ ४
सुर-णर-उच्छेहाउ^{१५}-पमाण^{१६}इं ॥ ५
लोयविहाय-कम्मपयडीय^{१८}उ ॥ ६
वारह अङ्ग^{२१}इं चउदह पुव^{२२}इं ॥ ७
कुलयर^{२४}-हलहर-चक्कहरत्त^{२५}इं ॥ ८
सिद्धत्तणइ मि कहइ समत्त^{२६}इं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

किं बहुवे^{२८}ण आलावे^{२९}ण
णउ एक्कु वि तिल-मेत्तु^{३१} वि

तिहुअ^{३०}णें सय^{३१}ले गविट्टउ ।
तं जि जिणेण ण दिट्टउ ॥ १०

[१२]

धम्मक्खाणु सयल सुणेवि
भव-भव-भय^३-सय-गय-मणहो
केण^५ वि पञ्चाणुव्वय लइया
केहि^६ मि गुणवयाइं अणुसरिय^७इं
मउणाणत्थमिय^८इं अवरेका^९हिं

चञ्चलु जीविउं मणे मुणेवि ।
उवसमु जाउ सव्व^१-जणहो ॥ १
लोउं करेवि के वि पव्वइया ॥ २
केहि^६ मि सिक्खावयइं पंधरिय^७इं ॥ ३
अण्णेहिं किय णिवित्ति अण्णेक्कहिं ॥ ४ २०

11. 1 P तव, S ताव. 2 SA तिलोयहो. 3 A वंधइ corrected to वंधवि. 4 PS °वलइ. 5 S °फलइ. 6 P पोगल. 7 P °निज्जर. 8 P °नियम. 9 PS °दाणइ. 10 P °गुणट्ठाणइ, S °गुणट्ठाणइ. 11 P सम्मदंसण. 12 PS °चरित्तइ. 13 P °णिमित्तइ, S °णिमित्तइ. 14 A सज्झायाझाणइ. 15 PS °उच्छेआउ. 16 P °पल्लव. 17 S °कोडीउ. 18 P °पयडीअउ, A पइडीअउ. 19 PSA कालइ. 20 S परदवइ, A वरदवइ. 21 P SA अंगइ. 22 A पुवइ. 23 SA °मणुयत्त. 24 S कुलहर. 25 PS तिथयरत्तणाइ. 26 A इंदत्तइ. 27 S कह. 28 PS बहुएण. 29 S तिहुयणि, A तिहुयणे. 30 A सयलि. 31 S °सित्तु.

12. 1 S धम्मक्खाणु. 2 S जीविउ मणि, A जीवलोउ. 3 P S भवभय, A भवभवभय with the marks of deletion over the first two letters. 4 P S सव्वहो. 5 A केहिं जि. 6 A केहिं मि. 7 P अणुसरियइं, S अणुसरियइ. 8 P °णत्थमि. अइ, S °णत्थमियइ, A °णत्थमियइ. 9 P अण्णेकहिं, S अण्णेक्कहिं. 10 P अण्णेहि, A अण्णेहिं.

[११] १ त्रिलोकस्य जीवानां धर्माख्यानं कथयति. २ अवलोकितः. ३ यत्र कश्चित् तत्रास्ति.

[१२] १ लोचं कृत्वा.

जो जं मगइ तं तहों देइ^{११} हत्थु भडारउं^{१३} णउ खञ्जेइ^{१३} ॥ ५
 अमर वि गय सम्मत्तु लए^{१५} पिणु णियं णिय-लियं-वाहणहिं^{१६} चडेपिणुं ॥ ६
 जिणं^{१६} धवलहों^{१९} वि धवलु सिंहासणु पण्णारसं^{१९} विसइ-थेरासंणु ॥ ७
 उन्मिय सेय छत्तं^{२१} सिय-चामरु दिव भासं^{२१} भामण्डलुं^{२१} सेहरु ॥ ८

५

॥ घत्ता ॥

तिहुअणं^{२५} पहु हय-वम्महु केवल-किरणं^{२५} दिवायरु ।
 तहों थाणहों उज्जाणहों गउ तं गङ्गा-सायरु ॥ ९

[१३]

तहिं अवसरें भरहेसरहों सयल-पुहइं-परमेसरहों ।
 १० पर-चक्केहिं^३ मि णविय कम जाय रिद्धि सुर-रिद्धि-सम ॥ १
 मालूर-पवर-पीवर-थणाहं छणवइ सहासं वरङ्गणाहं ॥ २
 तहों दह-पञ्चासउ गन्दणाहुं चउरासी लक्खइं^९ सन्दणाहुं ॥ ३
 चउरासी लक्खइं^९ गयवराहुं अट्टारह कोडिउ हयवराहुं ॥ ४
 कोडीउ तिण्णि वर-धेणुवाहं वत्तीस सहासं^{१३} णराहिवाहं ॥ ५
 १५ वत्तीस सहासइं^{१४} मण्डलाहुं कम्मन्ते कोडि पवहइ हलाहुं ॥ ६
 णव णिहियउं^{१८} रयणइं^{१९} सत्त सत्त छक्खण्ड इ मेइणि एक-छत्तं^{२१} ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

जिह वप्पेण माहप्पेण लइउं^{३३} णाणु तं केवलु ।
 तिह पुत्तेण जुज्झन्तेण स इं^{३५} भुं य-वल्लेणं^{३५} महीयलु ॥ ८

*

11 A देइं. 12 A भडारउं. 13 P खंचेइं. 14 A सम्मत्तइं. 15 A लएविण, A लेविण.
 16 A °नियवाहणहि. 17 P A चडेविण. 18 S जिण. 19 PS धवलो. 20 A पण्णारह.
 21 PS छत्तु. 22 A भासु. 23 PS भामण्डल. 24 SA तिहुयण. 25 PS °णाण.°
 26 A तथहो.

13. 1 P तहि, S तहे. 2 A °पिहिवि.° 3 A पारक्केहिं. 4 A दस पंचासउ तहो. 5 P
 णंदणहं, S णंदणाहं, A णंदणाहु. 6 SA लक्खइ. 7 PS रहवराहं. 8 A चउसी. 9 PS लक्खइ.
 10 PS गयवराहं, A गइवराहुं. 11 PS हयवराहं. 12 A °धेणुवाहं. 13 P सहासइ णरवराहं,
 S सहासइं णरवराहं. 14 P सहासइ, A सहस वसि. 15 S मंडलाहु, A मंडलाहं. 16 P S
 कम्मन्ति. 17 SA हलाहं. 18 P णिहियइ, S णिहिअइ. 19 S रयणइ. 20 A छक्खण्डइं.
 21 P एकछत्त, S एकछत्त, A एयच्छत्त. 22 PS महप्पेण. 23 S लयउ. 24 P सयंभुव.°
 25 PS °वल्लिण.

२ निर्गतः. ३ कमलानि. ४ पञ्चासनः (?).

[१३] १ विल्वफलवत्.

[४. चउत्थो संधि]

सट्टिहुँ^१ वरिस-सहासहिँ^२ पुंण-जयासहिँ^३ भरहु अउज्झ पईसरइ ।
णव-णिसियर-धारउ^४ कलह-पियारउ^५ चक्क-रयणु ण पईसरइ ॥ १

[१]

पईसरइ ण पट्टणं चक्क-रयणु जिह अबुहवभन्तरं सुकइ-वयणु ॥ १ ५
जिह वम्भयारि-मुहं काम-सत्थु जिह गोट्टङ्गणं मणि-रयण-वत्थु ॥ २
जिह वारि-णिवन्धणं हत्थि-जूहु जिह दुज्जण-जणं^{१३} सज्जण-समूहु ॥ ३
जिह किविण-णिहेलणं^{१४} पणइ-विन्दुं जिह बहुल-पक्खं खँय-दिवसं-चन्दु ॥ ४
जिह कामिणि-जणु माणुसं^{१५} अदव्वं जिह सम्मदंसणु^{१७} दूर-भव्वं ॥ ५
जिह महुअरि-कुलु दुग्गन्धं^{१६} रणं जिह गुरु-गरहिउ अण्णाण-कणं ॥ ६ १०
जिह परम-सोक्खु संसार-धम्मं जिह जीव-दया-वरु पाव-कम्मं ॥ ७
पदम-विहत्तिहं^{२८} तप्पुरिसु जेम ण पईसरइ उज्झहं चक्कु तेम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेवि^{२९} थक्कन्तउं^{३०} विग्घु करन्तउं णरवइ वेहविद्धउ ।
'कहहुं^{३१} मन्ति-सामन्तहो जय-जस-मन्तहो किं महु को वि असिद्धउ' ॥ ९ १५

[२]

तं णिसुणंवि^१ मन्तिहिं बुत्तु एमं^३ 'जं चिन्तहिं^४ तं तं सिद्धु देव ॥ १
छक्खण्ड वसुन्धरि णव णिहाण चउदह-विहेहिं^५ रयणंहिं^६ समाण ॥ २

1. 1 S सट्टिहु, A सट्टिहिं. 2 A °सहासहं. 3 S °जयासहि, A जयासहं. 4 P S अवज्झ.
5 A नवरि. 6 P णिसिअर, ° A निसियअसि°. 7 P पईसरइ, A पईसई. 8 A अबुहवभन्तरि.
9 P वंभायारि°. 10 S गोढंगणे. 11 P S मणे. 12 P °णेवंधणि, S °णिवंधणि. 13 S °जणि.
14 A वेंदु. 15 P °दिवसि. 16 P S माणुस. 17 P सम्मदंसणु. 18 P S दूरे. 19 S महुयर, ° A
महुयारि°. 20 P S दुग्गन्ध. 21 A सुक्खु. 22 P संसारे. 23 S धम्मं. 24 P जह. 25 A
जीवदयक्खरु. 26 S °विहत्तिहिं. 27 S उज्झहि. 28 S पिक्खवि, A पेक्खेवि. 29 S थक्कउ.
30 S कहहु. 31 A जयरसवंतहो.

2. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 S मन्तिहि. 3 P एम corrected to एव, S एव. 4 S चितहिं,
A जोयहि. 5 S °विहेहि. 6 P रयणहिं, S रयणहि.

[१] १ पूर्णा यशेन (?) आशा वाञ्छा वा यस्य, येषु वा. २ याचकसमूहः सज्जनाश्च.
३ क्षयदिवसः अमावास्या तत्र. ४ कथितं धर्मोपदेशं (A गुरुकथितः). ५ प्रथमविभक्तौ यथा
तत्पुरुषसमासः. ६ कोपातुरो जातः.

णवणवइ सहास महागराहुं^८
 अवराइ^{१०} मि सिद्धइ^{११} जाइ^{१२} जाइ^{१३}
 पर एकुं^{१४} ण सिज्जइ साहिमाणु
 तित्थङ्कर-गन्दणु तुह कणिहु
 पोअण^{१६}-परमेसरु चरम-देहु
 दुवार-वइरि-वीरन्त-कालु

वत्तीस सहास देसन्तराहुं^९ ॥ ३
 को लक्खेवि^{१३} सकइ ताइ ताइ ॥ ४
 सय-पञ्च-सवाय-धणु-प्पमाणु ॥ ५
 अट्ठाणवइहिं^{१५} भाइहिं वरिहु ॥ ६
 अखलिय-मरहु^{१७} जयलच्छि-गेहु ॥ ७
 गामेण वाहुवलि वल-विसालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सीहु जेम पक्खरियउ खन्तिए धरियउ^{१९} जइ सो कह वि वियइइ ।
 तो सहुं^{२१} खन्धावारें एक-पहारें पइं^{२३} मि देव दलवइइ ॥ ९

१०]

[३]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि दट्ठाहरेण
 पट्ठविय महन्ता तुरिय तासु
 जइ णउ पडिवणु कयावि^३ एम
 सिक्खविय^३ महन्ता गय तुरन्त
 पुज्जेवि^७ पुच्छियं 'आगमणु काइ'
 'को तुहुं को भरहु ण भेउ को'^{१५} वि
 जिह भायर अट्ठाणवइ इयर
 तिह तुहुं^{२०} मि मडप्फरु परिहरेवि

भरहेण भरह-परमेसरेण ॥ १
 'बुच्चइ करे^१ केर णराहिवासु ॥ २
 ता तेम करहु महु भिडइ जेम' ॥ ३
 णिविसद्धे पोयण-णयरु पत्त ॥ ४
 तेहि^{१०} मि कहियइ^{११} वयणाइ ताइ ॥ ५
 पुहवीसरु दीसइ गंप्पि तो वि ॥ ६
 जीवन्ति करेवि^{१८} तहो^{१९} तणिय केरा ॥ ७
 जिउ रायहो केरी केर लेवि^{२२} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० तं णिसुणेंवि^{२३} भय-भीसें वाहुवलीसें भरह-दूअ णिम्भच्छिय ।
 'एक केर वप्पिकी'^{२५} पिहिमि^{२६} गुरुकी^{२७} अवर केर^{२८} गं पडिच्छिय ॥ ९

7 A णववइ. 8 PS महागराहु, A महागराहं. 9 PS देसन्तराहु, A देसन्तराहं. 10 P अवराइ वि, A अवराइ मि. 11 PS सिद्धइ. 12 A जाइ. 13 A लक्खिवि. 14 A इक. 15 S णवइहि भाइहि. 16 SA पोयण. 17 S मरहु. 18 PS वीरत्तकालु. 19 P धरिअउं. 20 PS कह व. 21 PS सहु. 22 P पक्क. 23 P पइं वि, S पइ वि, A पइं मि.

3. 1 PA करि. 2 A कयाइ. 3 P सिक्खविय. 4 S तुरंतु, A तुरंता. 5 S णिविसद्धे, A निमिसद्धि. 6 S पत्त. 7 S पुज्जिवि. 8 P पुच्छिअ, A पुच्छिउ. 9 S आगणु. 10 A तेहिमि. 11 P कहियइ, S कहियइ. 12 SA वयणाइ. 13 SA तुहु. 14 PA न, S त. 15 PS किंपि. 16 A पिहिवीसरु. 17 P तो वि गंप्पि, S तो वि गंप्पि. 18 S करिवि. 19 S तहु. 20 PA तुहुं. 21 A मडप्फ. 22 S करेवि. 23 S णिसुणि. 24 P णिम्भच्छिअ, S णिम्भच्छिया. 25 P वप्पिकी. 26 A विहिमि. 27 A गुरुकीं. 28 A के. 29 S पडिच्छिअ, P पडिच्छिअ, A परियच्छिय.

[२] १ महा-आगर=धातूपत्तिस्थान. २ विघटते.

[३] १ भयस्यापि भीष्मेण. २ न परिज्ञाता.

[४]

पवसन्ते^१ परम-जिणोसरेण जं किं^१ पि विहज्जेवि^३ दिण्णु तेण ॥ १
 तं अम्हहुं^५ सासणु सुहं-णिहाणुं किउ विप्पिउ णउ केण वि समाणु ॥ २
 'सो पिहिमिहें^७ हउं पोयणहों सामि णउ देमि^९ ण लेमि ण पासु जामि ॥ ३
 दिट्ठेण तेण किरं^{१०} कवणु कज्जु किं तासु पसायं^{११} करमि रज्जु ॥ ४
 किं तहों^{१२} वलेण हउं^{१३} दुण्णिवारु किं तहों वलेण महुं^{१४} पुरिसयारु ॥ ५
 किं तहों वलेण पाइक-लोउ किं तहों वलेण सम्पयं-विहोउ^{१५} ॥ ६
 जं गज्जिउ वाहुवलीसरेण पोयण-पुरवर-परमेसरेण ॥ ७
 तं कोवाणलं^{१६} पजलन्तएहिं^{१७} णिब्भच्छिउ^{१८} भरह-महन्तएहिं ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

१०

‘जइ वि तुज्जु^{१९} इमु मण्डलु बहु-चिन्तिंय-फलु आसि समप्पिउ वप्पें ।
 गामुं सीमु खल्लुं^{२०} खेत्तुं^{२१} वि सरिसव-मेत्तुं^{२२} वि तो वि णाहिं^{२३} विणु कप्पें ॥ ९

[५]

तं वयणु सुणेवि पलम्ब-वाहु णं चन्दाइच्चहुं^१ कुविउ राहु ॥ १
 ‘कहों^२ तणउं^३ रज्जु कहों तणउ भरहुं जं जाणहुं तं महुं मिलेवि^४ करहु ॥ २
 सो एक्के चक्के वहइ गव्वु किर वसिकिउ मंइं^५ भंविहीदु सव्वु ॥ ३
 णउ जाणइ होसइ केम कज्जु कहों पासिउ^६ णीसावणुं^७ रज्जु ॥ ४
 परियलइ जेण तहों तणउ दप्पु तं तेहउ कलए देमि कप्पु ॥ ५
 वावल-भल-कणिय-करालु मुगगर-मुसुण्ढिं^८ पड्डिसं-विसालु^९ ॥ ६
 तं सुणेवि^{१०} महन्ता गय तुरन्त णिविसंछे भरहहों पासु पत्त ॥ ७

२०

4. 1 P पवसन्ते. 2 A किंवि. 3 PS विहंजिजि. 4 A दिज्ज. 5 PS अम्हहु, A अम्हह.
 6 P सुहणिहाणु, A साहिमाणु corrected to सुहमाणु. 7 S पिहिमिहि, A पिहिविहे. 8 PS
 हउ. 9 PS लेमि ण देमि. 10 P किरि. 11 S पसायं. 12 S तहु. 13 S हउ. 14 P महुं.
 15 S सापय. 16 P कोवानल. 17 S पजलन्तएहि. 18 P णिग्भच्छिउ. 19 PS इसु. 20
 PS चित्तिउ. 21 PS गामसीम. 22 A वल्ल. 23 S खेत्त. 24 P मेत्तु, S मित्तु. 25 S णहिं.

5. 1 PS चंदाइच्चहु, A चंदाच्चहं. 2 PS कहु. 3 S तणउ, A तणउं. 4 P कहु, A कहा.
 5 A भरहुं. 6 A जाणहो. 7 S लेवि. 8 S एक्के. 9 A चक्क वहइ. 10 S मइ. 11 A महिं.
 12 A जाणइ. 13 S भीसावणु. 14 PS परगलइ. 15 S करोलु. 16 P मोगगर. 17 PS
 मुसंढि. 18 A पड्डिम. 19 PS सुणिवि. 20 PS णिवसिद्धं, A णिविसिद्धि.

[४] १ (also A) प्रव्रजता. २ सहशम्. ३ भरतः. ४ विना दण्डेन.

[५] १ द्वितीय-प्रभुरहितम्.

जं जेम चविउ तं कहिउ तेम

‘पइ^{२१} तिण-सरिसो वि णं गणइ देव ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ण करइ केर तुहारी

रिउ^{२४}-खय-कारी

णिब्भउ माणें मेहाइउ ।

^{२६}मेइणि-रवणु समुड्डेवि^{२७}

रण-पिड्डु^{२८} मण्डेवि^{२९}

जुज्झ-सज्जु^{३०} थिउ दाइउ’ ॥ ९

5

[६]

तं णिसुणेंवि^१ झत्ति पलित्तुं राउ

णं जलणु जाल-माला-सहाउ ॥ १

देवाविउ लहु सण्णाह-तूर

सण्णज्झइ सरहसु सुहउ-सूर ॥ २

आऊरिउं वलु चउरज्जु ताम

अट्टारह अक्खोहणिउं जाम ॥ ३

परिचिन्तिय णव णिहि संचलन्ति

जे^५ सन्दण-वेसैं परिभमन्ति ॥ ४

^{१०} महाकालु कालु माणवउ पण्डु

पउमक्खु सङ्गु पिङ्गलु पचण्डु ॥ ५

णइसपु रयणु णव णिहिउ एय

णं थिय वहु-भार्यहिं पुण्ण-भेय ॥ ६

णव-जोयणाइं तुङ्गत्तणेणं

वारह सप्पासङ्गत्तणेण ॥ ७

अट्टोयर गम्भीरत्तणेण

सहुं जक्ख-सहासैं रक्खणेण ॥ ८

कों वि वत्थइं^{१०} कों वि भोयणइं^{११} देइ^{१२}

कों वि रयणइं^{१३} कों वि पहरणइं^{१४} णेइ^{१५} ॥ ९

^{१५} कों वि हयं गय कों वि ओसंहिउ धरइं^{१६}

विण्णाणाहरणंहुं को वि हेरइं^{१७} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

चम्म-चक्क-सेणावइ

हय-गय-गहवइ

छत्त-दण्ड-णेमिच्चियं ।

कागणि-मणि-त्थवइ थिय खग-पुरोहिय

ते वि चउइह चिन्तियं ॥ ११

[७]

^{२०} गउ भरहु पयाणउ देवि जाम

हेरिएहिं^{२१} कणिट्ठहो कहिउ ताम ॥ १

‘सहसा णीसरु सण्णहेंवि देव

दीसइ पडिवक्खु समुड्डु जेम’ ॥ २

21 PS पइ. 22 P न. 23 A गणइं. 24 A रिरिउ°. 25 PS भेयणिरयणु. 26 A संमंडेवि
27 S °पड्डु, A °पिड्डु. 28 A मंडिवि. 29 S °सज्जि, A °सज्झु. 30 S दायउ.

6. 1 S णिसुणिवि. 2 P पलित्त. 3 P आऊरइ, S आऊरिइ, A आओरिउ. 4 A
अक्खोहणिउं. 5 PS जं. 6 P माणव सपंडु, S माणव सपिंडु, A माणवउ पंडु with स
superscribed above उ. 7 P पिङ्गल. 8 PS °भार्यहि. 9 P तुंगत्तणेण. 10 S वत्थइ.
11 PS भोयणइ. 12 P देवि. 13 PS पहरणइ. 14 PS देइ. 15 S उसहिउ. 16 S धरइं
17 PS °णाहरणहं. 18 P हरइं, A भरइ. 19 S णेमिच्चिया. 20 P त्थवइथिय, S थवइथिय
A थवइ थिय. 21 P °पुरोहिय, S °पुरोहिया. 22 S चिंतिया.

7. 1 S पयं × णे, A पयाणउं. 2 S हिरिएहि, A हेरियहिं. 3 S कणिट्ठहो. 4 PS
सण्णहिवि.

२ महादत्तः, मानगिरीत्यर्थः. ३ प्रगुणः.

[६] १ हतरोगाः ओषधयः. २ स्थापयति प्रयच्छति वा. ३ गृहपतिः. ४ स्थपति.

तं सुणैवि^१ स-रोसु पलम्ब-वाहु^२
पडु^३ पडह समाहय दिण्णं सङ्ख^४
किउ कलयलु लइयइ^५ पहरणाइ^६
णीसरिउ^७ सत्त सङ्खोहणीउ^८
भरहेसर-वाहुवली वि ते वि
हय हयहुं^९ महा-गयं^{१०} गयवराहुं^{११}

सणज्झइ पोयण-णयर-णाहु ॥ ३।
धयं दण्ड छत्त उन्मिय असङ्ख ॥ ४
कर-पहर-पयइइ^{१३} वाहणाइ^{१४} ॥ ५
एक्कए सैण्णए अक्खोहणीउ ॥ ६
आसण्णइ हुक्कइ^{१८} वलइ^{१९} वे वि ७
सवडंमुह^{२३} धयं^{२४} धयवडहुं^{२५} देवि ॥ ८
भड^{२९} भडहुं^{३०} महा-रह रहवराहुं^{३१} ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

देवासुर-वल-सरिसइ^{३३}
एक्कमेक कोकन्तइ^{३४}

वड्डिय-हरिसइ^{३५}
रणे हक्कन्तइ^{३६}

कञ्चुय-कवय-विसइइ^{३७} ।
उभय-वलइ^{३८} अग्निइइ^{३९} ॥ १० ॥

[८]

अग्निइइ^{४०} वड्डिय-कलयलाइ^{४१}
वाहिय-रह-चोइय-वारणाइ^{४२}
लुअं^{४३} जुण्णं-जोत्त-खण्डिय-धुराइ^{४४}
णिवड्डिय-भुअं-पाडिय-सिराइ^{४५}
गय-दन्त-छोहं-भिण्णुभडाइ^{४६}
पडिहय-विणिवाइय-गयघडाइ^{४७}
मुसुमूरियं-चूरिय-रहवराइ^{४८}

भरहेसर-वाहुवली-वलाइ^{४९} ॥ १
अणवरयामेलियं-पहरणाइ^{५०} ॥ २
दारिय-णियं-स्व-कप्पिय-उराइ^{५१} ॥ ३
धुयं-खन्ध-कवन्ध-पण्णिचिराइ^{५२} ॥ ४
उच्चाइय-पडिपेलियं-भडाइ^{५३} ॥ ५
अच्छोडिय-मोडिय-धयवडाइ^{५४} ॥ ६
दलवड्डिय-लोडिय-हयवराइ^{५५} ॥ ७

5 PS सुणिवि. 6 S पलंबवाहो. 7 PS हु. 8 P दिन्न. 9 P संख. 10 AP धयच्छत्त-
दंड. 11 S लइयइ, A लइयइ. 12 S पहरणाइ. 13 A °पहय°. 14 PS °पयइइ.
15 P साहणाइ, S साहणाइ. 16 P नीसरिउ, A नीसरिउं. 17 A संखोहणीहिं. 18 S
एक्काइसेण, A एक्काएसेण. 19 P संखोहणीउ, A अक्खोहणीए. 20 PS आसण्णइ. 21 S
हुक्कइ. 22 PS वलइ. 23 S सवडंमुह. 24 P धय. 25 PS धयवडहु. 26 PS हयहं. 27
S समागय. 28 PS गयवराहं. 29 P भडहं, S भडह, A भडहु. 30 PS रहवराहं. 31 S
°हरिसइ. 32 PS °विसइइ. 33 P कोकंतइ, S कोकंतइ, A कुकंतइ. 34 PS रोकंतइ. 35 S
°वलइ. 36 PS अग्निइइ.

8. 1 PS अग्निइइ. 2 PS °वाहुवलीसराइ, A °वाहुवलीवलाइ. 3 PS °वाहणाइ.
4 S °सिलिय. 5 PS लुय. 6 P जञ्चु, S जण्णु. 7 S जुत्त. 8 S उराइ. 9 SA भुय. 10 PS
धुयलंब°, A धयवद्ध corrected from धुय°. 11 S °पण्णिचिराइ. 12 P भिण्णुभडाइ, S
भिण्णुभडाइ. 13 SA °भडाइ. 14 P °घडाइ. 15 PA °धयवडाइ. 16 S मुसुमूरियं.

[७] १ सम्यक् प्रकारेण क्षोभयति. २ भरतसेणो.

[८] १ छेदित-चरण-युगलम् (reading जञ्चु). २ आर्षतं (? आघातम्). ३ प्रोत्सारितैः.

रुहिरोल्लै^{१८} सरैहिं^{१९} विहाविथाई^{२०} णं वे वि कुसुंभोहिं^{२१} रावियाई^{२२} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेवि^{२३} वल्लै^{२४} घुलन्तै^{२५} मंहिहिं^{२६} पडन्तै^{२७} मन्तिहिं^{२८} धरियं^{२९} 'म भण्डहो ।
किं वहिएण^{३०} वराणं^{३१} भड-संघाणं^{३२} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु^{३३} वरि मण्डहो ॥ ९

[९]

पहिलउं^{३४} जुज्झेवउं^{३५} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु^{३६} जल-जुज्झु^{३७} पडीवउं^{३८} मल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जो तिणिण मिं^{३९} जुज्झंइं^{४०} जिणइं^{४१} अज्जु^{४२} तहो^{४३} णिहिं^{४४} तहो^{४५} रयणइं^{४६} तासु रज्जु^{४७} ॥ २
तं णिसुणेविं^{४८} दुक्खुं^{४९} णिवारियाईं^{५०} साहणेइं^{५१} वे वि ओसा^{५२}रियाईं^{५३} ॥ ३
लहु^{५४} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु^{५५} पारज्जु^{५६} तेहिं^{५७} जिण-णन्द-सुणन्दा-णन्दणेहिं^{५८} ॥ ४
१० अवलोइउं^{५९} भरहे^{६०} पढमुं^{६१} भाइं^{६२} कइलासें^{६३} कञ्चण-सइलु^{६४} णाईं^{६५} ॥ ५
असियं^{६६}-सियायम्व^{६७} विहाइं^{६८} दिट्ठि^{६९} णं कुवलथ-कमल-रविन्द-विट्ठि^{७०} ॥ ६
पुणु जोइउं^{७१} वाहुवलीसरेण^{७२} सरें^{७३} कुमुय-सण्डु^{७४} णं दिणयरण ॥ ७
अवरामुह-हेट्ठामुह-मुहाइं^{७५} णं वर-वहुं^{७६} वयण-सरोरुहाइं^{७७} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ उवरिलियए^{७८} विसालए^{७९} मिउडि-करालं^{८०} हेट्ठिम दिट्ठि परजियं^{८१} ।
णं णव-जोवणइत्ती^{८२} चञ्चल-चित्ती^{८३} कुलवहु इज्जए^{८४} तजियं^{८५} ॥ ९

[१०]

जं^{८६} जिणेविं^{८७} ण सक्किउं^{८८} दिट्ठि-जुज्झु^{८९} पारज्जु^{९०} खणद्धे^{९१} सलिल-जुज्झु ॥ १
जलें^{९२} पइइं^{९३} पिहिमि-पोयण-णरिन्दं^{९४} णं माणस-सरवरें^{९५} सुर-गइन्दं^{९६} ॥ २

17PS रुहिरोल्लइ. 18 S सरिहि. 19 P विहाविथाइं, S वहाविथाइं. 20 P कुसुंभे, A कुसुंभए. 21 P पेक्खेवि, S पिक्खेवि. 22 S वल्लइ. 23 S मंहिहि, A मंहिहिं. 24 PS पडन्तइ. 25 S मन्तिहि. 26 P धरिअ. 27 P वराइं. 28 P दिट्ठु corrected to दिट्ठि. 29 PS वर. 30 P पहिलउं. 31 A पडिल्लउ. 32 A वि. 33 PS जुज्झइ. 34 A जिणइं. 35 P निहि. 36 P रयणइ. 37 PS णिसुणेवि, A णेवि. 38 PS जुज्झु, A दुक्खु corrected to ज्जुज्झु. 39 S जिणिवारियाइ. 40 S साहणइ. 41 S ऊसारियाइं, A असारियाइं. 42 P दिट्ठु. 43 S णंदणु गंदां. 44 A पढम. 45 PA भाइं. 46 PS ०सेलु. 47 PA असिअ. 48 PS सिआं. 49 PS विहाए, A विहाइं. 50 S ०रवेदं. 51 PSA दिट्ठि. 52 PS जोयउ. 53 P ०हेट्ठामुह. 54 S मुहाइ. 55 P महुअरं, gloss noting the variant वरवहुं, S महुयरं. 56 S विसालइ. 57 S करालइ. 58 S परजिया. 59 A जोवणइत्ती. 60 P अइज्जए, S अइज्जइ. 61 S तजिया.

10. 1 A तं. 2 PS जिणवि. 3 P पइउ, S पइट्ठि. 4 P पिहि, S पिहिमिं, A पिहिंवि. 5 PSA ०णरिंदु. 6 A सरं. 7 PSA ०गइंदु.

४ वाणैः खण्डितानि.

[९] १ धनुष ५००. २ प्रथमतः. ३ मरगय-वण्ण, धनुं ५२५, वाहुवली. ४ कृष्ण-क्षेत-ताम्र.

एत्थन्तरं^१ महि-परमेसरेण
पमुक्कं^{१०} झलक सहोयरासु
छुडु^{१२} वाहुवलिहं वच्छयलं^{१४} पत्त
परथिय(?) उरं तोय तुसार-धवलं^{१७}
पुणु पच्छं^{१६} वाहुवलीसरेण
उच्चाइय चल-णिम्मलं-तरङ्गं^{२१}

आडोहंवि^१ सलिल समच्छरेण ॥ ३
णं वेल समुद्धं महिहरासु ॥ ४
णिब्भच्छियं असइ^{१६} पुणु णियत्त ॥ ५
णं णहं तारा-णिरुम्ब वहल ॥ ६
आमेल्लियं सलिल-झलक तेण ॥ ७
णं संचारिमं आयास-गङ्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओहट्ठिउं^{२३} भरहेसरु थिउं^{२४} मुह-कायरु गरुअं-रहलए^{२५} लइयउ ।
सुरयारुहण-वियक्कए^{२७} विरह-झलकए विरह-झलकए भग्गु व दुप्पवइयउ ॥ ९

[११]

१९

जं जिणंवि^१ ण सक्किउ सलिल-जुज्झु
आवीलं-विकच्छउ वलं-महल
ओवगिय पुणु किय वाहु-सह
वहु-वन्धिहं^{११} दुक्करं-कत्तरीहं^{१२}
सहुं भरहं सुइरु करेवि वामु
उच्चाइउ उभयं-करेहं^{१३} णरिन्दु
एत्थन्तरं वाहुवलीसरासु
किउ कलयल साहणं विजउ घुट्टु

पारदु पडीवउ मल-जुज्झु ॥ १
अक्खाडं^{१३} णां पइडु मल ॥ २
णं भिडियं सुवन्तं-तिथेन्तं सह ॥ ३
विण्णणं^{१४} करणं^{१५} भामरीहं ॥ ४
पुणु पच्छं^{१६} दरिसिउ णियय-थामु ॥ ५
सक्केण वं जम्मणं जिणं-वरिन्दु ॥ ६
आमेल्लिउ देवहिं^{२४} कुसुम-वासु ॥ ७
णरणाहु विलक्खीहउ सुट्टु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

चक्र-रयणु परिचिन्तिउं^{२७} उप्परि घत्तिउं^{२८} चरम-देहुं^{२९} तं^{३०} वञ्चिउ । २०
पसरियं-कर-णिउं^{३१} रुम्बे दिणयरं-विम्बे^{३३} णां मेरु परिअञ्चिउ ॥ ९

८ P इत्थन्तरे, S इत्थन्तरि. ९ PS आडोहवि. १० PS ता मुक्क. ११ S समुद्धे, A समुद्धि.
१२ PS महीहरासु. १३ A च्छुडु वाहुवलिहि. १४ S वच्छयले. १५ PS णिब्भच्छिय. १६ PS य. १७ PS धवल. १८ S पच्छप, A पच्छइ. १९ S आमिल्लिय. २० P °तिम्मल.
२१ S °तुरंग. २२ S संचारिय. २३ P ऊहट्ठिअ, S ओहट्ठिय. २४ PS थिय. २५ A गरुय.
२६ S रहलइ. २७ PS °वियक्कए. २८ P दुप्पवइअउ.

११. १ S जिणिवि. २ A आडु पडिवउ. ३ A आवीलि. ४ P बल. ५ PSA अक्खाडइ.
६ S णाह. ७ P उवगिय, S उव भेय. ८ PS भिडिय. ९ P सुअंत, A सुवत्त. १० A तिडंत.
११ P वंधिहि, S वंधहि. १२ A डउकरि. १३ S विण्णणहि. १४ P करणिहि, S करणहि. १५
PS सहु. १६ S पच्छइ. १७ S उच्चायउ. १८ S उहय. १९ S करेहि, A करि. २० PS वि.
२१ A जिणवरि. २२ PS एत्थन्तरि, A इत्थन्तरि. २३ S आमिल्लिउ. २४ P देवहिं, S देवहि.
२५ S साहणि. २६ PS विजय. २७ P परिचिन्तिउं, A मण्णे चिन्तिउ. २८ P घत्तिउ. २९ A
चरिमदेहु. ३० S तं. ३१ S पसरिय. ३२ S णिउंरुम्बे. ३३ S विम्बे. ३४ PS णाह मेरु
परिअञ्चिउ, A मेरु नाहं परिअञ्चिउ.

[१०] १ वेला.

[११] १ सुवन्त=स्यादि के (?) शब्दाः. २ तिगन्तशब्दः. ३ व्यायामः.

[१२]

जं मुकु चकु चकेसरेण तं चिन्तिउ वाहुवलीसरेण ॥ १
 'किं पहु.अप्फालमि महिहिं अज्जु णं णं धिगत्थु परिहरमि' रज्जु ॥ २
 रज्जहो कारणे किज्जइ अजुत्तु घाएवउं भायरु वप्पु पुत्तु ॥ ३
 ५ किं आपं^५ साहमि परम-मोक्खु जहिं लब्भइ अचलु अणन्तु^९ 'सोक्खु' ॥ ४
 परिचिन्तेवि^{१०} सुइरु मणेण एम पुणु थविउं^{१३} णराहिउ डिम्भु जेम ॥ ५
 'महु तणिय^{१३} पिहिमि तुहुं^{१४} भुंज्जे भाय सोमप्पहु केर करेइ^{१६} राय' ॥ ६
 सुणिसल्लु^{१७} करेवि जिणु गुरु भणेवि थिउ पञ्च मुट्ठि सिरें^{१९} लोउ देवि ॥ ७
 ओलम्बियं-करयलु एकुं वरिसु अबिओलुं अचलु गिरि-मेरु सरिसु ८ ॥

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० वेड्डिउं^{२३} सुट्ठु विसालेहिं^{२४} वेल्ली-जालेहिं^{२५} अहि-विच्छियं-वम्भीयहिं^{२७} ।
 खणु वि णं मुकु भडारउ मयण-वियारउ णं संसारहो भीयंहिं ॥ ९

[१३]

एत्थन्तरे केवल-णाण-वाहु कइलासे परिट्ठिउ रिसहणाहु ॥ १
 १५ तइलोक-पियामहुं जग-जणेरु समसरणु वि^४ स-गणु स-पाडिहेरु ॥ २
 थोवेहिं^६ दिवसेहिं^७ भरहेसरो वि तहो वन्दण-हत्तिए^९ आउ सो वि ॥ ३
 थोत्तुगीरियं गुरु-पुरउ भाइ परलोय-मूलें इहलोउं^{१०} णाई ॥ ४
 वन्देप्पिणु दसविह-धम्म-पालु पुणु पुच्छिउ तिहुवणं-सामिसालु ॥ ५
 'वाहुवलि भडारा सुह-णिहाणु के^{१३} कजें अज्जु^{१३} ण होइ णाणु' ॥ ६
 २० तं णिसुणेवि^{१४} परम-जिणेसरेण यज्जरिउ दिव-भासन्तरेण ॥ ७
 'अज्ज वि ईसीसि^{१६} कसाउ तासु जं^{१७} खेत्ते^{१८} तुहारए किउ णिवासु ॥ ८

12. 1 PS परहरमि. 2 P रज्जुहो, S रज्जहु. 3 SA अजुत्तु. 4 A घाइज्जइ. 5 PS आपं. 6 S जहि. 7 A लक्खइ. 8 PS अणन्त. 9 A सुक्खु. 10 S परिचित्तिवि. 11 PS एव. 12 P थविउ, A उविउ. 13 A पिहिवि. 14 PS तुहु. 15 S सुंजि, A सुंजि. 16 PS करेय. 17 PA सुणिसल्ल. 18 PA करिवि. 19 PS सिरि. 20 P उलुंवि. 21 A इकु. 22 S अविउलु, A अवियउलु. 23 SA वेड्डिउ. 24 S विसलिहि. 25 A °जालिहिं. 26 A °विच्छियं. 27 PS वम्मियहि. 28 PA वि न मुकु, S गिम्मकु. 29 P भीएहिं.

13. 1 A इत्थन्तरि. 2 A रिसहु. 3 P °पियामहुं, A पियामहु. 4 Missing in A. 5 A सप्पाडिहेरु. 6 PS थोवहि. 7 P दिवसहिं, S दिवसहि. 8 P °भत्तिए. 9 S थोतु गीरिय, A थोतु गीरिय corrected to थोतु व गीरिय. 10 A °लोउं. 11 P तिहुवणं, S तिहुवणं. 12 PS किं. 13 PS अज्ज ण, A न अज्ज वि. 14 PS णिसुणिवि. 15 PS °भासन्तरेण. 16 S इसीसि. 17 A जं. 18 S खेत्ति. 19 S तुहारइ.

[१२] १ पृथिव्याम् (?)

[१३] १ अग्ने. २ स्तोकात् स्तोकम्.

॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ भरहहो जि समप्पिउ तो किं चप्पिउ मँइ चलेणोहि महि-मण्डल ।
एणं कसांणं लइयउ सो पवइयउ तेण ण पावइ केवलु ॥ ९

[१४]

तं वयणु सुणेवि^१ गउ भरहु तेत्थु^२ वाहुवलि-भडारउ^३ अचलु जेत्यु^४ ॥ १
सवडु पडिउ चलणेहि^५ तासु 'तउ तणिय पिहिमि^७ हउ^८ तुम्ह दासु' ॥ २
विण्णवइ खमावइ^९ एम जाम चउ घाई-कम्म गय खयहो^{११} ताम ॥ ३
उप्पणउ^{१२} केवल^{१३}-णाणु विमलु थिउ देहु खण^{१४}द्वे दुद्ध-धवलु ॥ ४
पउमासणु भूसणु सेय-चमरु भा-मण्डलु एकु^{१५} जे छत्तु पवर^{१६} ॥ ५
अत्थक^{१७}ए आइउ सुर-णिकाउ तिथयर-पुत्तु^{१८} केवलिउ जाउ ॥ ६
थोविहि^{१९} दिवसहि^{२०} तिहुअण^{२१}-जणे^{२२}रि णासिय^{२४}घाइय^{२५}-कम्म वि चयारि ॥ ७
अट्टविह-कम्म-वन्धण-विमुकु सिद्धउ सिद्धालउ णवर दुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रिस^{२६}हु वि गउ णिवाणहो सासय-थाणहो भरहु वि णिवुइ पत्तउ ।
अक्ककित्ति^{२८} थिउ उज्झहे^{२९} दणु^{३०}-दुग्गेज्झहे^{३०} रज्जु स इ^{३१} भु अज्जंतउ^{३२} ॥ ९

*

[५. पञ्चमो संधि]

अक्खइ गोत्तम-सामि तिहुअण-लद्ध-पंसंसहु^१ ।
सुणि सेणिय उप्पत्ति रक्खस-वाणर-वंसहु^२ ॥ १

[१]

तहि^५ जे^६ अउज्झहि^७ वहवे काले उच्छण्णे^८ णरवर-तरु-जाले ॥ १

20 PS मइ. 21 S चलणेहि. 22 PS ईस. 23 S कसाण. 24 P लइउ, S लइयओ.
25 P पवइउ.

14. 1 S सुणिवि. 2 PS तिथु. 3 S भडारा. 4 S जित्थु. 5 SA चलणेहि. 6 P तुहु.
7 A पिहिवि. 8 S हउ. 9 P खमाइ, S षमावइ. 10 S घाय°. 11 S षयहु. 12 P उप्पन्नउ,
A उप्पणउ. 13 P केवलु. 14 S षणद्वे. 15 A एकु जि. 16 S चमरु. 17 PS अथकइ, A
एत्थंतरे. 18 PA मुंड°. 19 A केवलिहि. 20 P थोविहि. 21 PS दिवसहि. 22 SA तिहुयण°.
23 A जणेरि. 24 P णासियइ. 25 PS पावकम्मइ. 26 PS रिसहो, A रिसह. 27 P
भरहहो. 28 PS अक्कइत्ति. 29 A दण°. 30 PS दुग्गेज्झहे. 31 P सयइ, S सयं. 32 S
मुजंतउ, A मुजंतउ.

1. 1 A गउतम°. 2 P तिहुअ, S तिहुयण°, A तिहुयणे. 3 PA °पंसंसहु, S °पंसंसहो.
4 P °वंसह, S °वंसहो. 5 PS तहि. 6 PS जि. 7 S अउज्झहि, A अउज्झहे. 8 S उच्छण्णे.

[१४] १ तत्कालमागतः.

पउ० चरि० 6

विमले^१खुक्^१वंसे^१ उप्पण^{१०}
 तासु पुत्तु णामे^१ तियसञ्जउ
 तासु विजय महएवि मणोहर^{१३}
 ताह^{१४} गंभे^{१५} भव-भय-खय-गारउ^{१६}
 ५ रिसहु जेम वसुहार-णिमित्तउ
 रिसहु जेम थिउ वालकील^{१७}ए
 रिसहु जेम रज्जु^{१८} इ भुज्जन्ते

धरणीधरु सुरु^{११}वंसंपण^{१२}उ ॥ २
 पुणु जियसत्तु रणङ्गणे^{१३} दुज्जउ ॥ ३
 परिणिय थिर-मालूर-पओहर ॥ ४
 १७ उप्पज्जइ सुउ अजिय^{१८}भडारउ ॥ ५
 रिसहु जेम मेरुहि^{१९} अहिसित्तउ ॥ ६
 रिसहु जेम परिणाविउ लील^{२०}ए ॥ ७
 २३ एक-दिवसे^{२४} णन्दणवणु^{२५} जन्ते ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पवणु^{२७}उ सरु दिट्ठु
 १० णाँइ विलासिणि-लोउ

पप्फुल्लिय^{२८}-सयवत्तउ ।
 उग्भिभय-करु^{२९} णच्चन्तउ ॥ ९

[२]

सो जि महासरु^१ तहि^२ जे^३ वंणाल^४ए
 मउलिय-दलु^५ विच्छाय^६-सरोरुहु
 तं णिएवि गउ परम-विसायहो^७
 १५ जो जीवन्तु^८ दिट्ठु पुवणह^९ए
 जो णरवर-लक्खेहि^{१०} पणमिज्जइ^{११}
 जिह^{१२} सज्जाए^{१३} एउ पङ्कय-वणु^{१४}
 जीविउ जमेण सरीरु हुआसे^{१५}
 चिन्तइ एम भडारउ जावेहि^{१६}

दिट्ठु जिणाहिवेण वेत्ताल^{१७}ए ॥ १
 णं दुज्जण-जणु ओहुल्लिय^{१८}-मुहु ॥ २
 'लइ एह जि गइ जीवहो जायहो ॥ ३
 सो अङ्गार-पुज्जु^{१९} अवरणह^{२०}ए ॥ ४
 सो पहु मुअउ^{२१} अवार^{२२}णिज्जइ ॥ ५
 तिह जराए^{२३} घाइज्जइ जोवणु^{२४} ॥ ६
 सत्तइ काले^{२५} रिद्धि विणासे^{२६} ॥ ७
 लोयन्ति^{२७}हि विवोहिउ^{२८} तावेहि^{२९} ॥ ८

9 P विमलेखुक्, A विमल्लिखुक्. 10 S A उप्पणउ. 11 PS सुरुउ. 12 A संपणउ. 13 S मणोहरा. 14 P ताहि, S ताह. 15 PS गंभे. 16 PS खयकारउ. 17 This hemistich and the whole of the next line is missing in S. 18 P अजिउ. 19 P मेरुहे. 20 P वालाकीलए, S वालाकीलइ. 21 S लीलइ. 22 A रज्जु इ with the mark of deletion over इ. 23 A एके. 24 S दिवसि. 25 P णंदणु. 26 A जेतें. 27 PS पवणुउ, A पवणुउअ. 28 P पप्फुल्लिय, S पप्फुल्लिय, A पप्फुल्लिय (?). 29 PS णाह. 30 S उग्भिभयकर.

2. 1 PS तहि. 2 SA जि. 3 S चेत्तालउ, A वेत्तालए. 4 PS दल. 5 PS विच्छाए. 6 PS ओहल्लिय. 7 P ट्ठाइ corrected to गइ. 8 P जीवन्तु हि. 9 S पुवणहइ. 10 S पुज्जु. 11 S अवरणहइ. 12 P लक्खहि, S लक्खहि. 13 S पणमिज्जइ 14 A मुयउ. 15 S अवारइ. 16 S जिउ. 17 P एउ. 18 A जोवणु. 19 S हुआसेइ, A हुयासे. 20 P सत्तइ. 21 PS विणासइ. 22 P लोएत्तिहि. 23 S विवोहिउ, A पवोहिउ. 24 A तोवेहि.

[१] १ इक्षा(क्षा)कुवंशे.

[२] १ उद्यानगृहे. २ अस्तमन-काले. ३ क्षुल्लक-द्वारेण, उपराडौ (?) वा.

चउविह-देव-णिकाएं
जिणु पवइउ तुरन्तु

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएं कलि-मल-रहियउं ॥ १
दसहिं^{२६} सहासहिं^{२७} सहियउं ॥ ९

[३]

थिउ छट्ठोववासैं सुर-सारउ
रिसहु जेम पारणउं करेप्पिणु
सुक-झाणुं आऊरिउ णिम्मलु
अट्ट वि पाडिहेर समसरणउं
गणहर णवइ लक्खु वर-साहुंहु
ताहिं जे^{१२} काले^{१३} जियसत्तु-सहोयरु
जयसायरहो पुत्तु सुमणोहरु^{१५}
भरहु जेम सहुं^{१७} णवहिं^{१८} णिहाणेहिं^{१९}

वम्भयत्त-घरे थकु भडारउ ॥ १
चउदह संवच्छर विहरेप्पिणु ॥ २
पुणु उप्पणु णाणु तहो केवलु ॥ ३
जिह रिसहहो तिह देवागमणउं ॥ ४
वम्भह-मल्ल-णिसुम्भण-वाहुंहु ॥ ५
तियसज्जयहो पुत्तु जयसायरु ॥ ६
णामे सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
रयणेहिं^{२०} चउदह-विहहिं^{२१} पहाणेहिं^{२२} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल-पिहिमि^{२३}-परिपालु
जीउ व कम्म-वसेण

एक-दिवसे चडुलङ्गे^{२४} ।
णिउं अवहरेवि^{२५} तुरङ्गे ॥ ९

[४]

दुहु^१ तुरङ्गमु चञ्चल-छायहो
पइसइ सुण्णारणुं महाडइ
दुक्खु दुक्खु हरि दमिउं णरिन्दे^७
ताम महा-सरु दीसइ स-कमलु
ताहिं लय-मण्डवे उप्पल्लणेवि^{१०}
समु मेलइ वेत्तालहो जावेहिं

गयउ पणासेवि^२ पच्छिम-भायहो ॥ १
जहिं^४ कलि-कालहो^५ हियवउ पाडइ ॥ २
णं मयरद्धउ परम-जिणिन्दे^८ ॥ ३
चल-वीई^९ तरङ्ग-भङ्गुर-जलु ॥ ४
सलिलु पिणवि तुरङ्गमु ण्हाणेवि^{११} ॥ ५
तिलयकेसं सम्पाइय तावेहिं^{१३} ॥ ६

25 PS °रहिअउ. 26 S इस. 27 सहसहि. 28 PS सहिअउ.

3. 1 S छट्ठोववासि, A छट्ठोववासैं. 2 A वम्भयत्त°. 3 PA पारणउं. 4 A °झणु.
5 Missing in s. 6 P corrected to समो°, A समसरणउं. 7 PSA देवागमणउं.
8 S °साहुहु. 9 PS मल्ल. 10 PS °वाहुहु. 11 PS तहि. 12 SA जि. 13 SA कालि. 14 A
जयसायरुहो. 15 A समणोहरु. 16 P सयल. 17 S सहु. 18 P णवेहिं, S णवहि. 19 P
णिहाणेहिं, S णिहाणहिं. 20 P रयणेहिं, S रयणेहिं. 21 P °विहहें, S °विहहि. 22 PS पहाणेहिं,
A पहाणेहिं. 23 SA पिहिमि. 24 P चडुलङ्गे, A चडुलङ्गे. 25 S णिउ. 26 S अवहरि.

4. 1 A दुहु. 2 P पणासवि, S पणासिवि. 3 A सुण्णारण. 4 PS जहि. 5 PS °कालु
वि. 6 A दमिउं. 7 S णरेंदे, A नरिंदे. 8 S °जिणेंदे. 9 PS °वीची. 10 PS तहि. 11 PS
ण्हाएवि, A ण्हाणिवि. 12 S चेत्तालहो, A वेत्तालइ. 13 A तिलककेस.

[४] १ यमः द्वौ वा. २ संध्यासमये.

३धीय सुलोयणा^{१४}हों वलवन्त^{१५}हों
किर स^{१६}हुं सहिय^{१७}हिं दुक्कइ सरवर

वहिणि^{१६} सहोयरि^{१७} दससयणेत्तहों ॥ ७
दीसइ ताम सयर^{१८} पिहिमीसरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

विद्धी, काम-सरेहिं
गाइं सयम्बर-माल

एकुं^{१९} वि पउ ण पयट्ठइ^{२०} ।
दिट्ठि^{२१} णिवहों आवट्ठइ^{२२} ॥ ९

[५]

केण वि कहिउ गम्पि सहसक्खहों
एकु अणङ्ग-समाणुं जुवाणउं
तं पेक्खेवि सस तुम्ह^{२३}हं केरी
१० तं णिसुणेवि राउ रोमञ्चिउ
'णेमित्ति^{२४}यहिं आसि जं वुत्तउ
मणें परिचिन्तेवि^{२५} पप्फुल्लाणणु
ते^{२६} चउसट्ठि-पुरिसलक्खण-धरु
सिरें^{२७} करयलं करेवि जोक्कारिउं

'कोउहलुं किं एउ ण लंक्खहों ॥ १
णउ जाणहुं किं पिहिमिहें^{२८} राणउं ॥ २
काम-गहेण हूअं विवरेरी' ॥ ३
अवभन्तरें^{२९} आणन्दु पणच्चिउ ॥ ४
एउं तं सयरगमणु णिरुत्तउ' ॥ ५
गउ तुरन्तु त^{३०}हिं दससयलोयणु ॥ ६
जाणेवि^{३१} सयरु सयल-चक्केसरु ॥ ७
दिण्ण कण्ण^{३२} पुणु पुरें^{३३} पइसारिउ ॥ ८

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॥ घत्ता ॥

लीलए भवणु पइडु
तूसेवि^{२५} दिण्णउं तेण

विज्जाहर-परिवेडिउं^{२४} ।
उत्तर-दाहिण-सेडिउ ॥ ९

[६]

तिलकेस लएप्पिणु गउ सयरु
२० सहसक्खु वि जणण-वइरु सरेंवि^{२५}

पइसरिउं अउज्झाउरि^{२६}-णयरु^{२७} ॥ १
विज्जाहर-साहणुं मेलवेंवि^{२८} ॥ २

१४ S सुलोयणाहु. १५ S वलवन्तहु. १६ A भइणि. १७ A सहोयर. १८ S सहु. १९ P सहिइं. S सहियइ. २० PS सयल. २१ A पिहिमीसरु. २२ A इकु. २३ P पइट्ठइ. २४ S णाय, २५ PS परिवट्ठइ.

५. १ A कोउहलु. २ PS लक्खहु. ३ S °समाण. ४ P जुवाणउं, A जुयाणउं. ५ S जाणहु, A जाणहं. ६ PS पिहिमिहि. ७ PA राणउं. ८ S पेक्खेवि. ९ S तुम्हह. १० PS कामगहेण. ११ A हूय. १२ A अवभन्तरि. १३ S णेमिच्चियहि, A नइमिच्चियहिं. १४ PS इउ. १५ P पेरेचिन्तेवि, SA परिचिन्तिवि. १६ S तहि. १७ PS जो. १८ A जाणिवि. १९ PSA सिरि. २० PS करयलु. २१ P जोक्कारिउ corrected to जयकारिउ, A जोकारिउ. २२ S कपुण्ण. २३ PS पुरि. २४ S परेवेडिउ. २५ PS तूसेवि. २६ S दिण्णउ.

६. १ PS पइसरिय. २ S अउज्झाउरि. ३ P नयरु. ४ A सरिविं. ५ S °सहणु, A °सहिणु. ६ SA मेलविवि.

३ सुलोचनस्य पुत्री. ४ सगरस्य.

[५] १ हेलया.

गड उप्परि तासु पुण्णघणहो
रहणेउरचक्कवालण-यरे
जो तोयदवाहणुं तोसु सुउ
गड हंस-विमाणे तुट्ट-मणुं
मम्मसीस दिण्णं अमरेसरण
जे रिउ अणुपच्छए लग्गं तहो

जे^८ जीविउ हरिउ सुलोयणहो ॥ ३
विणिवाइउ पुण्णमेहुं समरे ॥ ४
सो रणमुहे कह वि^{१२} कह वि णं मुउ ॥ ५
जहि^{१४} अजिय-जिणिन्द-समोसरणु ॥ ६
स-वइर-वित्तनु^{१७} कहिउ णरेण ॥ ७
गय पासु पंडीवा णिय-णिवहो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु देव^{३०}
जिम सिद्धालंणं सिद्धु

पाण लएविणुं णट्टउं ।
तिम समसरणे पइट्टउ ॥ ९

[७]

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तं णिसुणेवि^१ पहु झत्ति पलित्तउ
'मरु मरु जइ वि जाइ पायालहो
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु सुर-सेवहुं
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु थिर-थाणहुं
पइसइ जइ वि सरणु दुवारहुं
कप्पामरहुं जइ^{१५} वि अहमिन्दहुं
मरइ तो वि मैहु तोयदवाहणु
पेक्खेवि^{१९} माणत्थम्भु जिणिन्दहो
सो वि गम्पि समसरणु पइट्टउं
विहि^{२३} मि भवन्तराइ वज्जरियइ

णं खंड-हारुं हुआसणे घित्तउ ॥ १
विसहर-भवण-मूल-घण-जालहो ॥ २
दसविह-भावणवासिय-देवहुं ॥ ३
अट्ट विहहुं विन्तर-गिवाणहुं ॥ ४
जोइस-देवहुं पञ्च-पयारहुं ॥ ५
वरुण-पवण-वैइसवण-सुरिन्दहुं ॥ ६
पइज करेवि^{१३} गड दससयलोयणु ॥ ७
मच्छरु माणु वि गलिउ णरिन्दहो ॥ ८
जिणु पणवेप्पिणु पुरउ णिविट्टउ ॥ ९
विहि^{२३} मि जणण-वइरइ परिहरियइ ॥ १० 20

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7 P पुण्णघणहो. 8 S जं. 9 PSA पुण्णमेहु. 10 S तोयदवाहण. 11 P रणउहे, S रणउहि.
12 P कहिवि कहिवि ण मउं, S कहिवि मुणउं, A कहवि न कहवि मुउ. 13 A तट्टमणु.
14 PS जहि. 15 P °जिणेद°. 16 P दिन्न. 17 P °वित्तनु. 18 S लग्गं, A लग्गु. 19 P
°निवहो. 20 Missing in PS. 21 PS लेवि. 22 PS पणट्टउ. 23 PS सिद्धालय, A
सिद्धालउ. 24 A समसरणु.

7. 1 PS णिसुणिवि. 2 A खडभार. 3 PS हुआसणि. 4 PS जाहि. 5 PS सुरसेवहो,
A °सेवहु. 6 PS °भवणवासियदेवहो, A °देवहु. 7 S °थोरणहु, A °थाणहु. 8 P विहहो
corrected to °विहहो, A विहहु. 9 PS वेंतर°. 10 SA °गिवाणहु. 11 SA दुवारहु.
12 P जोइसएवहुं, S जोइसएवहो. 13 °पयारहो. 14 S कप्पामरहो. 15 A अहव. 16 S
अहमिन्दहो. 17 P °सुरिन्दहु, S °सुरिन्दहो. 18 A करिवि. 19 S पेक्खिवि. 20 PS जिणेदहो.
21 A वइट्टउ. 22 A विहिं वि. 23 P भवन्तराइ. 24 PS वज्जरियइ. 25 PS °वइरइ.

[६] १ सहस्राक्ष-पितुः. २ पूर्णमेघस्य. ३ न मृतः. ४ इन्द्रेण. ५ सहस्राक्षस्य भृत्याः. ६ पार्श्वे
गताः. ७ पुनः, सहस्राक्षस्य किङ्कराः.

[७] १ सहस्राक्षः. २ तृणभारम्. ३ मेघस्य. ४ धनदस्य. ५ मम हस्ते. ६ सहस्राक्षः.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भीम-सुभीमैहि²⁶ तामे²⁷
पुव-भवन्तर-गेहे²⁸

अहिणव-गहिय-पसाहणु ।
अवरुण्डिउ घणवाहणु ॥ ११

[८]

५ पभणइ भीमु भीम-भड-भझणु
जिह चिरु तिह एवहि⁴ मि पियारउ'
'लइ कामुक-विमाणु⁵ अविचारें
अणु⁷ वि रयणायरं-परियञ्चियं⁸
तीस परम जोयण वित्थिणी¹¹
अणु¹⁰ वि एक्क¹³-वार छजोयण¹⁴
भीम-महाभीमहुं¹⁵ आएसें
विमलकित्ति-विमलामलं-मन्तिहिं¹⁸

'तुहुं¹ महु अण्ण-भवन्तरें³ णन्दणु ॥ १
चुम्बिउ पुणु वि पुणु वि सयवारउ ॥ २
लइ रक्खसिय विज्ज सहुं⁶ हारें ॥ ३
दुप्पइसार सुरेहिं¹⁰ मि वञ्चिय ॥ ४
लङ्का-णयरि तुज्जु मइं दिण्णी ॥ ५
लइ पायाललङ्क घणवाहणु' ॥ ६
दिण्णु पयाणउं मणे¹⁷ परिओसें ॥ ७
परिमिउं अवरहेहिं²¹ मि सामन्तेहिं²² ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काउरिहिं²³ पइडु
१५ रक्खस-वंसहो णांइ

अविचलुं²⁴ रज्जे²⁵ परिट्ठिउ ।
पहिलउ कन्दु समुट्ठिउ ॥ ९

[९]

वहवें कालें वल-संपत्तिं^१
तं समसरणु पईसइ जावैहिं^३
पुच्छिउ णाहु पिहिमिं^५-परिपालें
२० तुम्हें जेहा वय-गुण-वन्ता
तं णिसुणेंवि कन्दप्प-वियारउ

अजिय-जिणहो गउ वन्दण-हत्तिं^१ ॥ १
सयरु वि तहिं जे पराइउ तावैहिं ॥ २
'कइ होसन्ति भवन्ते कालें ॥ ३
कइ तित्थयरं देव अइकन्ता' ॥ ४
मागह-भासंए कहइ भडारउ ॥ ५

26 A भीमसुभीमहिं. 27 PS ताव. 28 A °नेहि.

8. 1 A पभणइ. 2 PS तुहु. 3 S °भवन्तरि. 4 A एवहिं वि. 5 S कमुविकमाण. 6 PS सहु. 7 A अण्ण. 8 S रयणायरे. 9 P °परेअञ्चिय, S torn. 10 PSA सुरेहिं. 11 PS वित्थिणी. 12 PS मइ. 13 A इक्क°. 14 P छजोयण. 15 S °महाभीमहु, A °महाभीमह. 16 A पयाणउं. 17 PS मणि. 18 P °विमलामल°, S °विमलमल°, A °विमलालय°. 19 PS °मन्तेहिं. 20 A परिमिउं. 21 PA अवरहेहिं. 22 A सामन्तिहिं. 23 P लंकाउरिहे. 24 PS अविचले. 25 P राज्जु, S रज्जु. 26 PS णाइ. 27 A समुट्ठिउं.

9. 1 A विहवें. 2 A °संपत्तिं. 3 A जाविहिं. 4 S तहि जि परायउ ताविहिं. 5 A पिहिवि°. 6 A हवन्ते कालें. 7 A तुम्हिं, S तुम्हे. 8 P तित्थयर, S तित्थर. 9 S °भासइ, A °भासइं.

७ राक्षसेन्द्राभ्याम्.

[८] १ नवकण्ठा-हारेण सह. २ एकद्वारो यत्र.

‘मइ^{१०} जेहउ केवल-संपण^{११} एकु जि रिसहु देउ उप्पण^{१२} ॥ ६
 पइ^{१३} जेहउ छक्खण्ड^{१४}-पहाण^{१५} भरह^{१६}-गराहिउ एकु जि राणउ^{१७} ॥ ७
 पइ^{१८} विणु दस होसन्ति नरेसर मइ^{१९} विणु वावीस वि तित्थङ्कर ॥ ८
 णव वलएव णव जि नारायण हर एयारह णव जि दसाणण ॥ ९
 अण्णु वि एकुणसट्ठि पुराणइ^{२०} जिण-सासणे^{२१} होसन्ति पहाणइ^{२२} ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तोयदवाहणु ताम
 दस-उत्तरेण सएण

भावे पुलउ वहन्तउ ।
 भरहु^{२३} जेम णिक्खन्तउ ॥ ११

[१०]

णिय-गन्दणहो^{२४} णिहय-पडिवक्खहो^{२५} लङ्का-णयरि दिण्ण महरक्खहो^{२६} ॥ १
 वहवे काले सासय-थाणहो^{२७} अजिय-भडारउ गउ णिवाणहो^{२८} ॥ २
 सयरहो^{२९} सयल पिहिमि^{३०} भुञ्जन्तहो^{३१} रयण-णिहाणइ^{३२} परिपालन्तहो^{३३} ॥ ३
 सट्ठि सहास ह्य वर-पुत्तहु^{३४} सयल-कला-विण्णाण-णिउत्तहु^{३५} ॥ ४
 एक्क-दिवसे जिण-भवण-णिवासहो^{३६} वन्दण-हत्तिए^{३७} गय कइलासहो^{३८} ॥ ५
 भरह-कियइ^{३९} मणि-कञ्चण-माणइ^{४०} चउवीस वि वन्देप्पिणु थाणइ^{४१} ॥ ६
 भणइ^{४२} भइरहि सुट्ठु वियक्खणु^{४३} ‘करहु^{४४} किं पि जिण-भवणहु^{४५} रक्खणु^{४६} ॥ ७
 कट्ठेवि^{४७} गङ्ग भमाडहु^{४८} पासेहि^{४९} तं जि समत्थिउ^{५०} भाइ-सहासेहि^{५१} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दण्ड-रयणु परिचिन्तेवि^{५२}
 पायालइरिह^{५३} णाइ

खोणि खणन्तु^{५४} भमाडिउ ।
 वियड-उरत्थलु फाडिउ ॥ ९

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10 PS मइ. 11 PA °संपणउं. 12 PA उप्पणउं. 13 PS पइ, A तइं. 14 P छखंड°. 15 PA पहाणउं. 16 S भरहु. 17 PA राणउं. 18 S पइ. 19 A इकुणसट्ठि. 20 P पुराणइ. 21 PS जिणसासणि. 22 PS होहंति. 23 PS भरहो.

10. 1 PS अजिउ भडारहो. 2 A पिहिवि. 3 PS °णिहाणइ. 4 P °पुत्तहु, S पुत्तहो, A °पुत्तहं. 5 S णिउत्तहु, A °णिउत्तहं. 6 P वंदणभत्तिए. 7 A केलासहो. 8 S °कयइ. 9 S °माणइ. 10 P गणइ, S ठाणइं. 11 A भणइं. 12 S विक्खणु. 13 PS करहु. 14 P °भवणहु, S भवणहो. 15 S रक्खणो. 16 P कट्ठेवि, A कट्ठेवि. 17 P भमाडहु, S भमाडहो. 18 S पासेहि. 19 समच्छिउ. 20 P सहासहिं. 21 S परिचित्तिवि, A परिविधेवि. 22 A खमंतु. 23 PS पायालइरिहि णाइ.

[९] १ आगामिक. २ अतिकांता.

[१०] १ भागीरथि. २ पातांगिरि.

[११]

तक्खणें^१ खोहु जाउ अहि-लोयहों
 आसीविस-दिट्ठिणें^३ 'णिकखत्तिय
 कह वि कह वि ण वि दिट्ठिहिं^८ पडियां
 ५ दुम्मण दीण-वयण परियत्ता
 मन्तिहिं^{११} कहिउ 'कह वि तिह भिन्दहों
 तामें^{१४} सहा-मण्डउं^{१५} मण्डिज्जइ
 मेहलुं^{१६} मेहलेण आलग्गे
 सयर-णरिन्दासण-संकासइं^{१७}

धरणिन्दहों^१ सहास-फड-डोयहों ॥ १
 सयलं वि छारहों पुज्जु पवत्तिर्य ॥ २
 भीम-भईरहि वे उवरिया ॥ ३
 लहुं^{१०} सक्केयं^{११}-णयरि संपत्ता ॥ ४
 जिह उडुन्ति ण पाण णरिन्दहों ॥ ५
 आसणु आसणेण पीडिज्जइ ॥ ६
 हारें हारु मउडु मउडग्गे ॥ ७
 वइसणाहुं वाणवइ सहासइं^{१९} ॥ ८

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॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवइ आउल-चित्तुं^{२०}
 सट्ठि-सहासहुं मज्जे^{२२}

सबत्थाणु विहावइ ।

एकु वि पुत्तु ण आवइ ॥ ९

[१२]

भीम-भईरहि^१ तामें पइड्डा
 १५ पुच्छिय पुणु परिपालिय-रज्जे
 तेहिं^५ विणासणाइं विच्छायइं
 'तं गिसुणेवि वयणु तहों मन्तिहिं
 'हे णरवइ णिय-कुलहों^{१०} पईवा
 जलवाहिणि-पवाह णिव्वूढां
 २० घण-घट्टियइं^{१६} विज्जु-विप्फुरियइं
 जलवुव्वुव-तरङ्ग-सुरचावइं^{१९}

'णिय-णिय-आसणें गम्पि णिविट्ठा ॥ १
 'इयर ण पईसरन्ति किं कज्जे ॥ २
 तामरसाइं वं णिद्धुयगायइं ॥ ३
 जाणाविउ पच्छण-पउत्तिहिं ॥ ४
 गय दियहा किं एन्ति^{११} पडीवा ॥ ५
 परियत्तन्ति^{१३} काइं^{१४} ते^{१५} मूढा ॥ ६
 सुविणय-वालभाव-संचरियइं ॥ ७
 कइ दीसन्ति विणासुं ण भावइं ॥ ८

11. 1 S तक्खणि. 2 S धरणंदहो. 3 S °दिट्ठिय. 4 P सयल. 5 PS छारपुंज. 6 PS परियन्तिय. 7 S कहिवि. 8 दिट्ठिहे, S दिट्ठिहि. 9 A भरिया. 10 This hemistich missing in s. 11 P संकेय°, A साकेय°. 12 S मन्तिहि. 13 A भिन्दहु. 14 PS ताम. 15 P °मंडवु, S मंडव. 16 PS मेहल. 17 PS संकासइ. 18 PS वइसणाह. 19 PS सहासइ. 20 A आउलचित्तु. 21 PSA °सहासहु. 22 PS मज्जे.

12. 1 P °भईरहि. 2 PS ताम. 3 A णियणियणिय आसणहिं वइट्ठा. 4 P ण पइसरंत, S किं करन्ति. 5 PS तेहि. 6 PA विणासणाइ. 7 SA इव. 8 P णिद्धुयगायइं, S णिद्धुयगायइं, A निद्धुयगावइ corrected to निद्धुयवावइ. 9 A तें. 10 A कुलभवणपईवा. 11 A इति. 12 A जे ऊढा. 13 S परियत्तन्ति. 14 PS काइ. 15 S तै. 16 P °घट्टिअइं. 17 PS सुविणइ. 18 A °वुव्व. 19 S °सुरचावइ. 20 PA विणास. 21 A भावइं.

[११] १ क्षयं नीताः. २ कृताः. ३ सगरस्य प्रकटीक्रियते. ४ ६०००० आसन पुत्राणाम् । ३२००० मुकुटवद्ध-नृपाणाम्, एवं ९२०००.

॥ घत्ता ॥

भरह-वाहुवलि-रिसंह
कउ दीसन्ति^{२३} पडीवा

काल-भुअङ्गे गिलिया ।
उज्झहि^{२४} एकहि^{२५} मिलिया' ॥ ९

[१३]

जं 'णिदरि^१सु' समासए^२ दिण्णउं^३
'तेण जे^४ ते अत्थाणु ण दुक्का
लद्धावसरहि^५ जं अणुहुत्तउं^६
तं णिसुणेवि राउ मुच्छंगउ
तहि^{१४} मि काले^{१५} सामिय-सम्माणेहि^{१६}
दुक्खु दुक्खु^{२०} दूरज्झिय^{२१}-वेयणु
'किं सोए^{२३} किं खन्धावारे
आयए^{२५} लच्छिए बहु जुज्झाविय

तं चक्कवइहे^७ हियवउं भिण्णउं^८ ॥ १ ५
फुडु^९ महु केरउं पेसणु चुक्का' ॥ २
भइरहि-भीमहि^{११} कहिउ णिरुत्तउ ॥ ३
पडिउ महहुमु^{१२} व पवणाहउं^{१३} ॥ ४
भिच्चहि^{१७} जेम ण मेळिउं पाणेहि^{१८} ॥ ५
उट्ठिउ सव्वङ्गागय^{१९}-चेयणु ॥ ६ १०
वरि पावज्ज लेमि^{२४} अवियारें ॥ ७
पाहुणयां इव^{२७} बहु वोलाविय^{२८} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जो को^{२०} वि जुवाणु
मेइणि छेच्छइ^{३३} जेम

तासु तासु^{३१} कुलउत्ती ।
कवणे^{३४} णरेण ण भुत्ती' ॥ ९ १५

[१४]

पभणिउं भीमु 'होहि दिहुं^३ रज्जहों
तेण वि वुत्तु 'णाहि^४ वउ भज्जमि^५
चत्तु^८ भीमु भइरहि हक्कारिउ

हउं^३ पुणु जामि धामि णिय-कज्जहों' ॥ १
'छेच्छइ^६ पइ^७ जि कहिय णउ भुज्जमि' ॥ २
दिण्णं पिहिमि^{१०} वइसणें वइसारिउ ॥ ३

22 Metre requires रिसहा. 23 P वीसन्ति. 24 A उज्झहे. 25 PS एकहि.

13. 1 S णिदरसु, A णियरसण. 2 A समाए. 3 SA दिण्णउं. 4 P हिअवउ, S हिअवउ.
5 PS भिण्णउं, A भिच्चउ. 6 SA जि. 7 S पडु. 8 P केरउं. 9 S लद्धावसरहु. 10 P अणुहुत्तउं,
A अणुहुत्तउ. 11 S भैरहिभीमहि. 12 S महाहुम, A महाहुमो. 13 A पवणाहउं. 14 A तहिं.
15 PS कालि. 16 P 'समाणेहिं, S 'समाणेहि. 17 PS भिच्चहि. 18 S पोळिउ. 19 P
पाणहिं, S पाणिहिं. 20 P दुक्ख. 21 P दूरज्झिय. 22 P सव्वंगगय, S सव्वंगगय. 23 S
सोयं. 24 PS लेवि. 25 P आयें, S आयइ. 26 PS पाहुणआ. 27 P इय. 28 S वोलाविया.
29 PS कोइ. 30 P जुआणु. 31 Missing in s. 32 S कुलत्ती. 33 S छिच्छइ, A
चिच्छइ. 34 P कमेण, S कमेण, A कवणि.

14. 1 A पभणिउं. 2 P रहुदिहु, S दिहु, A रहु. 3 PS हउ. 4 PS णाहि. 5 S भुज्जमि.
6 P छेच्छइ, S छेच्छइ, A चिच्छइ. 7 S पइ. 8 S चारु. 9 PS दिण्णु, A दिज्ज. 10 A पुहइ.

[१३] १ दृष्टान्तः. २ अन्य-व्याजेन. ३ पुंश्चली.

[१४] १ पुंश्चली. २ लक्तः.

पउ० चरि० ७

अप्पुणु^{११} भरहु जेम णिक्खन्तउ
 ता एत्तहें^{१२} विणिहय-पडिवक्खहों
 देवरक्खु उप्पण्णउ^{१३} णन्दणु
 कीलण^{१६}-वाविहें परिमिउं^{१७} णारिहिं
 ५ णिवडिय तासु दिट्ठि तहिं^{२१} अवसरें^{२२}
 तउ करेवि पुणु णिवुइ पत्तउ ॥ ४
 रज्जु करन्तहों तहों महरक्खहों ॥ ५
 णैरवइ एक्क^{१४}-दिवसें^{१५} गउ उववणु ॥ ६
 णहाइ गइन्दु व सहुं गणियारिहिं^{२०} ॥ ७
 जहिं^{२३} मुउ महुयरु कमलब्भन्तरे^{२४} ॥ ८
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

चिन्तिउ 'जिह धुअंगाउ
 तिह कामाउरु सव्वु

रस-लम्पडु अच्छन्तउ ।
 कामिणि-वयणासत्तउ' ॥ ९

[१५]

१० णिय-मणें^१ जाइ विसायहों जावेंहिं
 सयल वि रिसि तियालं-जोगेसरं
 सयल वि वन्धु-सत्तु-समभावा
 सयल वि जल-मलङ्किय-देहा
 सयल वि णिय-तव-तेयं^७ दिणयर
 १५ सयल वि घोर-वीर-तव-तत्ता
 सयल वि कम्म-वन्ध-विट्ठंसण
 सयल वि परमागम-परियाणा
 सवण-सङ्खु संपाइउ तावेंहिं^२ ॥ १
 'महकइ गमयं वाइ वाईसर ॥ २
 तिण-कञ्चण-परिहरणं-सहावा ॥ ३
 धीरत्तणेण महीहर-जेहा ॥ ४
 गम्भीरत्तणेण रयणायर ॥ ५
 सयल वि सयलं-सङ्ग-परिचत्ता ॥ ६
 सयल वि सयल-जीव-मम्भीसण ॥ ७
 काय-किलेसेक्केक्के-पहाणां^{१०} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सयल वि चरम-सरीर^{११}
 २० णं परिणणहं पयइ

सयल वि उज्जुयं-चित्ता ।
 सिद्धि-वहुयं वरइत्तां ॥ ९

[१६]

तो एत्थन्तरे^१ पहु आणन्दिउ
 पभणिउं विण्णवेवि^४ 'सुयसायर
 सो रिसि सङ्खु तुरन्ते^२ वन्दिउ ॥ १
 भो भो भवम्भोय-दिवायर ॥ २

११ A अप्पणु. १२ S एत्तहि, A तेत्तहे. १३ S णंदणु उप्पण्णउ, A उप्पज्जइ णंदणु. १४ S A इक्क°. १५ A °दिवसि. १६ A कीलइ, S कीलण. १७ PS परिमिहि. १८ PS गयंदु. १९ S सहु. २० PS गणियारिहि. २१ S तहि. २२ P अवसरि. २३ PS जहि. २४ A कमलब्भन्तरि. २५ P वियगारउ, S धुयगारउ. २६ P वइणा°.

१५. १ PS °मणि. २ P तावेहि, S ताविहि. ३ PS तियाले. ४ S योगेसर, A जोगेसर. ५ A गमइ वय. ६ A °परिहण°. ७ S °तेयं. ८ A सव्व°. ९ S °किलेसिक्केक्क°. १० A °पहाणा. ११ PS सरीरा. १२ PS उज्जय. १३ P परिणणहं, S परियणणहं. १४ P A पयट्ठा. १५ S A °वहु. १६ S वरयत्ता.

१६. १ P एत्थन्तरि. २ P तुरन्ते. ३ A पभणिउं. ४ P वेण्णवेवि, A ताम तेण,

३ महारक्षः.

[१५] १ महाशब्दाः (१).

भव-संसार-महण्णव-णासिय
जम्पइ साहु 'साहु लङ्केसर
जं जाणहि¹⁰ तं करहि¹¹ तुरन्तउ'
अट्ट दिवस¹⁴ संलेहण भावैवि¹⁵
अट्ट दिवस पुज्जउ¹⁸ णीसारैवि¹⁹
अट्ट दिवस आराहण 'वाएँवि²¹

करै⁶ पसाउ पवज्जहै⁷ सामिय' ॥ ३
पइ⁸ जीवेवउ अट्ट जे⁹ वासर ॥ ४
णिविसद्धेण¹² सो वि णिक्खन्तउ¹³ ॥ ५
अट्ट दिवस दाणइ¹⁶ देवावैवि¹⁷ ॥ ६
अट्ट दिवस पडिमउ अहिसारैवि²⁰ ॥ ७
गउ मोक्खहौ परमप्पउ झाएँवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहौ महरक्खहौ पुत्तु
थिउ अमराहिउ²² जेम

देवरक्खु वलवन्तउ ।
लङ्क स इ²³ भु ज्जन्तउ²⁴ ॥ ९

*

[६. छट्टो संधि]

10

चउसट्ठिहि¹ सिंहासणेहि³ अइकन्तेहि³ आणन्ते⁴ भित्तिएँ ।
पुणु उप्पण्णु कित्तिधवल्लु धवल्लिउ⁵ जेण भुअणु णिय-कित्तिएँ ॥ १

* * * *

*यथा प्रथमस्तोयदवाहनः । तोयदवाहनस्यापत्यं महरक्षः । महरक्षस्यापत्यं देवरक्षः । देवरक्षस्यापत्यं रक्षः । रक्षस्यापत्यमादित्यः । आदित्यस्यापत्यमादित्यरक्षः । आदित्यरक्षस्यापत्यं भीमप्रभः । भीमप्रभस्यापत्यं पूजार्हन् । पूजार्हतोऽपत्यं जितभास्करः । जितभास्करस्यापत्यं संपरिकीर्तिः⁹ । संपरिकीर्तेरपत्यं सुग्रीवः । सुग्रीवस्यापत्यं हरिग्रीवः । हरिग्रीवस्यापत्यं श्रीग्रीवः । श्रीग्रीवस्यापत्यं सुमुखः । सुमुखस्यापत्यं सुव्यक्तः । सुव्यक्तस्यापत्यं मृगवेगः ।

5 P भवणव, A °महंतुर° (?). 6 P A करि. 7 P S पवज्जहे. 8 P S A पइ. 9 P S जि. 10 A जाणहि. 11 A करहि. 12 P S णिवसद्धेण. 13 P S णिक्खत्तउ. 14 P S दिवसे. 15 P S A भाविवि. 16 P S दाणइ. 17 P A देवाविवि, S देवावि. 18 P S पूजउ. 19 P S A णीसारिवि. 20 P S A अहिसारिवि. 21 S भावेवि. 22 S अमरायउ. 23 P सइ, S सयं. 24 S भुजंतउ.

1. 1 P चउसट्ठिहि, A चउसट्ठी. 2 P S सिंहासणेहि. 3 S अइकन्तेहि. 4 S आणन्तेभित्तिएँ. A अणन्तेभुत्तिएँ. 5 S पुणु पुणु. 6 S धवल्लि. 7 A भुअणु जेण

* For the text of this dynastic list the incorrectness of the Mss. relating to sandhi, Prakritic influence etc. is ignored. Variants for the names only are recorded. 8 This name is missing in P S, 9 P S परिकीर्तितः. 10 P S मृगवेगः.

[१६] १ वाचयित्वा.

[१] १ बहुकोटिना(?)कोटिपुरुषान्वये गते सति.

मृगवेगस्यापत्यं भानुगतिः । भानुगतेरपत्यमिन्द्रः । इन्द्रस्यापत्यमिन्द्रप्रभः ।
 इन्द्रप्रभस्यापत्यं मेघः । मेघस्यापत्यं सिंहवदनः । सिंहवदनस्यापत्यं पविः ।
 पवेरपत्यमिन्द्रविदुः । इन्द्रविदोरपत्यं भानुधर्मा^{११} । भानुधर्मणोऽपत्यं भानुः ।
 भानोरपत्यं सुरारिः । सुरारेरपत्यं त्रिजटः । त्रिजटस्यापत्यं भीमः । भीम-
 ५ स्यापत्यं महाभीमः । महाभीमस्यापत्यं मोहन^{१२} । मोहनस्यापत्यमङ्गारकः ।
 अङ्गारकस्यापत्यं रविः । रवेरपत्यं चक्रारः । चक्रारस्यापत्यं वज्रोदरः । वज्रो-
 दरस्यापत्यं प्रमोदः । प्रमोदस्यापत्यं सिंहविक्रमः । सिंहविक्रमस्यापत्यं चामुण्डः ।
 चामुण्डस्यापत्यं घातकः । घातकस्यापत्यं भीष्मः । भीष्मस्यापत्यं द्विपवाहुः ।
 द्विपवाहोरपत्यमरिमर्दनः । अरिमर्दनस्यापत्यं निर्वाणभक्तिः । निर्वाणभक्ते-
 १० रपत्यमुग्रश्रीः । उग्रश्रियोऽपत्यमर्हद्भक्तिः । अर्हद्भक्तेरपत्यं अनुत्तर^{१३} । अनु-
 त्तरस्यापत्यं गत्युत्तमः । गत्युत्तमस्यापत्यमनिलः । अनिलस्यापत्यं चण्डः ।
 चण्डस्यापत्यं लङ्काशोकः । लङ्काशोकस्यापत्यं मयूरः । मयूरस्यापत्यं महा-
 वाहुः । महावाहोरपत्यं मनोरमः । मनोरमस्यापत्यं भास्करः । भास्करस्यापत्यं
 बृहद्गतिः^{१४} । बृहद्गतेरपत्यं बृहत्कान्तः । बृहत्कान्तस्यापत्यमरिसंत्रासः ।
 १५ अरिसंत्रासस्यापत्यं चन्द्रावर्तः । चन्द्रावर्तस्यापत्यं महारवः । महारवस्यापत्यं
 मेघध्वनिः । मेघध्वनेरपत्यं ग्रहक्षोभः । ग्रहक्षोभस्यापत्यं नक्षत्रदमनः ।
 नक्षत्रदमनस्यापत्यं तारकः । तारकस्यापत्यं मेघनादः । मेघनादस्यापत्यं
 कीर्तिधवलः । इत्येतानि चतुःषष्टिं सिंहासनानि ॥

* * * *

20

[१]

सुर-कीलएँ रज्जु करन्ताहौँ लङ्काउरि परिपालन्ताहौँ ॥ १
 एक्कहिँ^{१५} दिणें विज्जाहर-पवरु लच्छी-महएँविहँ भाई-गरु ॥ २
 सिरिकण्ठे-णामु णिवं-मेहुणउँ रयणउरँहौँ आइउ पाहुणउँ ॥ ३
 स-कलत्तु स-मन्ति-सामन्तँ-वलु तहौँ^{२५} अहिमुहुँ आउ किन्तिधवलु ॥ ४
 २५ स-पणामु समाइच्छिउ करँवि पुणु थिउँ एक्कासणें वइसरँवि ॥ ५
 एत्थन्तरँ हय-गयरहँ-चडिउँ अत्थक्कएँ पारकउ पडिउ ॥ ६

11 P S भानुवर्मा. 12 P मोहानः. 13 A मनोत्तरः. 14 P S बृहद्गतिः. 15 P एक्कहि,
 S पक्कहि. 16 S A दिणि. 17 S °महएँविह. 18 S भाई. 19 P S सिरिकण्ठु णाम.
 20 P A निव°. 21 A मेहुणउँ. 22 P रहनेउरहो, S रहणेउरहो. 23 P A पाहुणउँ.
 24 A °समन्त°. 25 S तहु. 26 P A अहिमुहुँ. 27 P सयणाउ S सपणाउ. 28 A थिय. 29 P
 S एक्कासणि. 30 S वइसरिवि. 31 P °रथ.° 32 A °वडिउ. 33 S अत्थक्कउ.

१ लक्ष्मी महादेवी, तस्या भ्रातृ-नरः. २ सा(स्या)लक्षः. ४ अप्रस्तावे. ५ शत्रोः (?).

चायार^{३४} वि वारइ^{३०} रुद्राइ^{४०}
णिसुयइ^{३३} रण-तूरइ^{३०} वज्जियइ^{४०}
दुवार-वइरि-सय^{४२}-रोक्कियइ^{४३}

दिट्टइ^{३५} छत्त-द्धय^{३६}-चिन्धाइ^{३७} ॥ ७
हय-हिंसिय-गयवर-गज्जियइ^{४१} ॥ ८
पच्चारिय-खारिय-कोक्कियइ^{४३} ॥ ९
॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेविणु वइरि-वलु कित्तिधवलु सिरिकण्ठे धीरिउ ।
‘ताव ण जिणवरु जय भणमि जाव ण रणे विवक्खु सर-सीरिउ’ ॥ १०

[२]

सिरिकण्ठहो जौएवि^१ मुह-कमलु
‘किं^३ ण मुणहि^४ धण-कञ्चण-पउरु
तहिं^६ पुप्फोत्तर-विज्जाहिवइ
छुडु छुडु उच्चेल्लिवि^{१२} णीसरिय^{१३}
तहिं^{१५} अवसर^{१०} धवल-विसालाइ^{१७}
स-विमाणु एन्तु णहें णियंवि सइं
तइयहुं जे^{२३} जाउ पाणिग्गहणु
मा णिय-णिय-सेण्णइ^{२७} णिट्ठवहो^{२८}

कमलाए^२ पवुत्तु कित्तिधवलु ॥ १
विज्जाहर-सेढिहिं^५ मेहउरु ॥ २
तहो^८ तणियं दुहिय^{१०} हउं कमलमइ^{११} ॥ ३
चमरहरिहिं^{१२} णारिहिं^{१३} परियरिय^{१४} ॥ ४
वन्देप्पिणु मेरु-जिणालाइ^{१८} ॥ ५
घत्तिय णयणुप्पल-माल मइं ॥ ६
एवहिं^{२४} णिक्कारणे^{२५} काइं रणु ॥ ७
तहो पासुं महन्ता पडुवहो^{२९} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिसुणेवि^{३०} तं तेहउ वयणु
उत्तर-वार^{३४} परिट्ठियउ^{३५}

पेसिय^{३१} दूय पराइयं तेत्तहें^{३३} ।
पुप्फोत्तरु^{३६} विज्जाहरु जेत्तहें^{३७} ॥ ९

[३]

विण्णाण-विणय-णयवन्तएहिं
‘परमेसर एत्थुं अ-खन्ति^४ कउ

विज्जाहरुं वुत्तु महन्तएहिं ॥ १
सवउ कण्णउं पर-भायणउं ॥ २

३४ A वेयारिवि. ३५ SA दिट्टइ. ३६ P °द्धय°. ३७ A °चिन्धाइ. ३८ S णिसुयइ. ३९ A रणतूरइ
S रयणतय. ४० PS विज्जियाइं. ४१ S P गज्जियाइं, गज्जियाइ. ४२ PS रोक्कियाइं, °सइं
रोक्कियाइ. ४३ PS °कोक्कियाइं, A °कोक्कियाइ. ४४ S सरसरीरिउ.

२. १ S जोइवि. २ S कमलाइ, A कमलाएं वुत्तु. ३ P किन्न. ४ A मुणहिं. ५ P सेढिहिं.
६ PS A तहि. ७ PS पुप्फोत्तर°, A पुप्फुत्तर. ८ PS तहु. ९ A तणय. १० S हउ. ११ A
कमलवइ. १२ P उच्चेल्लिवि, A उच्चेल्लिवि. १३ S णीसरिया. १४ S परियरिया. १५ PS तहि.
१६ P अवसरि. १७ S विसालाइ. १८ P °जिणालाइं, S जिणालाए. १९ S णहि. २० P णेएवि.
२१ S णयलु°. २२ S तइयहु. २३ SA जि. २४ PS एवहिं, A एवहिं. २५ S णिक्कारणि. २६
PS A काइ. २७ PS सेण्णइ. २८ A निट्ठवहु. २९ P S पासि. ३० P तं णिसुणेवि, S तं णिसुणिवि.
३१ S पेसिउ दूयउ. ३२ P पराइअ, S पराअ. ३३ P तेत्तहे. ३४ PS A वारि. ३५ P परि-
ट्ठिअउ. ३६ PS पुप्फोत्तर, A पुप्फत्तर. ३७ P तेत्तहे.

३. १ P °णवयंतएहिं. २ P विज्जाहरु. ३ S एक्कु. ४ PS अक्खन्ति. ५ A कण्णउं. ६ PS
°भायणउं.

सरियउ णीसरेवि^७ महीहरहों
 मोत्तिय-मालउ सिरे^८ कुञ्जरहों
 धाराउ लेवि जलु^{१०} जलहरहों
 उप्पज्जवि^{१२} मज्झ महा-सरहों
 ५ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारहों दोसु कउ
 तं णिसुणेवि^{१७} णरवइ लज्जियउ^{१८}

ढोयन्ति सलिल रयणायरहों ॥ ३
 उवसोह देन्ति^९ अण्णहों णरहों ॥ ४
 सिञ्चन्ति^{११} अङ्गु णव-तरुवरहों ॥ ५
 णलिणिउ^{१३} वियसन्ति दिवायरहों ॥ ६
 तउ^{१४} दुहियए^{१५} लइउ^{१६} सयम्बरउ^{१७} ॥ ७
 थिउ माण-मडप्फर^{१९}-वज्जियउ^{२०} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कण्णा दाणु कैहिं(?) तणउ
 होइ सहावें मइलणिय

जइ णं दिण्णु^३ तो तुडिहिं^{२४} चडावइ ।
 छेयक-ल^{२५} दीवय-सिह णावइ’ ॥ ९

१०

गउ एम भणेवि णराहिवइ
 बहु-दिवसेहिं^१ उम्माहय-जणणु
 सवभावें भणइ कित्तिधवलु^५
 तिह अच्छहुं^६ मज्जण-पाण-पिय^७
 १५ महु अत्थि^{१०} अणेय दीव पवर
 कुस-कञ्चण-कञ्चुअ^{१४}-मणि-रयण
 ववर-वज्जर-गीरा^{१६} वि सिरि
 वेलन्धर-सिङ्गल-चीणवर

[४]

सिरिकण्ठें परिणिय पउमवइ ॥ १
 णिय-सालउं पेक्खेवि^३ गमणं-मणु ॥ २
 ‘जिह दूरीहोइ ण मुह-कमलु ॥ ३
 किं विहिं^८ ण पहुच्चइ एह सिय ॥ ४
 हरि-हणुरुहं^{१२}-हंस-सुवेल-धरं^{१३} ॥ ५
 छोहार-चीरं^{१५}-वाहण-जवण ॥ ६
 तोयावलि-सञ्जागार-गिरि ॥ ७
 रस-रोहण-जोहण-किक्कुधरं^{१८} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० भार-भरक्खमं-भीम-तडं
 णिवाडेप्पिणु धम्मु जिह

एय महारा दीव विचित्ता ।
 जं भावइ तं गेण्हहिं^{२२} मित्ता^{२३}’ ॥ ९

7 P नीसरिवि, S A णीसरिवि. 8 PS सिर. 9 P A दिन्ति. 10 S जल. 11 P सेंचित्ति, S संचित्ति. 12 P उप्पज्जइ, S उप्पज्जवि. 13 S णलिणिय, A णलिणिउं. 14 A तुह. 15 PS दुहियए. 16 P लइयउ, S लयउ. 17 S णिसुणिवि. 18 P लज्जियउ. 19 S °मडप्फर. 20 P °वज्जियउ. 21 PS कहिं तणउं, A कहि तणउ. 22 P न. 23 PS दिवु. 24 PS तुडिहि. 25 A °कालि.

4. 1 PS दिवसें. 2 A °सालउं. 3 PS A पेक्खेवि. 4 A गवण°. 5 S कित्तिधवलु. 6 PS अच्छहु. 7 S °पिया. 8 PS विहि. 9 A पहुप्पइ. 10 P अच्छि. 11 P दीयपवर, S दीहपवरा. 12 PS °हणुरुह°. 13 PS °सुवेलयर. 14 PS कंचुय°. 15 PS °वीण°. 16 PS °सीरा. 17 PS तोयावलि°, A तायावलि°. 18 S °किक्कुधरा. 19 P °खम, S खेम. 20 S °तउड. 21 PS विचित्त. 22 S गिण्हहि, A गिण्हहिं. 23 PS A सित्त.

[५]

सिरिकण्ठहो ताम मन्ति कहइ
जहि^४ किक्कु-महीहरु हेम-इलु
पंवलङ्कुरु इन्दणील-गुहिलु
मुत्ताहल-जल-तुसार-दरिसु
अहिणव-कुसुमइ पकइ फलइ
जहि^{१४} दक्ख रसालउ दीहियउ
जहि^{१४} गाणा-कुसुम-करम्बियइ
जहि^{१४} धणइ फल-संदरिसियइ

‘किं व्हवें^१ वाणर-दीउ^३ लइ ॥ १
विप्फुरिय-महामणि-फलह-सिलु ॥ २
ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-वहलु ॥ ३
जहि^९ देसु वि तासु जे^९ अणुसरिसु ॥ ४
कर-गेज्झइ^{११} पणइ^{१२} फोप्फलइ^{१३} ॥ ५
गुलियउ^{१६} अमरेहि^{१७} मि^{१८} ईहि[य]उ^{१९} ॥ ६
सीयलइ^{२०} जलइ^{२१} अलि-चुम्बियइ ॥ ७
धरणिह^{२३} अंगाइ^{२४} व हरिसियइ^{२५} ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

तं निसुणैवि^{२६} तोसिय-मणैण देवागमणहो अणुहरमाणउं ।
माहव-मासहो पढम-दिणै तहि सिरिकण्ठे दिणु पयाणउं ॥ ९

[६]

लङ्केप्पिणु लवण-समुद-जलु
जहि^३ कुहिणिउ रविकन्त-प्पहउं
जहि^३ वाविउ वउलामोइयउं
जहि^३ जलइ गाहि^{१०} विणु पङ्कएहि^{११}
जहि^{१३} वणइ गाहि^{१०} विणु अम्बएहि^{१५}
गोच्छा वि गाहि^{१०} विणु कोइलहि^{१७}

तं वाणर-दीउ पइडु वलु ॥ १
सिहि^३-सङ्कए उवरि ण देइ^४ पउ ॥ २
सुर-सङ्कए^९ णरेण ण जोइयउ ॥ ३
पङ्कयइ^{११} गाहि^{१०} विणु छप्पएहि^{१२} ॥ ४
अम्बा वि गाहि^{१०} विणु गोच्छएहि^{१५} ॥ ५
कोइलउ गाहि^{१०} विणु कलयलहि^{१७} ॥ ६

5. 1 The portion from व्हवें वाणरदीउ लइ up to साहामयणिवह (VI 9 3 a) is transposed in A after निविसद्धे किक्कु (VII 6 3 a). 2 A व्हवे. 3 P वाणरदीउ. 4 S जहि. 5 P इंदनील°, A इंदनीलु. 6 P °हवलु, A °वहुलु. 7 A °सरिसु. 8 P S जहि. 9 A जि. 10 S °कुसुमइ पकइ फलाइ. 11 S A गेज्झइ. 12 S पणइ. 13 P S फोफलइ. 14 S जहि. 15 This hemistich missing in s. 16 P गुलियउ. 17 For the portion from °हि ईहियउ up to बुक्कार घो° (VI 11 5 b) p could not be used, as its folio 19 containing this portion is missing. 18 A अमरे हि मि. 19 A ईहिउ. 20 S सीयलइ. 21 S जलइ. 22 S धणइ फलसंदरिसियइ. 23 S धरणिहि. 24 S अंगाइ, A अंगगाइ. 25 S हरिसियइ. 26 S निसुणिवि. 27 A अणुहरमाणउं. 28 P पयाणउं.

6. 1 A लवण वण°. 2 S °तपहुउ, A °दप्पहउं. 3 A ससि°. 4 A दिति. 5 S लामोइअउ. 6 S °संकहि. 7 A णरिहि. 8 S जहि. 9 S जलए. 10 S गाहि. 11 S A पंकयइ. 12 S छप्पहि, A छप्पयहि. 13 S वणइ. 14 S अंबइ. 15 A गोच्छइहि. 16 A कोइलिहि. 17 A कलयलिहि.

[५] १ प्रवाल(क). २ घनम्. ३ दीर्घः, धृतिकारी वा.

जहिँ फलइँ¹⁸ णाहिँ¹⁰ विणु तरुवरैहिँ¹⁹ तरुवर वि णाहिँ²⁰ विणु लयहरैहिँ ॥ ७
लयहरइँ णाहिँ णिकुसुमियइँ जहिँ महुयर-विन्दइँ²² णं भमियइँ²³ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

साहउ णउ विणु वाँणरैहिँ
५ ताँइँ णियन्तउँ तहिँ जेँ थिउँ

णउ वाणरँ जाहँ²⁶ ण वुँकारो ।
विज्जालउँ सिरिकण्ठ-कुमारो²⁴ ॥ ९

[७]

पहुँ तेहिँ² समाणु खेडु करेवि³
गउ किक्कु-महीहरहो(?) सिहरु
किउ सहसा सवु सुवण्णमउ
१० जहिँ⁹ चन्दकन्ति-मणि-चन्दियउ
जहिँ सूरकन्ति-मणि विप्फुरियँ¹³
जहिँ णीलीउलि-भू-भङ्गुरइँ¹⁷
विहुमँदुवार-रत्ताहरइँ
उप्पणु ताम कोड्डावणउँ

अवरेहिँ⁴ धरावँवि सइँ⁵ धरँवि ॥ १
चउदह-जोयण-पमाणु णयरु ॥ २
णामेण किक्कुपुरु अण्णमउँ ॥ ३
ससि भणँवि अ-दियहँ जेँ¹¹ वन्दियउ ॥ ४
रवि भँणँवि जलाँइँ मुअँन्ति दिय ॥ ५
मोत्तियतोरण-उदन्तुरइँ¹⁸ ॥ ६
अवरोप्परु विहसन्ति व घरइँ ॥ ७
सिरिकण्ठहोँ वज्जकण्ठुँ तणउ ॥ ८

15

॥ घत्ता ॥

एक-दिवसेँ²² देवागमणु
वन्दण-हत्तिँ सो वि गउ

णिएँवि²³ जन्तुँ णन्दीसर-दीवहोँ ।
परम-जिणहोँ तइलोक्कँ-पईवहोँ ॥ ९

[८]

स-पसाहणु स-परिवारु स-धउँ
२० पडिकूलिउ ताम गमणु णरहोँ
‘मइँ अण्ण-भवन्तरँ काँइँ किउ

मणुसुत्तर-महिहरुँ जाम गउ ॥ १
सिद्धालउँ णाँइँ कु-मुणिवरहोँ ॥ २
जेँ सुर गयँ महु जि¹⁰ विमाणु थिउ ॥ ३

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18 s फलइँ. 19 A तरुवरैहिँ repeated. 20 s णाहिँ, A नाहिँ. 21 s लयहरइँ णाइँ  
विणु कुसुमियइँ. 22 s °विंदइँ. 23 s णउ. 24 s गयाइँ. 25 s वाणरैहिँ. 26 s वाणरु.  
27 s जहिँ. 28 s A वुकार. 29 s ताइँ. 30 A नियंतु. 31 s तहिँ जि, A ताहिँ. 32 A  
थियउ. 33 A चेत्तालउ. 34 s A °कुमार.

7. 1 s यहु. 2 s तेण. 3 A करिदि. 4 s अवरेहिँ मि. 5 s सइँ, A ताइँ. 6 ps °निरि°.  
7 s किक्कपुर. 8 A अन्नमउ. 9 s जहिँ. 10 A चंदकंत°. 11 s अदियहँ, A अदियहिँ जे.  
12 s विप्फुरिया. 13 s भणवि. 14 s जलाए, A जलाइँ. 15 s मुयंति. 16 A लीलावरि°.  
17 s °भंगुरइँ. 18 s °उदंतुरइँ. 19 s विहुम°. 20 A कोड्डावणउ. 21 s वज्जकंठ. 22 s  
दिवसि. 23 s णियवि. 24 s जंत. 25 A तइलोय°.

8. 1 s सयवाहणु. 2 s सधओ. 3 s माणुसोत्तर°. 4 s °महिहरु. 5 s सिद्धालउ णाइँ.  
6 s सइँ. 7 s A °भवन्तरि. 8 s काइँ. 9 s illegible. 10 s missing.



वीरि घोर-वीर-त<sup>१२</sup> हउं<sup>१३</sup> करमि  
गउ एम<sup>१५</sup> भणैवि णिय-पट्टणहों  
णीसङ्गु जाउ णिविसन्तरेंण  
तिह इन्दाउहु तिह इन्दमइ<sup>१८</sup>  
तिह रविपहु एम सुहासणइँ

णन्दीसरक्खु जें पइसरमि' ॥ ४  
संताणु समप्पेवि णन्दणहों ॥ ५  
जिह<sup>१७</sup> वज्जकण्डु कालन्तरेंण ॥ ६  
तिह मेरु स-मन्दरु<sup>१०</sup> पवणगइ ॥ ७  
<sup>२१</sup>ववगयइँ अट्ट सीहासणइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णवमउ णामें अमरपहु वासुपुज्ज-सेयंस-जिणिन्दहुँ ।  
अन्तरें विहि<sup>२४</sup> मि परिट्टयउ छण-पुवणहुँ जेम रवि-चन्दहुँ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

परिणन्तहों लङ्काहिव-दुहियं  
दीहर-लङ्गलारत्त-मुह  
तं पेक्खेवि<sup>१</sup> साहामय-णिवहुँ  
एत्थन्तरें<sup>११</sup> कुविउ णराहिवइ  
पणवेप्पिणु मन्तिहि<sup>१३</sup> उवसमिउं  
एयहुँ<sup>१७</sup> जि पसाए<sup>१८</sup> राय-सिय  
एयहुँ जें<sup>२३</sup> पसाएं रणें अजउ  
सिरिकण्ठहों लङ्गणैवि कइ-सयइँ

तहों पङ्गणें<sup>३</sup> केण वि कइ लिहियं ॥ १ १०  
कमु दिन्ति व धावन्ति व समुहं ॥ २  
भइयएँ<sup>१०</sup> मुच्छाविय राय-वहुँ ॥ ३  
'तं मारहु लिहियां जेण कइ' ॥ ४  
'कइ-णिवहुँ<sup>१५</sup> ण केण वि अइकमिउं ॥ ५  
तउ पेसणयारी<sup>१०</sup> जेम तियं<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ६ १५  
जणें<sup>२४</sup> वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउं ॥ ७  
एयइँ जें<sup>२३</sup> तुम्ह कुल-देवयइँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणैवि<sup>२९</sup> परितुड्ढएँणं अइकमिय(?) णमिय मरिसावियं ।  
णिम्मल-कुलहों<sup>३२</sup> कलङ्कु जिह मउडें चिन्धे<sup>३३</sup> धएँ छत्ते लिहाविय ॥ ९ २०

11 s वर. 12 s missing. 13 s हउ करमि. 14 A नंदीसरदीवि पइसरमि. 15 s भणिवि एम. 16 s समप्पिवि. 17 s तिह. 18 A इन्दमइ. 19 s समंदिरु, A missing. 20 s सुहासणइ. 21 s missing. 22 A अमरपहु. 23 s ०जिणिन्दहु. 24 A विहिं मि. 25 s च्छणु, A च्छण. 26 s पुवणह, A ०पुवणहु. 27 s रविचंदहो.

9. 1 s damaged, A लंका. 2 s ०दुहिया, A ०हिय. 3 s पंगणि. 4 s लिहिया. 5 s णंगूलारत्तमुहा. 6 s समुहा. 7 s पेक्खिवि, A पेक्खि. 8 s णिवहो. 9 s भइअइ. 10 s रायवहो. 11 s एत्थेन्तरि. 12 s लिया. 13 s मन्तिहि. 14 A उवसमिउं. 15 s ०णिवहो. 16 s अइकमिउ, A अइकमिउं. 17 s येयहु. 18 s पसायं. 19 A पेसणियारी. 20 A एह. 21 s तिया. 22 s आयहु. 23 s जि पसायं रणि. 24 A जणे, s जणि. 25 s ०गओ. 26 A सिरिकंठाहो लङ्गिवि. 27 s कयसयइ. 28 s येयइ जि. 29 A णिसुणिवि. 30 A परितुड्ढमण. 31 s मरिसाविया. 32 A ०कुलहु. 33 s छत्ते धयचिंधहि, A चिंधि धइ छत्ते. 34 P लिहाविया.



[ १० ]

तैं<sup>१</sup> वाणर-वंसु पसिद्धि-गउ  
उप्पणु कइद्धउं तासु सुउं  
पडिवलहों वि णयणाणन्दु पुणु  
पुणु गिरिणन्दणु पुणु उवहिरउं  
५ तंडिकेसि-णामुं लङ्काहिवइ  
एकहिं<sup>१२</sup> दिणें उववणु णीसरिउ  
महएवि तामं तहों तक्खणें<sup>१६</sup>  
तेण वि णारायहिं<sup>१९</sup> विञ्जुं कइ

विण्णि वि सेट्ठिं वसिकरेंवि<sup>३</sup> थिउ ॥ १  
कइधयहों वि पडिवलु पवर-भुउ ॥ २  
पुणु खयराणन्दु विसाल-गुणु ॥ ३  
तहों परम-मित्तु पडिपक्ख-खउ ॥ ४  
विज्जाहर-सामिउ<sup>१०</sup> गयणगइं<sup>११</sup> ॥ ५  
पुणु बुड्ढणं-वाविहें<sup>१४</sup> पइसरिउ ॥ ६  
थण-सिहरहिं<sup>१७</sup> फाडिय मक्कडेणं<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ७  
गउ तउ जउ तरुवर-मूळं जइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

११ लद्धं-णमोकारहों<sup>२३</sup> फलें<sup>२४</sup>  
णियय-भवन्तरु संभरेंवि<sup>२६</sup>

उवहिंकुंमारु देउ उप्पणउ ।  
विज्जुंकेसु जउ तउ<sup>२८</sup> अवइणउ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तडिकेसु णिएवि विहाइयउं  
अज्जुवि मणें<sup>४</sup> सलु समुवहइ  
१५ केत्तडउं वहेसइ खुहु खलु  
तो<sup>७</sup> एम भणेंवि<sup>८</sup> साहामियइं  
रत्तमुहइं<sup>१०</sup> पुच्छ-पईहरइं  
१ आणत्तइं<sup>१३</sup> उप्परि<sup>१४</sup> धाइयइं<sup>१५</sup>

‘हउं’ एण हयासें धाइयउं ॥ १  
जउं पेक्खइ तउ कइवर वहइ ॥ २  
उप्पायमि माया-पमय-वलु’ ॥ ३  
गिरिवर-संकासइं<sup>९</sup> णिमियइं ॥ ४  
बुक्कार-घोर-घग्घर-सरइं<sup>११</sup> ॥ ५  
जलें थलें आयासें<sup>१६</sup> ण माइयइं<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ६

10. 1 S तं. 2 A सेणिउ. 3 S A वसिकरिवि. 4 S कयद्धउ. 5 S सुओ. 6 S उवहिरउ. 7 S °खओ. 8 A तहो केसि. 9 S °णाउ लंकाहिवइ. 10 A °सामिउं. 11 S गयणगइ. 12 S इक्कहि दिणि उववणु णीसरइ. 13 A बुड्ढणं. 14 S °वाविहि. 15 S ताव. 16 S तक्खडेण. 17 S °सिहरह, A सिहरहि. 18 A मडक्केडण. 19 S णारायं. 20 A विञ्जु. 21 A जं. 22 P S लद्ध. 23 S णमोकार, A नमोकारहो. 24 S महाफलेण, A फलिण. 25 S उवहि°. 26 A संभरिवि. 27 A सो वि सुकेसु जेत्थु अवइणउं. 28 S तइ.

11. 1 S विहाइउ, A वेहावियउ. 2 S A हउ. 3 S धाइआउ. 4 S A मणि. 5 A जइ. 6 S केत्तडउ. 7 A ता. 8 S भणिवि साहामयइ. 9 S A °संकासइ. 10 S रत्तमुहइ, A रत्तामुह. 11 P S °घघर. 12 S °सरइ. 13 P S आणत्तइ. 14 P उप्परि. 15 P S धाइअइ. 16 A आयासि. 17 P माइअइ, S माइयइ.

[ ११ ] १ आज्ञाऽनन्तरम्, अनन्तानि वा.



अण्णइ<sup>१८</sup> उम्मूलिय<sup>१९</sup>-तरुवरइ<sup>२०</sup>  
अण्णइ<sup>२१</sup> उग्गामिय-पहरणइ<sup>२२</sup>

अण्णइ<sup>२३</sup> संचालिय-महिहरइ<sup>२४</sup> ॥ ७  
अण्णइ<sup>२५</sup> लङ्गूल-पईहरइ<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णइ<sup>२७</sup> हुयवह<sup>२८</sup>-हत्थाइ<sup>२९</sup>  
रूवइ<sup>३०</sup> कालहो<sup>३१</sup> केराइ<sup>३२</sup>

अण्णइ<sup>३३</sup> पुणु अण्णेहि<sup>३४</sup> उप्पाएहि<sup>३५</sup> ।  
आवेवि<sup>३६</sup> थियइ<sup>३७</sup> णाई<sup>३८</sup> वहु-भाएहि<sup>३९</sup> ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

अण्णेहि<sup>४०</sup> कोक्किउ<sup>४१</sup> लङ्काहिवइ<sup>४२</sup>  
तं णिसुणेवि<sup>४३</sup> णरवइ<sup>४४</sup> कम्पियउ<sup>४५</sup>

‘तिह<sup>४६</sup> पहरु पाव<sup>४७</sup> जिह णिहउ<sup>४८</sup> कइ<sup>४९</sup>’ ॥ १

किं<sup>५०</sup> कहि<sup>५१</sup> मि कइन्दहो<sup>५२</sup> पहरणइ<sup>५३</sup>  
चिन्तेवि<sup>५४</sup> महाभय-घत्थएण

‘किं<sup>५५</sup> कहि<sup>५६</sup> मि पवङ्गमु<sup>५७</sup> जम्पियउ<sup>५८</sup> ॥ २

‘के<sup>५९</sup> तुम्हइ<sup>६०</sup> काई<sup>६१</sup> अ-खन्ति किय<sup>६२</sup>  
तं णिसुणेवि<sup>६३</sup> चविउ<sup>६४</sup> पमय-णिवहु<sup>६५</sup>

आयइ<sup>६६</sup> लहुआइ<sup>६७</sup> ण कारणइ<sup>६८</sup>’ ॥ ३

जइयहु<sup>६९</sup> जल-कीलए<sup>७०</sup> आइयउ<sup>७१</sup>  
रिसि-पञ्चणमोक्कारहु<sup>७२</sup> वल्लेण

वोलाविय पणविय<sup>७३</sup>-मत्थएण ॥ ४

कज्जेण केण सण्णहवि<sup>७४</sup> थिय’ ॥ ५

‘किं पुव-वइरु वीसरिउ<sup>७५</sup> पहु ॥ ६

महएवि-कज्जे<sup>७६</sup> कइ घाइयउ ॥ ७

सुरवरु उप्पणु<sup>७७</sup> तेण फल्लेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वइरु तुहारउ संभेरवि<sup>७८</sup>  
सेरउ अच्छहि<sup>७९</sup> काई<sup>८०</sup> रणे

सो हउ<sup>८१</sup> एक्कु जि थिय वहु-भाएहि<sup>८२</sup> ।  
जिम अम्भिहु<sup>८३</sup> जिम पडु महु पाएहि<sup>८४</sup> ॥ ९

18 S अण्णइ, A अंनइ. 19 A निम्मूलिय°. 20 P तरुवराइ, S तरुवराइ. 21 P S अण्णइ.  
22 S अण्णइ. 23 P S पहरणाइ. 24 P लंगूलपईहराई, S गंगूलपईहराई, A लंगूलपहरइं  
हरइं. 25 P S हुयपहु. 26 P अण्णइ, S अण्णे. 27 P S अण्णेहि, A अण्णिहि. 28 P S उप्पाइहिं.  
29 P त्वइं?, S रूवइ. 30 S केराइ. 31 S आइवि, A आविनि. 32 P थियइं, S थियइ.  
33 A वहु°. 34 P S भावहि.

12. 1 S A अण्णहि. 2 P कोक्किउ. 3 A तह. 4 A पाउ. 5 S A कइं. 6 S णिसुणिवि.  
7 P कंप्पियउ. 8 This hemistich missing in s. 9 P कह वि, A कहि मि. 10 P पव-  
गउ जंप्पियउ. 11 A वहि. 12 P S कह मि, A कहि मि. 13 P A कइंदहु. 14 P S आयहु.  
15 P S लहुआइ, A लहुयाइं. 16 A पणमिय°. 17 A कें. 18 P S तुम्हइ, A तुम्हेहिं. 19  
P S अखन्ति. 20 P सण्णहवि. 21 S illegible. 22 S पमयणि. 23 S वीसरि. 24 S जइयहु.  
25 S °कीलइ. 26 P कज्जि, S illegible. 27 P S °णमोक्कारहो. 28 P सुरवर, S illegible  
29 P S उप्पणउ तं. 30 P हउ, S illegible. 31 A °भायहिं. 32 S A अच्छहि. 33 P  
काइ, S काइं. 34 P S अम्भिहु. 35 P S जेम. 36 P S पायहिं.



## [ १३ ]

- तं णिसुणेंवि<sup>१</sup> णमिउं णराहिवइ अमरेण वि<sup>२</sup> दरिसिय अमर-गइ ॥ १  
 णिउ विज्जुकेसुं करे<sup>५</sup> धरे<sup>६</sup>वि<sup>७</sup> तहिं णिवसइ महिसि चउ-णाणि जहिं ॥ २  
 पयाहिणं करे<sup>८</sup>वि<sup>९</sup> गुरु-भत्ति किय वन्देप्पिणु विणिं मि<sup>१०</sup> पुरउ थियं ॥ ३  
 ५ सवङ्गिउ सुरवर<sup>११</sup> हरिसियउं 'एहुं<sup>१३</sup> जम्मु एणं महु दरिसियउं ॥ ४  
 अज्जु वि लक्खिज्जइ पायउउ महु केरउ एउं सरीरउउ ॥ ५  
 तं पेक्खेवि<sup>१७</sup> तडिकेसु वि डरिउ णं पवण-छित्तुं तरु थरहरिउ ॥ ६  
 पुणु पुच्छिउ महरिसि 'धम्मु केहं परिभमंहुं जेणं णउ णरय-पहे' ॥ ७  
 तं णिसुणेंवि<sup>२२</sup> चवइ चारु-चरिउ 'महु अत्थि अण्णु परमायरिउं ॥ ८  
 १० सो कहइ धम्मु सवत्तिहं पइसंहुं जि जिणालउ सन्तिहरु' ॥ ९  
 परिओसें तिणिण वि उच्चलियं वाहुवलि-भरह-रिसंहं व मिलियं ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

दिट्ठु महारिसि चेइ<sup>३०</sup>-हरे  
 परम-जिणिन्दुं समोसरणे

णरवइ-उवहिकुमारं-मुणिन्देहिं<sup>३१</sup> ।  
 णं धरणिन्दं-सुरिन्द-णरिन्देहिं ॥ ११

१५

## [ १४ ]

- पणवेप्पिणु पुच्छिउ परम-रिसि 'दरिसावि भडारा धम्म-दिसि' ॥ १  
 परमेसरु जम्पइ जइ-पवरु तइ-काल-वुद्धि चउ-णाण-धरु ॥ २  
 'धम्मेण जाण-जम्पाण-धयं धम्मेण भिच्च-रह-तुरय-गयं ॥ ३  
 धम्मेणाहरण-विलेवणंइ धम्मेण णियासण-भोयणंइ ॥ ४  
 २० धम्मेण कलत्तइ मणहरंइ धम्मेण छुहा-पण्डुर-धरंइ ॥ ५  
 धम्मेण पिण्ड-पीण-स्थणउं चमरंइ पाडन्ति वरङ्गणउं ॥ ६

13. 1 P S णिसुणिवि. 2 A नमिउं. 3 P S व. 4 S A विज्जकेसु. 5 S धरे, A करि.  
 6 A धरिवि. 7 P तियपाहिण, S तिपयाहिण, A पयाहिण corrected to तिपया°. 8 P S करे.  
 9 A वि. 10 A थिउ. 11 A सुरवइ. 12 P हरिसिअउ, S हरिसियाउ. 13 P इहु, S यहु.  
 14 A एहिं. 15 P दरिसिअउं. 16 S येउ. 17 S पिक्खिवि. 18 P S °छित्त. 19 A कहि.  
 20 P S परिभमउ. 21 A जेण. 22 S णिसुणिवि. 23 P S परमाइरिउ. 24 S सवत्तिहरो.  
 25 S पइसहु, A लइ जाहु. 26 S उच्चलिया. 27 P S °रिसहु. 28 S मिलिया. 29 S चेयहरे,  
 A चेइहरि. 30 S °उवहिकुमार, ° A उवहिकुमारु. 31 S °मुणिदहो. 32 S जिणिंद. 33 P  
 धरणंद°. 34 P °नरंदेहिं, S णरिंदिहिं.

14. 1 S °धया. 2 S °गया. 3 P °विलेवणाइं, S °विलेवणाइ. 4 P S °भोयणाइ. 5 P S  
 मणहराइं. 6 P S °वराइं. 7 P S पीणपिंड°. 8 P °धणउ, S A स्थणउं. 9 P S चमरइ.  
 10 P S A वरंगणउं.



धम्मेण मणुय-देवत्तणइ<sup>११</sup>  
धम्मेण अरुह<sup>१२</sup>-सिद्धत्तणइ<sup>१३</sup>

वलएव-वासुएवत्तणइ ॥ ७  
तिथङ्कर-चक्रहरत्तणइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकं धम्मे<sup>१५</sup> होन्तएण

इन्दा देव<sup>१६</sup> वि सेव करन्ति ।

धम्म-विहणहो माणुसहो

चण्डाल वि पङ्गणएण ठन्ति' ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

तडिकेसे<sup>१</sup> पुच्छिउ पुणु वि गुरु  
जइ जम्पइ 'णिसुणुत्तर-दिसए  
तुहु<sup>३</sup> साहु<sup>४</sup> एहु धाणुकु<sup>१०</sup> तहि<sup>११</sup>  
णिगन्थु<sup>१५</sup> णिऐवि उवहासु कउ<sup>१६</sup>  
भञ्जेवि कावित्थ-सग्ग-गमणु  
तत्थहो वि चवेप्पिणु सुद्धमइ<sup>१७</sup>  
धाणुकिउ<sup>२१</sup> हिण्डेवि<sup>२२</sup> भव-गहणे  
पइ<sup>२३</sup> हउ समाहि-मरणेण मुउ

'अण्णहिं भवे को<sup>३</sup> हउ<sup>४</sup> को वं सुरु' ॥ १

जाओ<sup>१</sup> सि आसि कासी-विसए ॥ २

आइउ<sup>१२</sup> तरु-मूले वि थिओ सि जहिं ॥ ३

ईसीसुप्पणु<sup>१७</sup> कसाउ तउ ॥ ४

पत्तो सि णवर जोइस-भवणु ॥ ५

हूओ सि एत्थं लङ्काहिवइ ॥ ६

उप्पणु पवङ्गमु पमय-वणे ॥ ७

पुणु गम्पिणु उवहि-कुमारु हुउ' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेवि<sup>२६</sup> लङ्केसरेंण  
मुएवि<sup>२३</sup> कु-वेस वराय-सिय<sup>२९</sup>

रज्जे सुकेसु<sup>२६</sup> थवेवि परमत्थे<sup>२७</sup> ।

तव-सिय-वहुय लइय सइ<sup>३०</sup> हत्थे ॥ ९

[ १६ ]

जं विज्जुकेसु<sup>१</sup> णिगन्थु थिउ  
तं कडय-मउड-कुण्डल-धरेण  
एत्थन्तरे<sup>१</sup> किक्क-पुरेसरहो  
महि-मण्डले<sup>१०</sup> घत्तिउ दिट्ठु किह

पञ्चेहि<sup>२</sup> मुट्ठिहिं<sup>३</sup> सिरें<sup>४</sup> लोउ किउ ॥ १

सम्मत्तु लइउ दिट्ठु सुरवरेंण ॥ २

गउ लेहु कइइय-सेहरहो ॥ ३

णावालउ<sup>१०</sup> गङ्गा-वाहु जिह ॥ ४

11 s °देवत्तणइ. 12 A परम. 13 s सिद्धत्तणाइ. 14 s °चक्रहरत्तणाइ. 15 A धम्मे.

16 A इन्दाएव. 17 s पंगण म हवन्ति.

15. 1 s तडिकेसि, A तहिकेसे. 2 P s अण्णहि, A अन्नहिं. 3 s के. 4 P s हउ. 5 P s अ. 6 P जंपइ. 7 P जाउ. 8 s तुहु. 9 P साहु. 10 P धाणुक. 11 s तहि. 12 s A आयउ. 13 A तरुमूलिहिं थियउ. 14 s जहि. 15 The portion up to उवहा° missing in s. 16 A किउ. 17 P s. ईसीसुप्पणु, A इसीसिप्पणु. 18 P s भंजिवि कापित्थ°. 19 P s सुद्धमइ, A सच्छमइ. 20 A इत्थु. 21 s धाणुकिउ. 22 A हिडिबि. 23 P s पइ. 24 P s उयहिकुमारु. 25 s णिसुणिवि. 26 A सुकेउ. 27 P परमथे. 28 s सुयवि. 29 s सिया. 30 P s A सइ.

16. 1 P s विज्जुकेसु. 2 s पंचहि, A पंचहिं. 3 P मुट्ठि, s मुट्ठिहि. 4 P सिर, s A सिरि. 5 s लयउ. 6 P s इत्थंतरि, A एत्थंतरि. 7 P किक्क°. 8 s °मंडलि. 9 s किहा. 10 P णामालउ, s णामूलउ.



वन्धण-विमुक्कुं णं<sup>१</sup> णिरियउलु  
जुवई<sup>१३</sup> जणु वणुं समुवहइ  
णं अक्खर-पन्तिहिं<sup>१८</sup> पहुं भणिउं<sup>२०</sup>  
तडिकेसें<sup>२३</sup> तव-सिय लइय करे

वड्डुडउ सहावे<sup>१२</sup> जेम खलु ॥ ५  
आयरिउं व चरिउ कहउं<sup>१६</sup> कहइं<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ६  
'तुम्हहुं<sup>२१</sup> सुकेसु परिपालणिउं<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ७  
जं जाणहिं तं पहु तुहुं मि करे' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

लेहु धिवेप्पिणु उवहिरउं<sup>२६</sup>  
पुरे पडिचन्दु परिट्ठियउं<sup>२८</sup>

पुत्तहो<sup>२७</sup> रज्जु देवि णिवखन्तउ ।  
वाणरदीउ स इ<sup>३०</sup> भु ज्जन्तउं<sup>३०</sup> ॥ ९

\*

### [ ७. सत्तमो संधि ]

पडिचन्दहो जाय<sup>१</sup>  
१० णं रिसह-जिणासु

किक्किन्धन्धयं पवर-भुव<sup>३</sup> ।  
भरह-वाहुवलिं वे वि सुव<sup>३</sup> ॥ १

[ १ ]

छुडु छुडु सरीर-संपत्ति पत्त  
'वेयड्डु-कडए<sup>९</sup> धण-कणय-पउरे<sup>१०</sup>  
विज्जामन्दरु णामेण राउ  
१५ सिरिमाल-णाम तहो तणिय दुहिय<sup>१५</sup>  
कयली-कन्दल-सोमाल वाल  
तं णिसुणेवि<sup>१७</sup> पवर-कइड्डएहिं<sup>१८</sup>  
ढोइयइं विमाणइं चडियं जोह  
णिविसंद्धे दाहिण-सेटि पत्त

तहिं अवसरे केण वि कहिय वत्त ॥ १  
दाहिण-सेटिहिं<sup>११</sup> आइच्चणयरे ॥ २  
वेयमइं अग-महिसिए<sup>१३</sup> सहाउ ॥ ३  
इन्दीवरच्छि छण-चन्द-मुहियं<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ४  
सा परए<sup>१६</sup> धिवेसइ कहो वि माल' ॥ ५  
गमु सज्जिउ किक्किन्धन्धएहिं<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ६  
संचल णहज्जणे दिण्ण-सोह ॥ ७  
जहिं मिलिया विज्जाहर समत्त ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

किक्किन्धे दिट्ठु  
हकारइ णाइं

धउ राउलउ सुं<sup>२५</sup>(?) पवणहउ ।

करयलु सिरिमालहं तणउं<sup>२८</sup> ॥ ९

11 A मुकुवि. 12 PS सहावि. 13 A जुवईयण. 14 A वन्न. 15 P आइरिउ. 16 A कहिउ. 17 S कहए. 18 S पंतिहि. 19 P एहु. 20 P A भणिउं. 21 S तुहु, A तुम्हहं. 22 P A परिपालणिउं. 23 S तडिकेसि. 24 P A जाणहिं. 25 A तुहुं मि. 26 P उवहिरउ. 27 S पुत्तहि. 28 PS परिट्ठियउ. 29 S सयं, A सइ. 30 A भुजन्तउं.

1. 1 A जाया. 2 S A धदय. 3 S पवरभुवा, A पवरभुय. 4 S वाहु वाहुवलि. 5 S सुया, A सुय. 6 PS तहि. 7 A अवसरि. 8 A वेयड. 9 PS कडइ. 10 A पयरे. 11 A सेटिहि. 12 A वेयवइ. 13 S सहिसिय. 14 P दुहिय, S दुहिया. 15 P मुहिय, S मुहिया. 16 S परइ. 17 S णिसुणिवि. 18 S कयडएहिं. 19 P किक्किन्धय(इ)धएहिं, S किक्किन्धय(इ)धएहिं. 20 PS ढोइयइ. 21 S A विमाणइ. 22 P चडिय. 23 P णिविसंद्धे. 24 PS जहि. 25 PS missing, A स. 26 S णाइ. 27 PS सिरिमालए. 28 A तणउं.

[ १६ ] १ निरजः सिद्धसमूहः. २ लेखं गृहीत्वा.

[ १ ] १ प्राप्तयौवनौ. २ समस्ताः.



[ २ ]

णिय-णिय-थाणेहि<sup>१</sup> णिवद्ध मच्च  
आरूढ सव मच्चेषु तेसु  
परिभमिर-भमर-झङ्कारिएसु<sup>२</sup>  
रविकन्त-कन्ति-उज्जालिएसु<sup>३</sup>  
मच्चेषु<sup>४</sup> तेसु थिय पहु चडेवि  
भूसन्ति सरीरइ<sup>१०</sup> वारवार  
सुन्दर सच्छाय<sup>१४</sup> वि कणय-डोर  
गायन्ति हसन्ति पुणासणत्थ<sup>१६</sup>

महकवि-कवालाव व सु-सच्च ॥ १  
चामियर-गत्त<sup>१</sup>-मणि-भूसिएसु<sup>२</sup> ॥ २  
णिविडायवत्त-अन्धारिएसु<sup>३</sup> ॥ ३  
आलावणि-सह-वमालिएसु ॥ ४  
वम्महं-णड णाडिज्जन्ति(?) के वि ॥ ५  
कण्ठाइ<sup>११</sup> मुअन्ति लयन्ति हार ॥ ६  
अलियं<sup>१५</sup> जि धिवन्ति भणेवि थोर ॥ ७  
अङ्गइ<sup>१७</sup> मोडन्ति वलन्ति हत्थ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

स-पसाहण सव  
'किर होसइ सिद्धि<sup>२२</sup>'

थियं<sup>२०</sup> सम्मुह वरइत्त किहं<sup>२१</sup> ।  
आयं<sup>२३</sup> आसए<sup>२४</sup> समय जिहं<sup>२५</sup> ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

सिरिमाल ताम करिणिहं<sup>२</sup> वलग्ग  
सयलाहरणालङ्कारिय-देहं<sup>४</sup>  
अग्गिम-गणियारिहं चडियं धाइ  
दरिसाविउं णर-णितुरुम्बु तीए<sup>१</sup>  
उहु सुन्दरि चन्दाणण-कुमारु  
उहु विजयसीहु रिउ-पलय-कालु  
सयल वि णरवर वच्चन्ति जाइ  
पुर उज्जोवन्तिय दीवि जेम  
णं सिद्धि कु-मुणिवर परिहरन्ति

णं विज्जुं महा-घण-कोडि-लग्ग ॥ १  
णं णहं उम्मिल्लियं चन्द-लेह ॥ २  
णिसि-पुरउ परिट्टिय सच्च णाइ ॥ ३  
णं वण-सिरि तरुवर महुयरीए ॥ ४  
उग्घाउं ऊहु रणं दुणिवारु ॥ ५  
रहणेउर-पुरवर-सामिसालु ॥ ६  
अवरागम सम्मादिट्ठि<sup>१०</sup> णाइ<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ७  
पच्छइ<sup>१३</sup> अन्धारु करन्ति तेम ॥ ८  
दुग्गन्धं<sup>१३</sup> रुक्खं<sup>१४</sup> णं भमर-पन्ति ॥ ९

15

20

2. 1 S °थाणेहि. 2 P चामीयरग. 3 S भूसियेसु. 4 S झङ्कारियेसु. 5 S °अंधारियेसु.  
6 S °उज्जालियेसु. 7 P S आलावणि°. 8 A मंचेसु. 9 P वम्महं. 10 P S A सरीरइ. 11 P  
कंठाए. 12 P सुपन्ति, S मुयन्ति. 13 P लएत्ति. 14 A सच्छायिय. 15 P S अलिउ. 16 S  
पुणेवि ससत्थ, A पुणेसणत्थ. 17 P S A अंगइ. 18 S चलन्ति. 19 A हत्था. 20 P S थिय.  
21 P S किहा. 22 S सि. 23 S आयइ. 24 S आसप. 25 S जिहा.  
3. 1 P S ताव. 2 S A करिणिहि. 3 S A विज. 4 A °देहा. 5 P उम्मेल्लिय, S उम्मि-  
लिय. 6 S चडिया. 7 S दरिसावि व पुण णितुरुम्बु. 8 P उग्घाउ ऊहु, S उहुग्घाउ ऊहु. 9 S  
सम्माइट्ठि. 10 S णाइ. 11 This whole line missing in A. 12 P पच्छा. 13 A  
दुग्गन्धि. 14 P रुक्खु, A रुक्खे.

[ २ ] १ अनया सह-दर्शनाशा—सिद्धिर्भवति. २ षड्दर्शनानि च.

[ ३ ] १ तथा,



॥ घत्ता ॥

गणियारिँ<sup>१५</sup> वाल<sup>१६</sup>  
सरि-सलिल-रहल्लिँ<sup>१७</sup>(?)

णिय किक्किन्धहों पासु किहँ<sup>१६</sup> ॥  
कलहंसहों कलहंसि जिहँ<sup>१८</sup> ॥ १०

[ ४ ]

५ किक्किन्धहों घल्लिये मालं ताँए  
आसणं परिट्टिय विमल-देह  
विच्छाय जाय सयल वि णरिन्द  
णं कु-तवसि परम-गईहँ<sup>५</sup> चुक्कं<sup>६</sup>  
एत्थन्तरँ<sup>७</sup> सिरिमाला-वईहु  
१० 'अब्भन्तरँ<sup>९</sup> विज्जाहर-वराहुँ<sup>१०</sup>  
उद्दालहों<sup>११</sup> बहु वरइत्तु हणहों<sup>१४</sup>  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु अन्धएण

णं मेहेसरहों सुलोयणाँ ॥ १  
णं कणयगिरिहँ<sup>४</sup> णव-चन्दलेह ॥ २  
ससि-जोणहँ<sup>३</sup> विणु णं महिहरिन्द ॥ ३  
णं पङ्कय-सर रवि-कन्ति-मुक्क ॥ ४  
कोवग्गि-पलीविउं विजयसीहु ॥ ५  
पइसारु दिण्णु किं वन्नराहुँ<sup>११</sup> ॥ ६  
वाणर-वंस-यरुहों<sup>१५</sup> कन्दु खणहों<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ७  
हक्कारिउ अमरिस-कुद्धएणं<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ 'विज्जाहर तुम्हें  
लइ पहरणु पाव

अम्हें कइद्धयं कवणु छलु ।  
जाम ण पाडमि सिरि-कमलु' ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु विजयसीहु  
अभिहँ<sup>१९</sup> जुज्झुं<sup>२०</sup> विज्जाहराहँ  
साहणइ मि अवरोप्परु मिडन्ति  
२० भञ्जन्ति खम्भ विहडन्ति मञ्च  
हय गय सुण्णासण संचरन्ति  
रणु विज्जाहर-वाणरहँ<sup>२१</sup> जाम

उत्थरिउ पवर-भुव-फलिह-दीहु ॥ १  
सिरिमाला-कारणं दुद्धराहँ ॥ २  
णं सुकइ-कव-वयणइं घडन्ति<sup>७</sup> ॥ ३  
दुक्कवि-कवालावँ व कु-सञ्च ॥ ४  
णं 'पंसुलि-लोयण परिभमन्ति ॥ ५  
लङ्काहिउ पत्तु सुकेसुं<sup>१०</sup> ताम ॥ ६

15 P वालेवि, S वालवि. 16 S किहा. 17 P S रहल्लए. 18 S जिहा.

4. 1 A घत्तिय. 2 A मालए. 3 P S आसणि. 4 P कणयइरिहे, S कणयइरिहिं. 5 P °गईहिं, S गईहि. 6 P चुक्कु corrected to चुक्क, S चुक्कु, A मुक्क. 7 P एत्थन्तरि, S इत्थन्तरि. 8 P S °वलीविउ. 9 A अब्भन्तरि. 10 P S °वराहं. 11 P S वाणराहं. 12 P S A उद्दालहु. 13 S वरयत्तु. 14 A हणहु. 15 P S वाणरवंसुडभउ. 16 A खणहु. 17 S सुणेवि. 18 S कइ-द्धएण. 19 P अरिह. 20 S कयद्धय. 21 A सिरि°.

5. 1 P S °भुअ°. 2 P S अभिट्ट, A आभिहँ. 3 P S जुज्झ, A जुज्जे. 4 A विज्जाहराह. 5 P A साहणइं मि, S साहण मिअ. 6 P S °वयणइ. 7 A घिडन्ति. 8 A °कद्दालाव. 9 P S °वाणराहं. 10 S सुकेसि.

[ ४ ] १ तथा कन्यया. २ अस्मिन् प्रस्तावे.

[ ५ ] १ पुंश्वली.



आलगु सो वि वणें जिह हुआसु<sup>११</sup> जसु दुक्कइ सो सो लेइ नासु<sup>१२</sup> ॥ ७  
 तहि<sup>१३</sup> अवसरें वेहाविद्धएण रणें विजयसीहु हउ अन्धएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

महि-मण्डलें सीसु

दीसइ असिवर-खण्डियउ<sup>१६</sup> ।

णावइ सयवचु

तोडैवि<sup>१७</sup> हंसै<sup>१८</sup> छण्डियउ ॥ ९

5

[ ६ ]

विणिवाइएँ विजयमइन्दे खुदें

किएँ पाराउट्टुएँ वल-समुदें ॥ १

तुट्ठाणणु भणइ सुकेसु एमं

‘सिरिमाल लएप्पिणु जाहुँ देव’ ॥ २

तें वयणें गय कण्टइय-गत

णिविसद्धें किक्कु-पुरक्खु पत्त ॥ ३

एत्तहें वि दुट्ठ-णिट्ठवण-हेउ

केण वि णिसुणाविउ असणिवेउ ॥ ४

‘परमेसर पर-णरवर-सिरीहुं

ओलगइ पाणैहिं<sup>११</sup> विजयसीहु ॥ ५

पडिचन्दहों सुएण कइद्धएण

आवट्टिउं जम-मुहें<sup>१३</sup> अन्धएण’ ॥ ६

तं वयणु सुणैवि णं करन्तु खेउ

सण्णहेंवि पधाइउ असणिवेउ ॥ ७

चउरङ्गें<sup>१५</sup> विज्जाहर-वलेण

परिवेढिउं पट्टणु तें छलेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

15

हकारिय वे वि

‘पावहों<sup>१८</sup> पैमय-महद्धयहों ।

लइ दुक्कउ कालु

णिगहों<sup>१९</sup> ‘किक्किन्धन्धयहों<sup>२०</sup>’ ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

पुणु पच्छएँ विप्फुरियाणणेण

हकारिय ‘विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ १

‘अरें भाइ महारउ णिहउ जेम

दुद्धर-सर-धोरणि धरंहों तेम’ ॥ २

तं णिसुणैवि दूसह-दंसणेहिं<sup>१३</sup>

पडिचन्द-णरिन्दहों णन्दणेहिं ॥ ३

णिगगन्तंहिं जण-णिगगय-पयावु

किउ पाराउट्टुउं सेणु सावुं ॥ ४

20

11 S हुआसु. 12 PS तासु, A नासु. 13 PS तहि. 14 A अवसरि. 15 PS A °मंडलि.  
 16 P °खंडियओ. 17 PS A तोडिबि. 18 A हंसै.

6. 1 S पाराउट्टुए. 2 A भणइ. 3 PS एव. 4 PS जाहु. 5 A ते. 6 A णिविसद्धि. 7  
 S एत्तहें. 8 S असणिवेउ, A असणिवउ. 9 A °समीहु. 10 S उलगइ. 11 A पाणिहिं. 12  
 P आयट्टिउ. 13 PS °मुहि. 14 S missing, A न न. 15 A चउरंगे. 16 P परिवेड्डिउ.  
 17 A रिउपट्टणु छलेण. 18 A पाहो. 19 P णिगगहुओ with हु deleted, A णिगगउ.  
 20 A °धद्धयहो.

7. 1 P विप्फुरिया°. 2 A सहहु. 3 A °संदणेहिं. 4 A णिगगन्तिहि. 5 P जणे. 6 S  
 °पयाउ. 7 P पाराउट्टुउं, S पाराउट्टिउ. 8 S साउ.

२ कोपाविष्टेन.

[ ६ ] १ विजयसिंहें. २ रे मर्कटध्वजौ (?). ३ निर्गच्छथ. ४ नाम.

[ ७ ] १ अशनिवेगेन (?). २ सर्वेम्.

पउ० चरि० ९



सो असणिवेउं अन्धयहों वलिउ तडिवाहणेण किक्किन्धु<sup>१०</sup> खलिउ ॥ ५  
 पहरण<sup>११</sup>इं मुयंन्ति सु-दारुणाइं खणें अगगेयइं खणें वारुणाइं ॥ ६  
 खणें पवणत्थ<sup>१३</sup>इं खणें थम्भणाइं खणें वामोहण<sup>१४</sup>-उम्मोहणाइं ॥ ७  
 खणें महियलें खणें णहयलें भमन्ति खणें सन्दणें खणें जें<sup>१५</sup> विमाणें थंन्ति ॥ ८

५

॥ घत्ता ॥

आयामेवि दुक्खु  
 णिउ पंथे तेण

अन्धउ खगें कण्ठे हउ ।  
 जें<sup>१६</sup> सो विजयमइन्दु<sup>१७</sup> गउ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

एत्तहें<sup>१</sup> वि 'भिण्डिवालेण पहरुं  
 १० अच्छन्तउ परिचिन्तेंवि<sup>३</sup> मणेण  
 तहिं अवसरें दुक्कु सुकेसु पासु  
 पंडिवाइउं चेयण-भाउं लद्धुं  
 'कहिं<sup>११</sup> अन्धउं' 'पेसण-चुक्कु देव'  
 पुणु पंडिवाइउ पुणु आउ जीउं  
 १५ हा भाय सहोयर देहि वाय

किक्किन्ध-गराहिउ मुच्छ-गउ ॥ १  
 आमेळिउं विज्जुलवाहणेण ॥ २  
 रहवरें<sup>६</sup> छुहेवि णिउ णिय-णिवासु ॥ ३  
 उट्टन्ते<sup>१०</sup> पुच्छिउ परम-वन्धु ॥ ४  
 णिवडिउं पुणो<sup>१५</sup> वि तडि-रुक्खु जेम ॥ ५  
 'हा पइं<sup>१८</sup> विणु सुण्णउं पमय-दीउ ॥ ६  
 हा पइं<sup>२०</sup> विणु मेइणि 'विहवें<sup>२१</sup> जाय' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो भणंइ सुकेसु  
 सिरें णिक्खेण खगें

'संसउ णाहें<sup>२३</sup> जिएवाहों<sup>२४</sup> ।  
 अवसरु कवणु रुपवाहों<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ८

[ ९ ]

२० विणु कज्जे वंडरिहिं अङ्गु देहि<sup>३</sup>  
 जीवन्तहुं सिज्झइ सब्बु कज्जु

पायाललङ्क पइसरहुं एहि<sup>४</sup> ॥ १  
 एत्तिउ ण वि हउं ण वि तुहुं ण रज्जु' ॥ २

१ A असणिवेउ. १० A किक्किंधु. ११ S पहरण. १२ P मुयंन्ति. १३ S पावत्थइ. १४ S वाहण, A उम्मोहण. १५ S खणे जि, A खणि जि. १६ A ठंति. १७ A पंथे. १८ P S जि, A जे. १९ A विजयमयंदु.

८. १ S एत्तहिं. २ PS हउ. ३ PS परिचित्तिवि, A परिचित्तिइ. ४ S आमिळिय. ५ S विट्ठलवाहणेण. ६ P A रहवरि, S रहवर. ७ S पंडिवायउ. ८ PS भाव. ९ A लद्धु. १० PS उट्टेत्ते. ११ PS कहि. १२ A वंधउं. १३ P पेसणचक्खु. १४ A निवडउ. १५ S पुणो पुणो वि. १६ P S तरु च्छिद्यु. १७ A missing. १८ P S पइ. १९ A सुज्जउं. २० PS हो. २१ P विहउ. २२ A भणइं. २३ S णाहे. २४ PS जीवेवहो. २५ A निक्खय. २६ P रुवेवाहो corrected to रुवेवहो, S रुवेवहो.

९. १ A कजे. २ PS वंडरिहि. ३ S देहि अंगु, A पंगु देहि. ४ S एहिं. ५ PS जीवन्तहु. ६ S हउ.

[ ८ ] १ गोफणि-पाषाणेन. २ प्रतिवापितः, पुनः पुनः वीजितः. ३ सचेतनो जातः. ४ वानरद्वीपः. ५ विधवा.



तं गिसुणेंवि वाणर-वंस-सारु  
णासन्तु गिएँवि हरिसिय-मणेण  
करें<sup>९</sup> धरिउ असणिवेएण पुत्तु<sup>१०</sup>  
णासन्तु णवन्तु<sup>१५</sup> सुवन्तु<sup>१६</sup> सत्तु<sup>१७</sup>  
जे<sup>१९</sup> विजयसीहु हउ भुयँ-विसालु  
तं गिसुणेंवि तडिवाहणु<sup>१</sup> गियत्तु<sup>२५</sup>

णीसरिउ स-साहणु स-परिवारु ॥ ३  
रहु वाहिउ विज्जुलवाहणेणं ॥ ४  
'किं उत्तिमं-पुरिसहँ एउं जुत्तु ॥ ५  
भुज्जन्तु ण हम्मइं जलु पियन्तु ॥ ६  
सो<sup>२१</sup> णिउ कियन्तं-दन्तन्तरालु<sup>२३</sup> ॥ ७  
लहु देसु पसाहिउ एकं-छत्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गिग्घायहोँ<sup>२७</sup> लक्क  
भुत्तइं इच्छाएँ

अण्णहँ अण्णइं पट्ठणइं ॥  
सु-कलत्तइं<sup>३०</sup> व स-जोवणइं ॥ ९

[ १० ]

10

किक्किन्ध-सुकेसहँ पुरं हरेवि  
वहु-दिवसेहिँ<sup>४</sup> घण-पडलइँ<sup>५</sup> गिएँवि<sup>६</sup> तं विजयसीहँ-दुहु संभरेवि ॥ २  
सहसार-कुमारहोँ देवि<sup>८</sup> रज्जु  
वहु-कालेँ<sup>१०</sup> किक्किन्धाहिवो वि  
पल्लुइँ<sup>१३</sup> पडीवउ णर-वरिडु  
जोवइँ व पईहियँ-लोयणेहिँ  
गायइँ व भमर-महुअरि-सरेहिँ  
वीसमइँ व ललिय-लयाहरेहिँ

अवरं वि विज्जाहर वसिकरेवि ॥ १  
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिएँ<sup>११</sup> मेरु सो वि ॥ ४  
महु पवर-महीहरु तामं दिट्ठु ॥ ५  
हसइँ व कमलायर-आणणेहिँ ॥ ६  
ण्हाइ व गिम्मल-जल-णिज्जरेहिँ ॥ ७  
पणवइँ व फुल-फल-गुरुभरेहिँ<sup>१८</sup> ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं सेलु गिएँवि  
किउ पट्ठणु तेत्थुं

कोक्कावेँवि<sup>२०</sup> गिय पय पउरुं ।  
किक्किन्धेँ<sup>२३</sup> किक्किन्धपुंरुं ॥ ९

20

7 A सपरिचार. 8 S विज्जलवाहणेण. 9 P S करि धरिवि असणिवेउ वि. 10 P पवुत्तु, S वुत्तु. 11 A उत्तम°. 12 S पुरिसहो, A °पुरिसह. 13 S एव. 14 This hemistich is missing in S. 15 A णमंतु. 16 A सुयंतु. 17 P संतु. 18 A हम्मइं. 19 S जि, A जे. 20 S सुअ°. 21 S हणिउ. 22 P कयंत°. 23 S दंततरालु. 24 S गिसु गिसुणिवि तडेवाहणु. 25 P S गियंतु. 26 P S पक्क. 27 A गिग्घाएँ. 28 P S अण्णहो. 29 S पदइ. 30 P सकलत्तइं, S सुकलत्तइं.

10. 1 S °सुकेस, A °सुकेसर. 2 S पुरइं. 3 A अवरवि अवरवि. 4 P S °दिवसहिँ. 5 P °पडलइ, S पट्ठलइ, A पट्ठण. 6 S गियैवि, A गिएँ. 7 P S विजयसीहु. 8 A देव. 9 A अप्पणु. 10 S कालि, A काले. 11 P °भत्तिए. 12 S पल्लुइ, A पल्लुइ. 13 P S ताव. 14 P S जोयइ. 15 A पईहि. 16 S हंसइ. 17 A °महुयर°. 18 P S °गुरुहरेहिँ. 19 A सयलु. 20 A कोक्कावि. 21 A पउरु. 22 A तित्थु. 23 S किक्केँ. 24 A किक्किंधउरु.

[ ९ ] १ व्याघुटितः. २ निर्घात-नाम-विद्याधरस्य.

[ १० ] १ मधुप्रचुरपर्वतः (?)



[ ११ ]

महु-महिहरो वि किक्किन्धु वुत्तु  
अण्णु वि सूररउं कणिट्ठु तासु  
एत्तहें वि सुकेसहों तिण्णि पुत्त  
५ पोढत्तणें वुच्चइ तेहिं ताउ  
तं सुणेंवि<sup>७</sup> जणेरें<sup>८</sup> वुत्तु एम  
कहिं जाहुं मुएवि पायाल्लेङ्क  
घणवाहण-पमुह गिरन्तराई  
अणुहूय लङ्क कामिणि व पवर

उच्चुरउं तामं उप्पण्णु पुत्तु ॥ १  
वाहुवलि जेम भरहेसरासु ॥ २  
सिरिमालि-सुमालि-सुमल्लवन्त ॥ ३  
'किं<sup>५</sup> ण जाहुं जेत्यु किक्किन्धराउ' ॥ ४  
'थियं दाहुप्पाडिय सप्पु जेम ॥ ५  
चउपासिउ वइरिहुं तणिय सङ्क ॥ ६  
एत्तिथइं जांमं रज्जन्तराई ॥ ७  
महु तणें<sup>१६</sup> सीसैं अवहरिय णवर' ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं वयणु सुणेवि  
'उद्धइए रज्जे

मालि पल्लिं दवरिणि जिह ।  
णिविसु वि जिज्जइ ताय किह ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

महु कहिय भडारा पइं जि णित्ति तिह जीवहि जिह परिभमइं कित्ति ॥ १  
१५ तिह हसु जिह ण हसिज्जइं जणेण तिहं भुज्जु जिह ण मुच्चहिं<sup>६</sup> धणेण ॥ २  
तिह जुज्जु जिह णिव्वुइ जणइं अहु तिह तजु जिह पुणु वि ण होइं सङ्क ॥ ३  
तिह चउं जिह वुच्चइं साहु साहु तिह संचरु जिह सयणहं<sup>१३</sup> णं डाहु ॥ ४  
तिह सुणु जिह णिवसहिं गुरुहुं पासैं<sup>१५</sup> तिह मरु जिह णावहिं<sup>१०</sup> गम्भवासैं ॥ ५  
तिह तउ<sup>१७</sup> करे जिह परितवइ गत्तु तिह रज्जु पाले जिह णवइं सत्तु ॥ ६  
२० किं जीएं रिउं-आसङ्किण किं पुरिसैं माण-कलङ्किण ॥ ७  
किं दव्वे<sup>१२</sup> दाण-विवज्जिएणं किं पुत्ते<sup>२४</sup> मइलइ वंसु जेण ॥ ८

11. 1 S उच्चरउ. 2 PS ताव. 3 S सूरउ. 4 PS सुमल्लवन्त. 5 S किर, A कि न. 6 PS जाहु जिथु. 7 PS सुणिवि. 8 A जणेरें. 9 PS थिय. 10 A जाहु. 11 S illegible. 12 PS वइरिहि. 13 A पडुइ. 14 P एत्तिथइ, S एत्तिथइ. 15 S illegible. 16 S तणइ. 17 PS सीसि. 18 A पवुत्त. 19 A उद्धइए.

12. 1 PS पइं जि भडारा कहिय. 2 S तिह. 3 A परिभमइं. 4 P हसिज्जहिं. 5 A तिहिं. 6 PS मुच्चइ, A मुच्चहिं. 7 A जुज्जु. 8 A जणइं. 9 PS तज्जु. 10 S illegible. 11 P वच्चु. 12 P वुच्चहिं, S illegible, A वच्चहिं. 13 S न. 14 गुरुहु. 15 A पासि. 16 PS णावहिं. 17 A करि. 18 S रत्तु. 19 A नमइं. 20 a and b are transposed in A. 21 P A रिउं, S illegible. 22 A दव्वे. 23 A विवज्जिएणी. 24 A पुत्ते.

[ ११ ] १ मधुगिरे: किक्किन्ध-नाम स्थापितम्. २ इक्षुरवः. ३ सूर्यरवः. ४ मात्यवन्तः (?). ५ विनष्टे.



॥ घत्ता ॥

जइ कलएँ ताय  
तो गियय-जणेरि

लङ्काणयरि<sup>२५</sup> ण पइसरमि<sup>२६</sup> ।  
इन्दाणी<sup>२७</sup> करयलें धरमि<sup>२८</sup> ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

गय रयणि पयाणउं परएँ<sup>१</sup> दिण्णु  
संचल्लिउं साहणु गिरवसेसु  
तुरएसु के वि कें<sup>२</sup> वि सन्दणेसु  
परिवेढिय लङ्का-णयरि तेहिं  
णं पोढ-विलासिणि कामुएहिं  
किउ कलयलु रहसाऊरिएहिं  
संखिएहिं सङ्ग तांलियेहिं ताल  
धाइउ लङ्काहिउ विप्फुरन्तु

हउ तूरु रसायलु णाइँ<sup>३</sup> भिण्णु ॥ १

आरूढ के वि णर गयवरेसु ॥ २

सिविएसु के वि पञ्चाणणेसु ॥ ३

णं महिहर-कोडि<sup>४</sup> महा-घणेहिं ॥ ४

णं सयवत्तिणि फुल्लन्धुएहिं ॥ ५

पडिपहयइँ<sup>५</sup> तूरइँ<sup>६</sup> तूरिएहिं ॥ ६

चउ-पासिउ उट्टिय<sup>७</sup> भड-वमालँ ॥ ७

रणे पाराउट्टउ वलु करन्तु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णं मत्त-गइन्दु<sup>८</sup>  
सरहसु<sup>९</sup> णिगंधाउ

पञ्चाणणहो समावडिउ ।

गम्पिणु मालिहें<sup>१०</sup> अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

पहरन्ति परोप्परु तरुवरेहिं<sup>१</sup>  
पुणु विज्जारुवहिं भीसणेहिं  
पुणु णाराएहिं भयङ्करेहिं<sup>२</sup>  
छिन्दन्ति महारह-छत्त-धयइँ

पुणु पाहाणेहिं पुणु गिरिवरेहिं ॥ १

अहि-गरुड-कुम्भि-पञ्चाणणेहिं ॥ २

भुयइन्दायाम-पईहरेहिं ॥ ३

वइयागरणं व वायरण-पयइँ ॥ ४

25 PS लंकाउरि. 26 PS पईसरमि. 27 PS इन्दाणि.

13. 1 A पयाणउं. 2 A नवर. 3 S तरु. 4 PS णाउं, A नाइ. 5 A संचल्लियउ. 6 S किवि. 7 S सुविएसु. 8 S णयरे. 9 S फुल्लन्धुएहिं. 10 S पडिपहरइ. 11 A तूरय. 12 S संखियहिं, A संखियहि. 13 S तांलियहि, A तांलियहिं. 14 PS उट्टिय. 15 S भवमाल corrected to भडह. 16 PS गयंदु. 17 P सरहसु. 18 P मालिहिं, S मालिहि.

14. 1 P परोप्परु. 2 P पहरेहिं, marginally 'तरुवरेहिं पाठे,' S पहरेहिं, marginally 'पहरणेहिं'. 3 PS पाहाणेहिं. 4 A विज्जारुवहिं. 5 S गरु. 6 S कुम्भे. 7 A repeats whole of the previous portion of this Kadavaka except the first hemistich. 8 P भूयइन्दा, S भूयइन्दा. 9 P वइयायरण, S पइयायरण.

[ १२ ] १ माता.

[ १३ ] १ प्रभाते. २ णागराजो (P. णाउं) भेदितः. ३ अग्रभाग. ४ भ्रमरैः. ५ निर्घातु नाम विद्याधरः.

[ १४ ] १ भुजगेन्द्रदीर्घत्व.



एत्थन्तरे<sup>१०</sup> वाहिय-सन्दणेण  
सयवारउ परिअञ्चेवि<sup>१२</sup> गयणे<sup>१३</sup>  
णिग्घाउ<sup>१६</sup> पडिउ णिग्घाउ<sup>१७</sup> जेम  
चत्तारि वि धुव<sup>१८</sup>-परिहव-कलङ्क

दणुवइ<sup>११</sup>-इन्दानिहँ णन्दणेण ॥ ५  
हउ खगँ छुद्धु कियन्त<sup>१४</sup>-वयणे<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ६  
महियलँ णरं<sup>१८</sup> णहँ<sup>१९</sup> परितुट्ठं देव ॥ ७  
जय-जय-सहेण पइट्ठ लङ्क ॥ ८

५

सन्तिहँ सन्तिहँ  
सुविलासिणि जेम

॥ घत्ता ॥

गम्पिणु वन्दण-हत्ति कियं<sup>२३</sup> ।  
लङ्क सँ इं भुञ्जन्तं<sup>२५</sup> थियं<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ९

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### [ ८. अट्ठमो संधि ]

मालिहँ रज्जु करन्ताहो<sup>१</sup>  
सहसा अहिमुहिहूआइं<sup>२</sup>

सिद्धइं<sup>३</sup> विज्जाहर-मण्डलइं ।  
सायरहो जेम सव्वइं जलइं ॥ १

[ १ ]

तहिँ अवसेरं छुह-पङ्कापण्डुरे<sup>४</sup>  
पिहुल-णियम्बिणि पीण-पओहरि<sup>५</sup>  
ताहँ पुत्तु सुरं<sup>११</sup>-सिरि-संपणउं<sup>१३</sup>  
१५ भेसइं मन्ति दन्ति अइरावणु  
विज्जाहर जि सब किय सुरवर  
छवीस वि सहसइं पेक्खणयहुं<sup>१९</sup>  
गायण जाइं सुरिन्दत्तणयहुं<sup>२३</sup>  
उव्वसि-रम्भ-तिलोत्तिम-पहुइं<sup>२७</sup>हिँ

दाहिण-सेट्ठिहिँ<sup>६</sup> रहणेउर-पुरे<sup>८</sup> ॥ १  
सहसारहो पिय माणस-सुन्दरि ॥ २  
इन्दु चवेवि इन्दु उप्पणउं<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ३  
सेणावइ हरिकेसि भयावणुं ॥ ४  
पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जम-ससहर ॥ ५  
णाहिँ पमाणु खुज्ज-वामणयहुं<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ६  
णामइं ताइं कियइं अप्पणयहुं<sup>२५</sup> ॥ ७  
अट्ठायाल-सहस-वर-जुवइहिँ ॥ ८

10 PSA एत्थन्तरि. 11 A दणुवइं. 12 A परिअञ्चेवि. 13 P गयणं. 14 A कयंत. 15 PS वयणि. 16 S णिग्घाउ. 17 P णिग्घाउ, S णिग्घा with य added marginally. 18 PS णरवइ. 19 P णहिँ, S णहि. 20 PS तट्ठ. 21 P marginally corrected to धुय. 22 S संतिहिँ. 23 S किय. 24 S सयं. 25 PA भुञ्जन्ति. 26 S थिया.

1. 1 रज्जु. 2 A repeats the previous words as विज्जु करन्ताहो, सिद्धइं. 3 A मण्डलइ. 4 P अहिमुहिहूआइं, S अहिमुह हूआइं. 5 PSA सव्वइ. 6 A पंडरे. 7 S सेट्ठिहि, A सेट्ठिहे. 8 A पुरि. 9 S पउहरि. 10 PS तासु. 11 A सर. 12 P संपुणउं, S संपुणउ. 13 A उप्पणउं. 14 S भेसह. 15 S यभावणु. 16 PS पवणु कुवेरु. 17 S वतुण. 18 PS सहास. 19 P पेक्खणयहु, S पेक्खणयहु. 20 S णाहि. 21 PS खुज्ज. 22 P वावणयहुं, S वावणयहु. 23 A गाणहुं जाइं सुरिंदहुं तणयहुं. 24 PSA णामइ. 25 A अप्पणयहु. 26 SA उव्वस. 27 S पहुइहिँ.

२ राक्षसपति सुकेशीत्यर्थः. ३ माता. ४ सुकेशि-मालि-सुमालि-मात्यवन्तः.

[ १ ] बृहस्पति. २ प्रभृतिभिः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

परिचिन्ति<sup>२९</sup> विजाहरेण  
ताइं ताइं महु चिन्धाइं

‘तहो जाइं जाइं आखण्डलहो ।  
लइं हउं जि इन्दु महि-मण्डलहो’ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

‘जुएँ खय-काले णिड्डु (?) णिड्डुलिहें जे जे सेव करन्ता मालिहें ॥ १  
ते ते मिलिय णराहिव इन्दहो अवर जलोह व अवर-समुद्धहो ॥ २  
कप्पु ण दिन्ति जन्ति सिरिगारिहें (?) आण करन्ति वि णाहङ्कारिहें ॥ ३  
केण वि कहिउ गम्पि तहो मालिहें ‘पहु संकन्ति (?) ण तुम्ह णिड्डुलिहें (?) ॥ ४  
इन्दु को वि सहसारहो णन्दण तासु करन्ति सब भिच्चत्तणु’ ॥ ५  
तं णिसुणेवि सुकेसहो पुत्तं कोव-जलण-जालोलि-पलित्तं ॥ ६  
देवाविय रण-भेरि भयङ्कर घरु (?) सण्णहेंवि पराइय किङ्कर ॥ ७  
किक्किन्धहो किक्किन्धहो णन्दण दिण्णु पयाणउं वाहिय सन्दण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘गमणु ण सुज्झइ महु मणहो’  
‘पेक्खु देव दुणिमिच्छाइं

तं मालि सुमालि करेहि<sup>१७</sup> धरइ ।  
सिव कन्दइ वायसु करगरइ ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

पेक्खु कुंहिणि विसहर-छिज्जन्ती मोक्कल-केस णारि रोवन्ती ॥ १  
पेक्खु फुरन्तउ वामउ लोयणु पेक्खहि रुहिर-ण्हाणु वस-भोयणु ॥ २  
पेक्खु वसुन्धरि-तलु कम्पन्तउ घर-देवउल-णिवहु लोइन्तउ ॥ ३  
पेक्खु अकाले महा-घणु गज्जिउ णहें णच्चन्तु कवन्धु अलज्जिउ’ ॥ ४  
तं णिसुणेवि वयणु तहो वलियउ ‘वच्छ वच्छ जइ सउणु जि वलियउ ॥ ५  
तो किं मरइ सव्वु एउं अलियउ दइउं मुएवि अण्णु को<sup>१३</sup> वलियउ ॥ ६

28 A परिचित्तुं. 29 A जाइं जाइं वि. 30 P चिन्धाइ, S चिन्धइ. 31 This Pāda is missing in A. 32 P लइं, S missing.

2. 1 The first line in missing in A. 2 S जुय. 3 A रवरव. 4 S दंति, A दिति. 5 S सेंगारहिं, A सिंगारहि. 6 A गणति. 7 S illegible, A ‘हंकारिहिं. 8 A केहिं मि. 9 S मालिहो. 10 P संकति. 11 P णिड्डालिहे, S णिड्डालिहें, A निड्डालिहे. 12 S णन्दणो. 13 S जालालि. 14 A किक्किध वि. 15 P पयाणउं. 16 P सुमाले. 17 PS करे. 18 S पेक्खे. 19 A दुणिमिच्छाइ. 20 P करकरइं, S करकरइ.

3. 1 A पक्खि. 2 PS ‘देउलहं. 3 S णिवहुं. 4 A अकालि. 5 A महाघण. 6 S णच्चन्ति. 7 S ववणु. 8 PS सवणु. 9 PS सकु. 10 S यउ, A इउ. 11 P अलिभउं. 12 S दयउ. 13 A नउ.

[ २ ] १ मृत्युकाले. २ ललाटे. ३ आज्ञा.

[ ३ ] १ मार्गः. २ भगवत् (दं) वा.



छुडु धीरत्तणु होइ<sup>14</sup> मणूसहो<sup>17</sup>  
एमं भणेप्पिणु दिणु पयाणउं

हय-गय-रहवर-णरवरहिं<sup>18</sup>  
दीसइ विज्झं-महीहरहो<sup>19</sup>

तं जमकरणहो अणुहरमाणउं<sup>1</sup>  
उभय-सेहि<sup>4</sup>-सामन्त पण्डा  
तहिं अवसरें वलवन्तं महाइयं<sup>8</sup>  
10 'अहो अहो रहणेउर-पुर-राणा  
दुज्जउ लङ्काहिउ समरङ्गणें  
राय-लच्छि तइलोक-पियारी  
तेण समाणु विरोहु असुन्दरु'  
'दूउ भणेवि तेण तुहुं चुकउं<sup>19</sup>

15

को सो लङ्क-पुराहिवइ  
जो जीवेसइ विहि<sup>23</sup> मि रणें

गय ते मालि-दूय निम्भच्छिय  
20 सण्णज्झइ सुरिन्दु सुर-साहणु  
सण्णज्झइ तणु-हेइ हुआसणुं  
सण्णज्झइ जमु दण्ड-भयङ्करु

लच्छि कित्ति ओसरइ<sup>15</sup> ण पासहो<sup>17</sup> ॥ ७  
चलिउं सेणु सरहसु स-विमाणउं<sup>19</sup> ॥ ८  
॥ घत्ता ॥

महियलें गयणयलें ण माइयउं<sup>22</sup> ।

मेहउलु णाई उद्धाइयउं<sup>24</sup> ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

णिसुणेंवि रक्खहो<sup>3</sup> तणउ पयाणउ ॥ १  
गम्पिणु इन्दहो सरणें<sup>5</sup> पइड्डा ॥ २  
मालिहें केरा दूअं पराइयं<sup>10</sup> ॥ ३  
कप्पु देवि<sup>12</sup> करे<sup>13</sup> सन्धि अयाणा ॥ ४  
छुडु जेण णिग्घाउ जमाणणें ॥ ५  
दासि जेम जसुं पेसणगारी<sup>15</sup> ॥ ६  
आएहि<sup>16</sup> वयणेंहि कुविउं<sup>17</sup> पुरन्दरु ॥ ७  
णं तो जम-दन्तन्तरु दुक्कउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

को तुहुं किर सन्धि कहो<sup>21</sup> तणियं<sup>22</sup> ।

महि णीसावणण तहो तणिय ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

दुवयणावमाण-पडिहत्थियं ॥ १  
कुलिस-पाणि अइरावयं-वाहणु ॥ २  
धूमद्धउ कुयारि<sup>5</sup> मेसासणु ॥ ३  
महिसारुदु पुरन्दर-किङ्करु ॥ ४

14 PS होउ. 15 S उसरइ. 16 PS एव. 17 PA पयाणउं. 18 A चलिउं. 19 A सविमाणउं. 20 A णरवरहिं. 21 A महियलि गयणयलि. 22 P माइअउं, मायूयउ. 23 PS विज्झइरि. 24 PS उद्धाइअउ.

4. 1 PA अणुहरमाणउं. 2 S वक्खहो. 3 A तणउं पयाणउं. 4 A उहयसेणि. 5 P सरणि, S सरण, A सरणु. 6 PS तहि. 7 A वलेवंत. 8 S महाइया. 9 A दूअं. 10 S पराइया. 11 P could not be used for the text from 'उरपुरराणा up to कुम्भवीडे अग्नि' (VIII 9 8), because folio no. 24 in P covering that portion is missing. 12 S देहि. 13 S A करि. 14 S जं. 15 S पेसणगारी. 16 S आयहिं वयणेहि. 17 A कुइउ. 18 S तुहु. 19 A चुकउं. 20 S दंतंतरे. 21 A कहु. 22 S तणिय. 23 A बिहिं मि. 24 S तहु तणिया.

5. 1 S पउहत्थिय, A पडहत्थिय. 2 A सनज्झइ. 3 S अइरावइ. 4 S हुआसणु. 5 A कुंजारि. 6 S A जमदंडु.



सणज्झइ णइरिउ मोगगर-धरु  
सणज्झइ वरुणु वि दुदंसणु  
सणज्झइ मिग-गमणु समीरणु  
सणज्झइ कुवेरु फुरियाहरु  
सणज्झइ ईसाणु विसासणु  
सणज्झइ पञ्चाणण-गामिउ

रिच्छारूढु रणङ्गणं दुद्धरु ॥ ५  
णागवास-करु करिमयरासणु ॥ ६  
तरुवरं<sup>९</sup> पवरं<sup>१०</sup> गगामिय-पहरणु ॥ ७  
पुष्प-विमाणारूढु सत्ति-करु ॥ ८  
सूल-पाणि पर-वल-संतासणु ॥ ९  
कुन्तं<sup>१३</sup> पाणि ससि ससिपुर-सामिउ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाइं वि हि<sup>१४</sup> लीहोन्ताइं  
णिण्वि परोप्परु चिन्धाइं<sup>१७</sup>

ताइ मि रण-रसं<sup>१५</sup> पुलउगयइं<sup>१६</sup> ।  
सुहडहुं<sup>१८</sup> कवयइं फुट्टेवि<sup>१९</sup> गयइं<sup>२०</sup> ॥ ११

[ ६ ]

10

तामं परोप्परु वेहाविद्धइं  
मुसुमूरिय-उर-सिर-मुह-कन्धर  
पुच्छुंगीरिय पडिपहरन्ति व  
जोह वि अमुणियं<sup>९</sup> जडर-उरत्थल  
संचूरिय तुरङ्ग-धयं<sup>१३</sup> सारहि  
तहिं<sup>१६</sup> अवसरं रहणेउर-सारहो  
सूररण सोमु रणं<sup>१८</sup> खारिउ  
जमु<sup>२०</sup> किक्किन्धे धणउ सुमालिं

पढम भिडन्तं<sup>३</sup> अग्गिम-खन्धं<sup>४</sup> ॥ १  
पच्छिम-भाअ-सेस थियं कुञ्जर ॥ २  
'कहिं<sup>७</sup> गय अग्गिम-भाय' भणन्ति व ॥ ३  
'कहिं<sup>११</sup> गय रिउ' पहरन्ति<sup>१२</sup> व करयल ॥ ४  
चक्क-सेस थियं णवर महारहिं<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ५  
धाइउं<sup>१७</sup> मलवन्तु सहसारहो ॥ ६  
उच्छुररणं<sup>१९</sup> वरुणु हक्कारिउ ॥ ७  
पवणु सुकेसे<sup>२२</sup> सुरवइ मालिं<sup>२३</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'एत्ति<sup>२४</sup> कालु ण वुज्झियउ तुहुं<sup>२५</sup> कवणं<sup>२६</sup> इन्दहुं<sup>२७</sup> इन्दु कहं ।  
रण्ढेहिं<sup>२८</sup> मुण्डेहिं जिभिण्णेहिं<sup>२९</sup> किं<sup>२७</sup> जो सो रम्महि इन्दवहे<sup>३१</sup> ॥ ९

20

7 s मोगगरधरु. 8 A मयरासणु. 9 s तरुवर. 10 s पहरं. 11 s विमाणारूढु सत्तिअकरु.  
12 A गगामिउं. 13 A कौतं. 14 A टीलीहोताइ. 15 s रणसं. 16 s पुलउगयइ, A  
पुलउगयाइं. 17 s चिधाइ. 18 s सुहडह कवयइ. 19 s A फुट्टेवि. 20 s गयइ, A गयाइं.

6. 1 s ताव. 2 s वेहाइंद्धइ. 3 A भिडंतहुं. 4 s खंघइ, A खंघहु. 5 s थिअ. 6 s  
पुच्छु. 7 This hemistich is missing in s. 8 A कहि. 9 s अपुणिय. 10 A जडरोर-  
त्थल. 11 s कहि, A कह. 12 A पसरन्ति. 13 A धुरसारहिं. 14 s ठिय. 15 A महारहिं.  
16 s तहि. 17 s धायउ. 18 s रणि. 19 s उच्छुररण. 20 A जसु किक्किन्धे. 21 s सुमालें.  
22 A सुकेसि. 23 s मालें. 24 A एत्तउ. 25 s A तुहु. 26 s कवणहो, A कवणहुं.  
27 s missing. 28 A रंढिहिं मुंढिहिं. 29 s जिभिण्णिहिं, A भणहिं. 30 A रम्महिं.  
31 s इंदवहो.



[ ७ ]

तं<sup>१</sup> णिसुणेंवि चोइउ अइरावउ  
मालि-पुरन्दरं<sup>२</sup> भिडिय परोप्परु  
जुज्झइं<sup>३</sup> सेस-णरेंहिं<sup>४</sup> परिचत्तइं<sup>५</sup>  
३ इन्दयालु जिह तिह<sup>६</sup> जोइज्झइ  
भीम-महाभीम<sup>७</sup>हिं जा दिण्णी  
सा विकराल-वयण उद्धाइय  
चिन्तिउ वरुण-पवण-जम-धणएहिं<sup>८</sup>  
दूए<sup>९</sup> वुत्तु आसि<sup>१०</sup> रायङ्गणें

णावइ णिज्जरन्तु कुलं-पावउ ॥ १  
विहि<sup>४</sup> मि महाहउ जाउ भयङ्करु ॥ २  
थिय पडिथिरइं<sup>५</sup> करेप्पिणु णेत्तइं<sup>६</sup> ॥ ३  
रक्खे<sup>१०</sup> रक्ख-विज्ज चिन्तिज्झइ ॥ ४  
गोत्त-परम्पराए अवइण्णी ॥ ५  
परिवड्ढिय गयणयलें ण माइय ॥ ६  
'पत्तु<sup>१४</sup> इन्दु चरिएहिं<sup>१५</sup> अप्पणएहिं<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ७  
दुज्जउ मालि होइ समरङ्गणें' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

११ तहिं<sup>१९</sup> पत्थावें<sup>२०</sup> पुरन्दरेंण  
वड्ढिय तहें<sup>२२</sup> वि चउग्गुणिय

माहिन्द-विज्ज लहु संभरियं<sup>२१</sup> ।  
रवि-कन्तिए ससि-कन्ति व हरियं<sup>२३</sup> ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

तं माहिन्द-विज्ज अवलोएवि<sup>१</sup>  
१५ 'तइयहुं<sup>५</sup> ण किउ महारउ वुत्तउ  
तं णिसुणेंवि पलम्ब-भुय-डालें  
वायव-वारुण-अग्गेयत्थइं<sup>८</sup>  
जिह अण्णाण-कणें जिण-वयणइं<sup>९</sup>  
जिह उवयार-सयइं अकुलीणें<sup>१२</sup>  
२० गम्पि पहङ्गणु मिलिउ पहङ्गणें  
हसिउ पुरन्दरेण 'अरें माणव

भणइं सुमालि मालि-मुहुं<sup>३</sup> जोएवि<sup>४</sup> ॥ १  
एवहिं<sup>६</sup> आयउ कालु णिरुत्तउ' ॥ २  
अमरिस-कुद्धएण रणें<sup>७</sup> मालें ॥ ३  
मुक्कइं तिण्णि मि<sup>९</sup> गयइं<sup>१०</sup> णिरत्थइं ॥ ४  
जिह गोट्टङ्गणें<sup>११</sup> वर-मणि-रयणइं ॥ ५  
वयइं<sup>१३</sup> जेम चारित्त-विहीणें<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ६  
वरुणहों<sup>१५</sup> वरुणु हुवासु हुआसणें ॥ ७  
देव-समाण होन्ति किं दाणव' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ मालि 'को देउ तुहुं<sup>१७</sup>  
१८ जं वन्धहि ओहइहि वि

वलु पउरु सु सयलु णिरिक्खियउ ।  
इन्दयालु पर सिक्खियउ' ॥ ९

7. 1 S णिसुणिवि चोयउ. 2 S उल°. 3 S °पुरंदर. 4 A विहिंवि. 5 S जुज्झइ, A जुज्झजुज्झइ. 6 S परिचत्तइ. 7 SA पडिथिरइ. 8 S णेत्तइ. 9 S तिह. 10 S रक्खइ. 11 S °महाभीमहि. 12 S °परंपराय अवयण्णी. 13 S धणयहिं. 14 A पुत्तु. 15 A चरियहि. 16 S अप्पणयहिं. 17 S दूयहिं. 18 A मासि. 19 S तहि. 20 A पत्थावि. 21 S संभरिया. 22 PS होवि. 23 S हरिया.

8. 1 S अवलोयवि. 2 A भणइं. 3 A मोहुं. 4 S जोयवि. 5 S तइयहो. 6 S येवहि. 7 S रण. 8 S °यत्थइ. 9 S वि. 10 S गयइ. 11 A गोट्टंणणाए मणि°. 12 S अकुलीणइं. 13 S वयइ. 14 S विहूणइं. 15 S वरुणहु. 16 A हुयासु हुयासणे. 17 S देव तुहु. 18 S जहिं वद्धउ हइहि विह. 19 S परि सिक्खियउ.



[ ९ ]

तं गिसुणेवि वयणु सुरराएं  
लहु उप्पाडैवि<sup>१</sup> धित्तु णरिन्दे<sup>२</sup>  
सहसा रुहिरायभिरु दीसिउ  
वाम-पाणि वणे<sup>१०</sup> देवि अखन्तिए  
विहलङ्गलु ओणलु महीयले  
मालि सुमालि<sup>१३</sup> साहुकारिउ  
उट्टेवि<sup>१६</sup> मुकु<sup>१७</sup> चकु सहसक्खे  
सिरु पाडेवि रसायले पडियउ

विह्लु णिडाले मालि णाराएं ॥ १  
णाई वरङ्कुसु मत्त-गइन्दे ॥ २  
णं मयगलु सिन्दूर-विहसिउ ॥ ३  
भिण्णु णिडाले सुराहिउ सत्तिए ॥ ४  
कलयलु घुट्टु<sup>१२</sup> रक्ख-वाणर-वले ॥ ५  
'पइ<sup>१४</sup> होन्ते<sup>१५</sup> णिय-वंसुद्धारिउ' ॥ ६  
एन्तउ<sup>१८</sup> धरेवि<sup>१९</sup> ण सक्किउ रक्खे ॥ ७  
कह वि<sup>२१</sup> ण कुम्म-वीडे<sup>२२</sup> अट्ठिभिडियउ<sup>२३</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

वयणु<sup>२४</sup> मडक्क ण वीसरिउ  
वे-वारउ अइरावयहो

धाविउ<sup>२५</sup> कवन्धु रोसाविउ<sup>२६</sup> ।  
कुम्भत्थले असिवरु वाहियउ<sup>२७</sup> ॥ ९

[ १० ]

जं विणिवाइउ रक्खु रणङ्गणे  
णट्टु कइद्धय-वलु भय-भीयउ  
केण वि तामं कहिउ सहसक्खहो  
वहुवारउ णिसियर-कइच्चिन्धेहि<sup>९</sup>  
एय जि विजयसीह खय-गारा  
तं गिसुणेवि गउ चोइउ जावेहि<sup>१२</sup>  
'महु आदेसु<sup>१४</sup> देहि परमेसर  
सेणु वि घत्तमि जम-मुह-कन्दरे<sup>१७</sup>

विजउ घुट्टु अमराहिव-साहणे ॥ १  
गलियाउहु कण्ठ-ट्टिय-जीयउ ॥ २  
'पच्छले<sup>७</sup> लग्गु देव पडिवक्खहो ॥ ३  
वेयारिय सुकेस-किक्किन्धेहि ॥ ४  
तिह करे<sup>१०</sup> जेमं ण जन्ति भडारा' ॥ ५  
ससहरु पुरउ परिट्टिउ तावेहि<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ६  
मारमि<sup>१५</sup> हउं जि णिसायर वाणर ॥ ७  
दसण-सिलायले-जीहा-ककरे' ॥ ८

१५

२०

१. १ S सुररायं. २ S णिडाले, A निडालि. ३ S णरायं, A नाराएं. ४ A उप्पाडि. ५ S णरेंदे, A नरिंदे. ६ S णाइ. ७ S गयंदे. ८ A 'रायं' पदीसउ. ९ S सिंदूरे, A सिंदू. १० S वण, A रणे. ११ S णिहालि, A निडालि. १२ A रक्खस्सवाणर°. १३ S सुमालि. १४ S पइ. १५ A नमिवि नमिवंसु उद्धारिउ. १६ S उट्टि, A उट्टिवि. १७ A चकु मुकु. १८ S यंतउ. १९ SA धरिवि. २० A रसायलि. २१ A व. २२ S कुम्मवीदि. २३ P अट्ठिभिडिअं. २४ PS वयण. २५ A धाइउ. २६ A रोसाहियउ. २७ PS वाहिअउ.

१०. १ S विणिवायउ. २ S कयद्धय°. ३ A गालिया°. ४ PS 'जीअउ. ५ PS कहिउ ताव. ६ PS सहसक्कहो. ७ A पच्छले. ८ PS णिसिअक्खइ°. ९ S च्छेहि. १० PSA करि. ११ P जेव, S जेव. १२ P जावहि, SA जावेहि. १३ P तावहि. १४ PS आदेसु. १५ P मारउं, S मारउ. १६ P मुहि. १७ S कंदरे. १८ PS सिलायले.

[ १० ] १ छद्मिताः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दे<sup>१९</sup> हत्थुत्थल्लियउं

धाइउं ससि सर वरिसन्तु किह ।

पच्छलें पवणाहए धणहों<sup>२४</sup>धाराहरु वासारंतु जिह<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

५ 'मरु मरु वलहों<sup>१</sup> वलहों किं गासहों

धाराहरं-मक्कडहों हयासहों ॥ १

सुरयण-गयणाणन्द-जणेरा

कुद्ध पाव तं (?) वासव-केरा' ॥ २

तं गिसुणेंवि<sup>५</sup> दूरुज्झिय-सङ्कुउ

अहिमुहुं मल्लवन्तु पर थक्कउ ॥ ३

गंहकल्लोलुं णाई छण-चन्दहों

णाई मइन्दु महग्गयं-विन्दहों ॥ ४

'अरे ससङ्क स-कलङ्क अलज्जिय

महिलाणंण वे-पक्ख-विवज्जिय ॥ ५

१० चन्दु भणेवि जें<sup>१३</sup> हासउ दिज्जइपइ<sup>१४</sup> वि को वि किं रणें घाइज्जइ' ॥ ६एमं चवेप्पिणुं चाव<sup>१८</sup>-सणाहउ

भिण्डिवाल-पहरणंण समाहउ ॥ ७

मुच्छ पराइयं पसरिय-वेयणु

दुक्खु दुक्खु किर होइ स-चेयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दूरीहया तामं<sup>१०</sup> रिउमयलञ्छणु मणें अवतसइ किह<sup>११</sup> ।

१५ सिरु संचालइ करु धुणइं

संकन्तिहें<sup>२३</sup> चुक्कु विप्पु जिह<sup>२४</sup> ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

तामं महा-रहणेउर-पुरवरं

जय-जय-सदें पइसइ सुरवरु ॥ १

पवण-कुवेर-वरुण-जमं-खन्देहिं

णड-फम्पाव-छत्त-कइवन्देहिं ॥ २

वन्दिण-सयहिं पवड्डिय-हरिसेहिं<sup>५</sup>

विज्जाहर-किण्णरं-किंपुरिसेहिं ॥ ३

२० जोइस-जक्ख-गरुड-गन्धर्वेहिं

जय-जय-कारु करन्तेहिं सवेहिं<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ४

चलणेंहिं गम्पि पडिउ सहसारहों

णं भरहेसरु तिहुअण-सारहों ॥ ५

19 S इंदे. 20 P हत्थुत्थल्लियउं. 21 S धायउ वरेसांतु किहा. 22 S पत्तले, A पच्छए.  
23 S पइणहए, A पवणहय. 24 PS धयहो. 25 PS वरिसंतु. 26 S जिहा.

11. 1 A वलहु २. 2 A धारायर. 3 S पाय तं, A पायवो. 4 S वाहाकेरा. 5 S गिसुणिवि.  
6 A अहिमुहुं. 7 P मल्लवन्तु. 8 PS गहिकल्लोलु. 9 PS णाई. 10 A घणवन्दहो. 11 S  
अलज्जिया. 12 S महिलाणण. 13 P जं. 14 PS पइ. 15 A घाइज्जइ. 16 PS एव. 17 A  
भणेप्पिणु. 18 PS चाव. 19 S परायउ. 20 P S ताव. 21 S किहा. 22 S धुणइ, A धुणइं.  
23 P संकत्तिहे, S संकत्तिहि. 24 S जिहा.

12. 1 PS ताव. 2 A पुस्वरु. 3 A जय. 4 A छिइसएहिं पवड्डिय. 5 P A हरिसहिं,  
S हरिसिहि. 6 P किन्नर, A missing. 7 S किंपुरिसहिं. 8 S गंधर्वहिं. 9 P S A करंतिहिं.  
10 A सव्विहिं. 11 S सहसा.

२ पश्चिममेघः.

[ ११ ] १ राक्षस, वानर, २ गृहवैरी राहुरित्यर्थः. ३ उद्वेगं करोति.



ससिपुरि<sup>१२</sup> ससिहें<sup>१३</sup> दिण<sup>१४</sup> विक्खायहों<sup>१५</sup> धणयहों<sup>१६</sup> लङ्क किक्कु जमरायहों ॥ ६  
मेह-णय<sup>१७</sup> वरुणाहिउ ठवियउ<sup>१८</sup> कंचणपुरे<sup>१९</sup> कुवेरु पट्टवियउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि को वि पुरन्दरें<sup>२०</sup> तहिं<sup>२१</sup> अवसरें<sup>२२</sup> जो संभावियें<sup>२३</sup> ।  
मण्डलु एकेकउ पवरु<sup>२४</sup> सो संबु स इं भु ज्ञावियें<sup>२५</sup> ॥ ८

\*

### [ ९. णवमो संधि ]

एत्थन्तरे<sup>२६</sup> रिद्धिहें<sup>२७</sup> जन्ताहों<sup>२८</sup> पायाल-लङ्क सुज्जन्ताहों ।  
उप्पण्णु<sup>२९</sup> सुमालिहें<sup>३०</sup> पुत्तु किहें<sup>३१</sup> रयणासउ<sup>३२</sup> रिसहहों<sup>३३</sup> भरहु जिहें ॥ १

[ १ ]

सोलह<sup>३४</sup>-आहरणालङ्करिउ<sup>३५</sup> सयमेव मयणु णं अवयरिउ ॥ १  
वहु-दिवसेहिं<sup>३६</sup> आउच्छविं<sup>३७</sup> जणणु<sup>३८</sup> गउ विज्जा-कारणें<sup>३९</sup> पुप्फवणुं ॥ २  
थिउ अक्खसुत्तु करयलें<sup>४०</sup> करेविं<sup>४१</sup> जिह मह-रिसि परम-ज्ञाणु धरेविं<sup>४२</sup> ॥ ३  
तहिं<sup>४३</sup> अवसरें<sup>४४</sup> गुण-अणुराइयउ<sup>४५</sup> सो पोमविन्दु संपाइयउ ॥ ४  
रयणासउ लक्खिउ तेण तहिं<sup>४६</sup> 'इमुं पुरिस-रयणु उप्पण्णु कहिं ॥ ५  
लइ सच्चउ हूयउं<sup>४७</sup> गुरु-वयणु<sup>४८</sup> ऐहुं सो णरु ऐउं तं पुप्फवणुं ॥ ६  
कइकसि णामेण वुत्तं दुहियं<sup>४९</sup> पप्फुल्लियं-पुण्डरीय-मुहियं ॥ ७  
'ऐहुं पुत्ति तुहारउं<sup>५०</sup> भत्तारु माणस-सुन्दरिहें<sup>५१</sup> व सहसारुं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउ धीय थवेवि णियासवहों<sup>५२</sup> उप्पण्ण विज्ज रयणासवहों ।  
थिउ विहिं<sup>५३</sup> मि मज्जे परमेसरिहिं<sup>५४</sup> णं विज्जु तावि-णम्मयं-सरिहिं ॥ ९

12 A ससिहो. 13 S दिवु. 14 S धणहो. 15 P A मेहणयरि, S मोहणयरि. 16 P S कंचणपुरि कुवेरु पट्टवियउ, A कंचणपुरिहिं धणउ पट्टवियउ. 17 P S तहि अवसरि. 18 P संभावियउ. 19 S सच्च. 20 P सुंजावियउ.

1. 1 S इत्थन्तरे, A एत्थन्तरे. 2 P S रिद्धिहि. 3 S पइसन्ताहो. 4 S सुमालिहिं. 5 S किहा. 6 S जिहा. 7 P S सोलस. 8 S आउच्छवि, A आउच्छवि. 9 P S पुप्फवणु. 10 A करेवि. 11 A धरेवि. 12 P S तहि. 13 P सो. 14 P S इय. 15 P हउं. 16 S यहु. 17 P इउ, S यउ. 18 P पुप्फवणु, S पुप्फवणु. 19 P S वुत्तु. 20 S दुहिया. 21 P पुप्फुल्लियं. 22 S मुहिया. 23 P इहु, S यहु. 24 A तुहारउं. 25 P S सुंदरिहि. 26 S सहसारो. 27 A विहिं मि. 28 S परमेसरिहि. 29 S पा. 30 S णंमय.

[ १ ] १ विद्याधरः. २ इन्द्रस्य माता तस्यावर्भभो (?) यथा. ३ इन्द्रस्य पिता. ४ तापी-नर्मद-योर्नद्योर्मेघे.



[ २ ]

अवलोइयं बहु रयणासवेंण  
 सु-णियम्बिणि परिचक्कलिय-थणि<sup>३</sup>  
 'कसु केरी कहिं अवइण्ण तुहुं  
 १ तं सुणेंवि<sup>११</sup> स-सङ्ग कण्ण चवइ  
 हउं<sup>१३</sup> तासु धीयं<sup>१४</sup> केण ण वरियं<sup>१५</sup>  
 गुरु-वयणेंहिं आणिय एउ वणु  
 तं णिसुणेंवि सुंपुरिस-धवलहरु  
 कोकाविउ सयलु वि बन्धुजणु

णं अग-महिसि सँइ वासवेंण ॥ १  
 इन्दीवरच्छि पङ्कय-वयणि<sup>४</sup> ॥ २  
 तउं दूरे<sup>७</sup> दिट्ठि जें<sup>८</sup> जणइं सुहुं<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ३  
 'जइ जाणहों<sup>१२</sup> पोमविन्दु णिवइ ॥ ४  
 कइकसि<sup>१६</sup> णामें विज्जाहरियं<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ५  
 तउ दिण्णी करे<sup>१८</sup> पाणिग्गहणु<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ६  
 उप्पाइउं विज्जाहर-णयरु ॥ ७  
 सँहुं कण्णए किउ पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

बहु-कालें सुविणंउ लक्खियउ अत्थाणें णरिन्दहों अक्खियउ ।  
 'फाडेप्पिणु कुम्भइं<sup>२१</sup> कुञ्जरहुं पञ्चाणणु उवरे पइदु महु ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

उच्चोलिहें चन्दाइच्च थियं<sup>१</sup>  
 १५ अट्ठङ्ग-णिमित्तं जाणएण  
 'होसन्ति पुत्त तउ तिण्णि धणें  
 जग-कण्टउ सुरवर-डंमर-करु  
 परिओसें<sup>१</sup> कहि मिं<sup>८</sup> ण मन्ताहुं  
 उप्पण्ण दसाणणु अतुल-वलु  
 २० पक्कल-णियम्बु<sup>१२</sup> वित्थिण्ण<sup>१३</sup>-उरु  
 पुणु भाणुकण्णु पुणुं चन्दणहिं<sup>१५</sup>

तं णिसुणेवि दइएं<sup>१</sup> विहसिकियं (?) ॥ १  
 उच्चइ रयणासव-राणएण ॥ २  
 पहिलारउ ताहं रउहुं<sup>१</sup> रणें ॥ ३  
 भरहङ्ग-णराहिउ चक्कधरु<sup>४</sup> ॥ ४  
 णव-सुरय-सोक्खुं<sup>१०</sup> माणन्ताहुं ॥ ५  
 पारोह-पईहर-भुय-जुयलु ॥ ६  
 णं सग्गहों पचविउ को वि सुरु ॥ ७  
 पुणु जाउ विहीसणु गुण-उवहिं<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो उप्पाडन्तु दन्त गयंहुं<sup>१७</sup> करयलु छुहन्तु मुहें पण्णयंहुं ।  
 आयए लीलए रामणु रमइं<sup>१९</sup> णं कालु बालु<sup>२०</sup> होएवि भमइ ॥ ९

२. १ A अवलोविय. २ A सइ. ३ PS °थणे. ४ PS °वयणे. ५ P अवइन्न. ६ A रउ. ७ S दूरे, A दूरिं. ८ S जं, A जि. ९ A जणइं. १० PA सुहुं. ११ PS णिसुणिवि. १२ A जाण-हुं. १३ PS हउ. १४ P धूय, S धूव. १५ S वरिया. १६ A नामे. १७ S विज्जाहरिया, A विजाहरिय. १८ A करि. १९ S पाणिग्गहणो. २० S सपुरिसधवलहरो. २१ S उप्पायउ. २२ PS सहु. २३ A सिविणउं. २४ PS कुंभइ कुंजरहो. २५ PS उअरे. २६ P महुं.

३. १ PS उच्चोलिहि. २ S थिया. ३ S दैवें. ४ P वियसिकिय, S वियसिकिया. ५ PS °णमित्तइ. ६ S रउइ. ७ P परिउसें. ८ A कहिंमि. ९ P णव corrected to वर. १० A सुक्ख. ११ S माणंताहो. १२ A पक्कल°. १३ PS विच्छिण्ण°. १४ A पुणु. १५ S चंदणेहिं. १६ P S उअहि. १७ PS गयंहुं. १८ S पण्णहु. १९ A रमइं. २० A होवि भमइं.

[ ३ ] १ विकसित्वा. २ भयार्णे(न)क. ३ वडारोह (?). ४ विस्तीर्णः.



[ ४ ]

खेलन्तु पईसइ भण्डारु  
णव-मुहइ जासु मणि-जडियाइ  
जो परिपालिज्जइ पण्णएहिं  
सामण्हों अण्हों करइ वहु  
सहसत्ति लग्गु करे दहमुहहों  
परिहिउं णव-मुहइ समुट्टियइ  
णं सयवत्तइ संचारिमइ  
वोलन्ति समउं वोलन्तएण

जहिं तोयदवाहण-तणउ हारु ॥ १  
णव गह परियप्पेवि घडियाइ ॥ २  
आसीविस-रोसाउण्णएहिं ॥ ३  
सो कण्ठउ दुट्ठउं दुविसहु ॥ ४  
णं मित्तुं सुमित्तहों अहिमुहहों ॥ ५  
णं गह-विम्बइ सु-परिट्टियइ ॥ ६  
णं कामिणि-वयणइ कारिमइ ॥ ७  
स-वियारु हसन्ति हसन्तएण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणु ताइ दहाणणइ थिर-तारइ तरलइ लोयणइ ।  
ते दहमुहु दहसिरु जणेण किउं पञ्चाणणु जेम पसिद्धि गउ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

जं परिहिउं कण्ठउ रावणेण  
रयणासउ कइकसि धाइयइ  
णिसुणेप्पिणु आइउं उच्छुरउं  
संयलेहिं णिहालिउं साहरणु  
परिचिन्तिउं 'णउ सामण्णुं णरु  
एयहों पासिउ रज्जु वि विउलुं  
एयहों पासिउ सुरवइहे खउं

किउ वद्धावणउं सु-परियणेण ॥ १  
आणन्दे कहि मि ण माइयइ ॥ २  
किक्किन्धु स-कन्तउ सूररउं ॥ ३  
दह-गीउम्मीलिय-दह-वयणु ॥ ४  
एहु होइ णिरुत्तउ चक्कहरु ॥ ५  
कइ-जाउहाण-वलु रणे अतुलु ॥ ६  
जम-वरुण-कुवेरहं णाहिं जउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णेक्क-दिवसें गज्जन्तु किहं णव-पाउसें जलहर-विन्दु जिहं ।  
णहं जन्तउ पेक्खेवि वइसवणु पुणु पुच्छिय जणणि 'एहु कवणु' ॥ ८

4. 1 S सइ भंडारु. 2 PS जहि. 3 A तोयदवाहणहो. 4 PS मुहइ. 5 P मणे. 6 PS परिअप्पेवि. 7 P घडिआइ, S घडियाए. 8 P पण्णयहिं. 9 P परिट्टउ. 10 S मित्त. 11 S परिहउ. 12 A °मुहइ. 13 PS समुट्टियाइ. 14 PS सुपरिट्टियाइ. 15 PS संचारियाइ. 16 P कारिमाइ, S कारियाइ. 17 A समउं. 18 S ताए. 19 A missing. 20 S तारइ तरलइ. 21 S दहमुह. 22 PS कउ. 23 P पसिद्धे.

5. 1 S परिहउ. 2 P A वद्धावणउं. 3 S धाइयइ, A धाइयाइ. 4 A कहि मि न माइयाइ. 5 S आयउ. 6 PS उच्छुरउ. 7 A सूररउं. 8 A सयलहिं मि. 9 A दाहगीउ. 10 S सामण्ण. 11 S यहु. 12 A विमलु. 13 S जाउहाण. 14 PS अतुलवलु. 15 P सुरवरहि, S सुरवरहो. 16 S खओ. 17 P °धणयकुवेरहं, S धणयकुवेरहो. 18 PS णहि. 19 S किहा. 20 S °पाउस. 21 P जलयर°, S यलयर°. 22 PS जिहा. 23 PS णहि. 24 P पेक्खेवि, S पिक्खेवि. 25 S वइसवणो. 26 P कम्भणु.

[ ५ ] १ वातराक्षसयोः



[ ६ ]

तं गिसुणेंवि<sup>१</sup> मउलिय-णयणियँएँ  
 'कउसिकि जणेरि एयहों तणियँ  
 'वीसावसु विज्जाहरुं जणणु  
 ५ वइरिहिं मिलेवि मुहं मलिणं कियँ  
 एयहों उदालेवि<sup>१३</sup> जेम तियँ  
 रत्तुप्पलं-हूआलोयणेंण  
 'वइसवणहों केरी कवण सिय  
 पेक्खेसहिं<sup>२१</sup> दिवसहिं थोवएहिं

वज्जरिउ स-गगगर-वयणियँएँ ॥ १  
 पहिलारी वहिणि महु तणियँ ॥ २  
 एहं भाइ तुहारउ वइसवणु ॥ ३  
 मायरि व कमागय लङ्क हियँ ॥ ४  
 कइयँहुं माणेसहुं राय-सियँ<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ५  
 णिब्भच्छिय जणणि विहीसणेंण ॥ ६  
 दहवयणहों णोक्खी<sup>१०</sup> का वि<sup>२०</sup> किय ॥ ७  
 ओएहिं<sup>२३</sup> अम्हारिस-देवएहिं<sup>२३</sup> ॥ ८

१०

जम-खँन्द-कुवेर-पुरन्दरेंहिं  
 अणुदिणु दणुवइ-कन्दावणहों

॥ घत्ता ॥

रवि-वरुण-पवण-सिहि-ससंहरेंहिं ।  
 घरें सेव करेवी रावणहों ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

एक्कहिं दिणें आउच्छेवि<sup>१</sup> जणणु  
 १५ जहिं जक्ख-सहासइं दारुणइं  
 जहिं णीसासन्तेहिं अजयरेहिं  
 जहिं साहारूढइं विपयइं  
 तहिं तेहएँ भीसणें भीम-वणें  
 जा अट्ठक्खरेहिं पसिद्धि गय  
 २० सा विहिं पहरेंहिं जें पासु अइयँ  
 पुणु झाइय सोलह-अक्खरिय

गय तिण्णि वि भीसणु भीम-वणु ॥ १  
 जहिं<sup>३</sup> सीह-पयइं रुहिरारुणइं ॥ २  
 डोल्लन्ति डाल सहुं तरुवरेंहिं ॥ ३  
 अन्दोलण-परम-भाव-गयइं ॥ ४  
 थिय विज्जेहें झाणु धरेवि मणें ॥ ५  
 णामेण सँव-कामन्न-रुयं ॥ ६  
 णं गाढालिङ्गण-गय दइय ॥ ७  
 जय(?) -कोडि-सहासं-देहुत्तरियँ<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ते<sup>११</sup> भायर अविचल-झाण-रुइं  
 वणें दिट्ठ जक्ख-सुन्दरिँ<sup>१३</sup> किह

दहवयण-विहीसण-भाणुसुइ ।  
 जिण-वाणिँ तिण्णि वि लोय जिह ॥ ९

६. १ P गिसुणिवि. २ P °लोयणइं, S °लोयणइ. ३ S तणिया. ४ P तणीअ, S तणिया.  
 ५ PS विज्जाहरु. ६ A उहु. ७ P वइसवणु. ८ P वइरिहुं, S वइरिहु. ९ P सुहुं, S A सुहु. १० S A  
 मलण. ११ S किया. १२ S हिया. १३ A उदालिवि. १४ S विया, A निय. १५ P कइयहु, S  
 कइयहु, A कइयहं. १६ S सिया. १७ PS रत्तुप्पल°. १८ PS वयसवणहो. १९ P केरी, S णोक्खी.  
 २० S क वि. २१ P पेक्खेसहिं. २२ S आयहि. २३ A देवयहिं. २४ A °ससहरिहिं. २५ A वइ.  
 ७. १ P आउच्छिवि, S आउच्छिवि. २ P S A जहि. ३ PS सहु. ४ A सप्पारूढइं पिप्पयइं.  
 ५ A विज्जहो. ६ A °भय. ७ A missing. ८ S अइअ, S इय. ९ P °सहासय. १० P.  
 दुहुत्तरिय, S दुहुत्तरिया. ११ P S ता. १२ A °रइ. १३ PS °सुंदरिहे.

[ ६ ] १ धनदस्य पिता (पितुः) नाम. २ रावणस्य(?). ३ मनुष्यदेवैः. ४ कार्तिकेयः, प्रमुखः.

[ ७ ] १ पक्षिपुत्रकाः. २ विद्या सर्वकामरूपिणी. ३ दुःखोत्तीर्णा.



[ ८ ]

जं जक्खिणं रावणु दिट्ठु वणं  
 'बोलाविउ बोलाइ किं' ण तुहुं  
 किं ज्ञायहि अक्खसुत्तु 'धिवहि'<sup>६</sup>  
 दहगीव-पसरु अलहन्ति<sup>१०</sup>यए  
 वच्छ<sup>१०</sup>त्थले पहरु सुकोमलेण  
 अण्णेकए वुत्तु वरङ्गणए  
 'तुहुं जाणहि एहु णरु सच्चमउ'<sup>१५</sup>  
 पुणु गम्पिणु रण-रस-अड्डियहो

तं वम्मह-वाण पइट्ठु मणं ॥ १  
 किं वहिरउ किं तुहं णाहिं मुहुं ॥ २  
 महु केरउ रूव-सलिलु पिवहिं ॥ ३  
 स-विलक्खउ खेडु करन्ति<sup>४</sup>यए ॥ ४  
 कण्णावयंस-णीलुप्पेण ॥ ५  
 पंफुल्लिय-तामरसाणणए<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ६  
 उप्पाइउ केण वि कट्ठमउ<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ७  
 जक्खहो वज्जरिउ अणड्डियहो ॥ ८

॥ वत्ता ॥

10

'कञ्ची-कलाव-केऊर-धर'<sup>१९</sup>  
 वणं विज्जउ आराहन्ते<sup>२१</sup> थिय

पइं तिण-समु मण्णेवि तिणिण णर ।  
 णावइ जग-भवणहो खम्म किं<sup>२२</sup> ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

तं णिसुणोवि<sup>१</sup> जम्बूदीव-पहु  
 'सो कवणुं एत्थुं णिक्कम्पिरउ  
 अहिमुहुं पयड्डु तहो आसवहो  
 'अहो पवइयहो अहिणवहो  
 जं एक्कु वि उत्तरु दिण्णु ण वि  
 उवसग्गु घोरु पारम्भियउ  
 आसीविस-विसहर-अजयरेहिं  
 गय-भूय-पिसाएहिं रक्खसेहिं

णं जल्लिउ जलण-जाला-णिवहु ॥ १  
 जगे जीवइ जो महु वाहिरउ ॥ २  
 सुय दिट्ठु ताम रयणासवहो ॥ ३  
 कं ज्ञायहो कवणु देउ थुणहो ॥ ४  
 तं पुणुं वि समुट्ठिउ कोव-हवि ॥ ५  
 वहुरुव्वेहिं<sup>१२</sup> जक्खु वियम्भियउ ॥ ६  
 सहूल-सीह-कुञ्जर-वर्रेहिं ॥ ७  
 गिरि-पवण-हुआसण-पाउसेहिं ॥ ८

15

20

8. 1 P वम्महं. 2 P किन्न, SA किन्न. 3 PS तव. 4 PS णाहि. 5 PA मुहुं. 6 S धिवहिं.  
 7 P केरउ. 8 S पिवहिं. 9 P दहगीउ. 10 S किं वच्छत्थले. 11 P A वरंगणाए, S वरंगणाइ.  
 12 b missing in A. 13 P 'साणणाए, 'साणणाइ. 14 A जाणहिं. 15 P चममउ. 16 S  
 उप्पायउ. 17 S कट्ठमिउ. 18 A 'रसियड्डियहो. 19 A नेउर. 20 PS वण. 21 PS आराहंति.  
 22 S विया.

9. 1 S णिसुवि, A निसुणिवि. 2 PS कमण. 3 A इत्थु. 4 P जे. 5 PA अहिमुहुं. 6 P पयड्डु.  
 7 P अणिणउहो, S अणिणवहो. 8 PS किं ज्ञायहु, A कं ज्ञायहु. 9 P थुणहुं, S थुणहु. 10 A पुण.  
 11 A आरंभियउ. 12 S वहुरुव्वहिं. 13 A आसीविस. 14 P सिंह, S सेंह. 15 SA  
 पिसायहि. 16 PS 'पवर. 17 A उसेहिं.

[ ८ ] १ लज्जथ. २ अनावृत्तनामा यक्षः.

पउ० चरि० 11



॥ घत्ता ॥

दस-दिसि<sup>१३</sup>-वहु अन्धारउ करेवि ओरुम्भेवि<sup>१०</sup> गज्जवि उत्थरेवि<sup>२०</sup> ।

गउ णिप्फलु सो उवसगु किह गिरि-मत्थए वासारत्तु जिह ॥ ९

[ १० ]

५ जं चित्तु ण सक्किउ अवहरेवि

दरिसाविउ सयलु वि वन्धुजणु

कस-घाएहि<sup>४</sup> घाइज्जन्तु वणेरयणासवु<sup>७</sup> कइकसि चन्दणहि<sup>८</sup>तो सरणु भणेवि पडिव(?र)क्ख करे<sup>१२</sup>१० तं पुरिसयारु किं<sup>१५</sup> वीसरिउ

अहो भाणुकणं करे चारहडि

अहो धरहि विहीसण जत्ताइ

थिउ तक्खणे अण्ण माय धरेवि ॥ १

कलुणउ कन्दन्तु<sup>१</sup> विसण्ण-मणु ॥ २‘णिवडन्तुडन्तइ<sup>५</sup> खणे जे<sup>६</sup> खणे ॥ ३हम्मन्तइ<sup>१०</sup> जइ ण अम्हे गणहि<sup>११</sup> ॥ ४रिउ मारइ लग्गइ<sup>१३</sup> पुत्त धरे<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ५

णव-वयणु जेण कण्ठउ धरिउ ॥ ६

सिरि भज्जहि लग्गउ छार-हडि ॥ ७

वणे<sup>१७</sup> मेच्छहि पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अरे<sup>१०</sup> पुत्तहो गउ पडिरक्खे<sup>१०</sup> किय जं लालिय पालिय वडुविय ।१५ सो<sup>२१</sup> णिप्फलु सयलु किलेसु गउ जिह पावहो धम्मु विअक्खियउ<sup>२३</sup> ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

जं केण वि गउ साहारियउ

पुणु तिहि मि जणहुं दरिसावियउ

णवि चलिउ तो वि तहो ज्ञाणु थिरु

२० अगए घत्तिउ अविचल-मणहं

१ तं णिऐवि सीसु रुहिरारुणउ

णिद्धइ<sup>११</sup> सुद्धइ थिर-जोयणइ

तं तिणिण वि जक्खे मारियउ ॥ १

सिव-साण-सिवालैहिं खावियउ ॥ २

माया-रावणउ करेवि सिरु ॥ ३

भाइहिं रविकण्ण-विहीसणहं ॥ ४

ते ज्ञाणहो चलिय मणामणउ<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ५

१२ ईसीसि पगलियइ लोयणइ ॥ ६

१८ P दिसिहिं, S दिशि. १९ P S रेजिवि. २० S उत्तरेवि.

१०. १ P A कलुणउ. २ S कंदंति. ३ S विसण्ण मणु. ४ S कसघायहि, A कसघाएहि.  
 ५ P S A तुट्ठे. ६ P A जि. ७ S रयणासउ. ८ P A चंदणहिं, S चंदणेहिं. ९ S हम्मन्तइ, A हम्मन्तइ.  
 १० S तेयं. ११ S वणहिं, A गणहिं. १२ P A करि. १३ P S लग्गउ. १४ P S A धरि.  
 १५ S के. १६ S भाणकण्ण. १७ S वण. १८ P A पिट्ठिज्जन्ताहि, S पिट्ठिज्जन्ताइ. १९ A अरि. २०  
 S A पडिवक्ख. २१ P S तं. २२ A किउ. २३ P विआरकउ, A विआरु किउ.

११. १ A साहारिआउ. २ P A मारिअउ. ३ A दरिसाविअउ. ४ A खाविअउ. ५ A  
 चलिउ. ६ P S A रावणउ. ७ P सिरु. ८ A रावणहं. ९ P ते. १० P A मणामणउ. ११ P A  
 सुद्धए, S सुद्धइ. १२ P इसीसि.

[ ९ ] १ मेघः.

[ ११ ] १ मनाक् मनः (?).



सिर<sup>३</sup>-कमलइं ताह<sup>१४</sup> मि केराइं उवणाएँवि दुक्ख-जणेराइं ॥ ७  
रावणहों गम्पि दरिसावियइं पउमइं व णाल-मेळावियइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं एम वि रावणु अचलु थिउं तं देवहिं साहुकारु किउ ।  
विज्जहुं सहासु उप्पणु किह तित्थयरहों केवल-णाणु जिह ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

आगया कहकहन्ती महाकालिणी गयण-संचालिणी भाणु-परिमालिणी ॥ १  
कालि कोमारि वाराहि माहेसरी घोर-वीरासणी जोगजोगेसरी ॥ २  
सोमणी रयण वम्भाणि इन्दाइणी अणिम लहिमत्ति<sup>१</sup> पण्णत्ति कच्चाइणी ॥ ३  
डहणि उच्चाटिणी थम्भणी मोहणी वइरि-विद्धंसणी भुवणं-संखोहणी ॥ ४ 10  
वारुणी पावणी भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी काम-सुह-दाइणी वन्ध-वह-कारिणी ॥ ५  
सव-पच्छायणी सव-आकरिसिणी विजय जय जिम्भिणी सव-मय-णासणी ६  
सत्ति-संवाहिणी कुडिल अवलोयणी अग्गि-जल-थम्भणी छिन्दणी भिन्दणी ७  
आसुरी रक्खसी वारुणी वरिसणी दारुणी दुण्णिवारा य दुहरिसणी ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

15

आएँहि<sup>८</sup> वर-विज्जेहिं<sup>९</sup> आइयहिं<sup>१०</sup> रावणु गुण-गण-अणुराइयहिं<sup>११</sup> ।  
चउदिसि परिवारिउ सहइ किह मयलज्जणु छणें ताराहुं जिह ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

सव्वोसह थम्भणी मोहणिय संविद्धिं णहङ्गणं-गामिणियं ॥ १  
आयउ पञ्च वि ववगयउ तहिं थिउ कुम्भयणु चल-ज्ञाणु जहिं ॥ २ 20  
सिद्धत्थ सत्तु-विणिवारणियं णिविग्घ गयणं-संचारिणियं ॥ ३  
आयउ चयारि पुणु चल-मणहों आसणउ थियउ विहीसणहों ॥ ४  
एत्थन्तरें पुण्ण-मणोरहणें बहु-विज्जालङ्किय-विग्गहण ॥ ५

13 A सिरि°. 14 P वाहमि, A ताहिं मि. 15 P उणाएँवि, S ओणाइवि. P marginally जण-मण-आणंद-जणेराइं । पाटे. 16 P S A पउमइ. 17 A थिउं. 18 P S A विज्जहु.

12. 1 A लहिमपण्णत्ति°. 2 P S °विद्धंसिणी. 3 S भुवणि. 4 A °दारणी. 5 A सव्वथप. च्छायणी. 6 P S थंभणी. 7 A भिदणी. 8 S आयहि. 9 A वरविज्जेहिं. 10 A आयहिं. 11 A रावणुवणु. 12 P A °अणुरायएँहिं, S अणुरायहि.

13. 1 P सव्वासह, marginally 'सवागूह (?)' पाटे. 2 P A संविद्धि, S संविधि. 3 S णहंगणे, A णहंगणि. 4 P S A गामिणीय. 5 P S A °विणिवारणीय. 6 A गय°. 7 P S A संचारणीय. 8 P S A मणोहरेण.

[ १२ ] १ एताभिः.



णामेण सयंपहु णयरु किउ  
अण्णु वि उप्पाइ<sup>१०</sup> चेइहरु  
उत्तुङ्गु सिङ्गु उण्णइ<sup>११</sup> करेवि

णं सग्ग-खण्डु अवयरेवि<sup>१२</sup> थिउ ॥ ६

मणहरु णामेण सहससिहरु<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ७

णं वञ्छइ<sup>१४</sup> सूर-विम्बु धरेवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

५ तं रिद्धि सुणेवि दसाणणहो  
आयइं कइ-जाउहाण-वलइं

परिओसुं पवड्डिउ<sup>१५</sup> परियणहो ।

णं मिलेवि परोप्परु<sup>१६</sup> जल-थलइं ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

जं दिट्ठ सेणं सयणंहुं तणिय  
ताँए वि संवोहिउ दहवयणु  
१० तं णिसुणेवि णरवइ णीसरिउ  
णं कमलिणि-सण्डे पवरुं सरु  
स-विहीसणु कुम्भयणु चलिउ  
तिण्णि मि<sup>१०</sup> कुमार संचल्ले<sup>११</sup> किर  
३ रयणासवुं पत्तु स-वन्धुजणु  
१५ तं सह-मण्डउ मणि-वेयडिउ

परिपुच्छियं पुणु अवलोयणिय ॥ १

‘एहु देव तुहारउं वन्धु-जणु’ ॥ २

णिय-विज्ज-सहासें परियरिउ ॥ ३

णं रासि-सहासें दिवसयरु ॥ ४

णं दिवस-तेउ सूरहो मिलिउ ॥ ५

उच्छलिय तामं फम्फाव-गिर ॥ ६

तं पट्ठणु तं रावण-भवणु ॥ ७

तं विज्ज-सहासु समावडिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पेक्खेप्पिणुं परिओसियं-मणेण  
रोमञ्चाणन्द-गेह-जुएँहि

णिय तणय सुमालिहें<sup>१७</sup> णन्दणेण ।

चुम्बेवि अँवगूढं सँ इं भु वेहिँ<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ९

\*

[ १०. दसमो संधि ]

२० साहिउ छट्ठोववासु करेवि  
सुन्दरु सु-वंसु सु-कलत्तु जिह

णव-णीलुप्पल-णयणेण ।

चन्दहासु दहवयणेण ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

दससिरु विज्जा-दससय-णिवासु  
गउ वन्दण-हत्तिँ<sup>१</sup> मेरु जाम

साहेप्पिणु दूसहु चन्दहासु ॥ १

संपाइय मय-मारिच्चं ताम ॥ २

१ PS अवयरिवि, A अवअरिवि. १० S उप्पायउ चेयहरु. ११ S सहसकिसिहरु. १२ A उप्पण्णु. १३ S सूर. १४ A परिउसु. १५ PA पवड्डिउ. १६ P परोप्परु.

१४. १ A सेण. २ P सयणहु, S सयणहो, A सयणहं. ३ PS पडिपुच्छिय, ४ S ताइं. ५ A तुहारउं. ६ A सहासे. ७ PS पवर. ८ PS °सहासें. ९ A दसदिसितेउ सूर. १० SA वि. ११ PS संचल्लि. १२ PS ताव. १३ SA रयणासउ. १४ A विज्जासहसु. १५ P पेक्खेविणु. १६ P पडिओसिय°. १७ P सुमालिहें, S सुमालिहि. १८ PS सयं. १९ S भूयहिं, A भूपहिं.

१. १ P वंदणहत्तिहे. २ PS °मारिच्चि.

[ १४ ] १ समूहेन. २ रत्नाश्रवेण. ३ आलिङ्गिताः.



मन्दोवरि पवर-कुमारि लेवि  
चन्दणहि णिहालिय तेहिं तेत्थु  
तं णिसुणेंवि णयणाणन्दणीए  
'छुडुं छुडुं साहेप्पिणुं चन्दहासु  
एत्तिए आवइ वइसरहु ताम'  
वेत्तालें महि कम्पणहँ लग्ग

रावणहों जें भवणु पइडु वे वि ॥ ३  
'परमेसरि' गउ दहवयणु केत्थु ॥ ४  
बुच्चइ रयणासव-णन्दणीए ॥ ५  
गउ अहिमुहुं मेरु-महीहरासु ॥ ६  
तं लेवि<sup>१०</sup> णिमित्तु<sup>११</sup> णिविडु जाम ॥ ७  
संचलिय असेस वि कउह-मग्ग ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

खणें अन्धारउ खणें चन्दिणउ  
विज्जउ जोक्खन्तउ दहवयणु

खणें धाराहरु वरिसइ ।  
णं माहेन्दु पदरिसइ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

मग्गभीसेवि मन्दोवरि मएण  
'एउं काइ भडारिए कोउहलु  
स वि पचविय 'किं' ण मुणिय पयाउ  
तं णिसुणेंवि सयल वि पुलइयङ्ग  
एत्थन्तरे किङ्कर-सय-सहाउ  
'एहुं को आवासिउ समभरेण'  
'विज्जाहरु मय-मारिच्च के वि  
तं णिसुणेंवि जिणवर-भवणुं दुक्कु

चन्दणहि<sup>१</sup> पपुच्छिय भय-गएणं ॥ १  
पवियग्गभइ रए पेम्मु व णवल्लु ॥ २  
दहगीव-कुमारहों एहुं पहाउ<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ३  
अवरोप्परु मुहइ<sup>११</sup> णिएहुं लग्ग ॥ ४  
मय-दूसावासु णियन्तु आउ ॥ ५  
पणवेवि कहिउ केण वि णरेण ॥ ६  
तुम्हहँ मुहवेक्खा आय वे वि<sup>१२</sup> ॥ ७  
परियञ्जेवि<sup>१३</sup> वन्देवि ताण-मुक्कु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सहसत्ति दिट्ठु मन्दोवरिए<sup>१७</sup>  
दूरहों जें<sup>१९</sup> समाहउ वच्छयलें

दिट्ठिए चल-भउंहालए<sup>१८</sup> ।  
णं णीलुप्पल-मालें ॥ ९

3 A जि. 4 P चंदणवि. 5 A गम्भेसरि. 6 A छुडु छुडु जे. 7 S साहेविणु, A पसाहिय.  
8 A अहिमुहुं. 9 S एत्तिय, A इत्तिउ. 10 S लेविणु. 11 S मित्त णिविट्ठु, A णिविट्ठा कण्ण.  
12 P वेतालए, S चेतालइ, A चेत्तालए. 13 P संचलि असेस, A संचलियासेस. 14 P A  
चंदिणउं. 15 P माहेन्दु, S महिन्दु. 16 P पदरिसइ.

2. 1 P चंदणहिं. 2 The portion from ण up to भडारिए (x 2 2 a) is missing in A. 3 S इउ. 4 S भडारी. 5 S रए पेम्मु व, A पेम्मु व रय. 6 P S चविय.  
7 P S किण्ण. 8 P S मुणियउ. 9 P S एउ. 10 A पयाउ. 11 S मुहए, A मुहइ. 12 P S  
णिएवि. 13 P इहु, S यहु. 14 P S समहरेण. 15 P वयणु. 16 P S परिअंवि. 17 A  
मंदोवरिए. 18 S भउंहालए, A भउंहालाए. 19 P S जि. 20 P A मालाए.

[ १ ] १ दिग्मार्गः. २ इन्द्रजालम्.

[ २ ] १ सर्वसामग्र्या.



[ ३ ]

दीसइ तेण वि सहसत्ति वाल  
 दीसन्ति चलण-णेउरं रसन्त  
 दीसइ णियंभु मेहल-समग्गु  
 ५ दीसइ रोमावलि छुडु चडन्ति  
 दीसन्ति सिहिणं उवसोह<sup>१०</sup> देन्त  
 दीसइ पप्फुल्लिय-वयण-कमलु  
 दीसइ सुणासु अणुहुअ-सुअन्धु  
 दीसइ णिडालु सिरं-चिहुर-छण्णु

णं भसलें अहिणव-कुसुम-माल ॥ १  
 णं महुर-राव वन्दिण पढन्त ॥ २  
 णं कामएव-अत्थाण-मग्गु ॥ ३  
 णं कसण-वाल-सप्पिणि ललन्ति ॥ ४  
 णं उरयलु भिन्देवि हत्थि-दन्त ॥ ५  
 णीसासामोयासत्त-भसलु ॥ ६  
 णं णयण-जलहो किउ सेउ-वन्धु<sup>१३</sup> ॥ ७  
 ससि-विम्बु व णव-जलहर-णिमण्णु<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ८

१०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमइ दिट्ठि तहो तहिं जे तहिं अण्णहिं कहि<sup>१९</sup> मि ण थक्कइ ।  
 रस-लम्पड महुर-पन्ति जिमं केयइ मुएवि ण सक्कइ ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

दहगीव-कुमारहो लहेवि चित्तु  
 १५ वेयट्ठहो दाहिण-सेढि-पवरु  
 तहिं अम्हइ मय-मारिच्च भाय  
 लइ तुज्झु जे जोग्गउ णारि-रयणु  
 एउ जे<sup>८</sup> मुहुत्तु णक्खत्तु वारु  
 कल्लाण-लच्छि-मङ्गल-णिवासु  
 २० तं णिसुणेवि तुट्ठे<sup>११</sup> दहमुहेण  
 जय-तूरहिं धवलहिं मङ्गलेहिं

एत्थन्तरं मारिच्चेण वुत्तु ॥ १  
 णामेण देवसंगीय-णयरुं ॥ २  
 रावण विवाह-कज्जेण आय ॥ ३  
 उट्ठुट्ठु देव करे पाणि-गहणु ॥ ४  
 जं जिणु पच्चक्खु तिलोय-सारु ॥ ५  
 सिव-सन्ति-मणोरह-सुह-पयासु ॥ ६  
 किउ तक्खणे पाणिग्गहणु तेण ॥ ७  
 कच्चण-तोरणेहिं समुज्जलेहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं बहु-वरु णयणाणन्दयरु विसइ सयंपहु पट्ठणु ।  
 णं<sup>१४</sup> उत्तम-रायहंस-मिहुणु पप्फुल्लिय-पङ्कय-व(य)णु<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ९

३. १ S दीसंत. २ A चलणे णेर. ३ A रुवराय. ४ A पाढंति. ५ P S णियं व मेहलसमग्ग. ६ P S °मग्ग. ७ A चलंति. ८ A माल. ९ S सिहिणि. १० A उवसो दिंत. ११ A उरयडु. १२ P S °सुग्गु. १३ P S सेयबंधु. १४ S णिट्ठालु. १५ P S सिर. १६ A चुव. १७ A निसण्णु. १८ P परिभमहि, A परिभमइ. १९ A कहिं मि. २० A जिह. २१ P केयइ, S केअइ.

४. १ P वेयट्ठहो, A वेयट्ठहो. २ A नवरु. ३ P अम्हहिं, S अम्हेहिं. ४ A उट्ठुट्ठि. ५ P S A करि. ६ P S जि. ७ P S णक्खत्त. ८ S जि. ९ S °सत्ति. १० P S °मणोरह. ११ S तुट्ठि. १२ A missing. १३ A त्रिसयइ. १४ S तं. १५ S पप्फुल्लिय. १६ P S A वयणु.



[ ५ ]

अवरेक-दिवसे दिट-वाहु-दण्डु  
गड तेत्थुं जेत्थु माणुस-वमाल  
गन्धव-वावि जहिं जगे पयास  
दिवे-दिवे जल-कील करन्तु जेत्थु  
सहसत्ति दिट्ठु परमेसरीहिं  
णं णव-मयलञ्छणु कुमुइणीहिं  
सवउ रक्खणं-परिवारियाउं

विज्जउ जोक्खन्तु महा-पयण्डु ॥ १  
जलहरधरु णामे गिरि विसालु ॥ २  
गन्धव-कुमारिहिं छह सहास ॥ ३  
रयणासव-गन्दणु दुक्कु तेत्थु ॥ ४  
णं सायरु सयल-महा-सरिहिं ॥ ५  
णं वाल-दिवायरु कमलिणीहिं ॥ ६  
सवउ सवालङ्कारियाउं ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

सवउ भणन्ति वेउं परिहरैवि  
'पइं मेलेवि अण्णु ण भत्तारं

वम्महं-सर-जज्जरियउ ।  
परिणि णाह सइं वरियउ ॥ ८

[ ६ ]

एत्थन्तरं आरक्खियं-भडेहिं  
जाणाविउ सुन्दर-सुरवरासुं  
करे लग्गउ तेण वि इच्छियाउं  
तं णिसुणेवि सुर-सुन्दरु विरुद्धु  
अण्णु वि कणयाहिउं वुह-समाणु  
'विट्ठिएहिं' १० वुत्तु 'णउ को वि सरणु तउ अम्महं कारणे दुक्कु मरणु' ॥ ६  
रावणेण १३ हसिउ 'किं आयएहिं

लहुं गम्पिणु गमण-विवावडेहिं ॥ १  
'सवउ कण्णउ एकहो णरासु ॥ २  
पेच्छेलिउं सुसमाइं-च्छियाउ' ॥ ३  
उद्धाइउं णाइं कियन्तु कुद्धु ॥ ४  
'तं पेक्खेवि साहणु अप्पमाणु ॥ ५  
किं काइं सियालिहिं घाइएहिं' ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

ओसोवणि विज्जे सो चवेवि १६  
जिह दूर-भव भव-संचिएहिं १७

वद्धा विसहर-पासेहिं ।  
दुक्किय-कम्म-सहासेहिं ॥ ८

5. 1 S वरेकदिवस. 2 P S जोखंतु महापचंडु. 3 P S जेत्थु तेत्थु माणसवमाल. 4 A लक्खण°. 5 S °परिवारिअउ, A °परिधारियाउ. 6 P °लंकारिआउ, S °लंकारियउ. 7 A तउ. 8 P वम्महं. 9 A भत्तार. 10 P S सइ.

6. 1 A आरक्खिय. 2 A लहुं. 3 S °विवावडेहि, A °विआवडेहिं. 4 A सुरवरसुंदरासु. 5 P S इच्छिआउ. 6 P पेच्छेलिउ, S पेच्छेलिउ. 7 S उद्धायउ. 8 S कलयाहिउ, P कलया. corrected to कणया°. 9 S तें. 10 P विट्ठिएहिं, S विट्ठिएहि. 11 S मरणु दुक्कु. 12 A वुत्तु किं आइएहिं. 13 S सिर. 14 A सियालिहि. 15 S ऊसोवणि. 16 S विविं. 17 S A संचियहि.

[ ५ ] १ मेलोपकः. २ सुभटैः रक्षिताः. ३ कन्याव्रतं त्यक्त्वा.

[ ६ ] १ व्याकुलचित्तैः. २ गन्धर्वविद्याधरस्य. ३ अतिशयेन. ४ स्त्रियः (?). ५ देवसंज्ञा, विद्याधरैः सह. ६ कन्याभिः. ७ रावणः. ८ नागपाशैः.



[ ७ ]

आमे<sup>१</sup>ल्लेवि पुज्जेवि करेवि दास<sup>२</sup>  
 गउ रावणु णिय पट्ठणु पविट्ठु<sup>३</sup>  
 बहु-काले मन्दोयरिहे जाय  
 ५ एत्तहे वि कुम्भपुरे कुम्भयणु  
 रत्तिन्दिउ लङ्काउरि-पएसु  
 गय पय<sup>१०</sup> कूवारे<sup>११</sup> कोउ<sup>१२</sup> हूउ  
 दहवयणट्ठाणु पइट्ठु<sup>१३</sup> गम्पि  
 पभणिउ<sup>१६</sup> 'सुमालि-पहु देहि कण्णु

परिणेप्पिणु कण्णहं छ वि सहास ॥ १  
 स-कियत्थु सयल-परियणेण दिट्ठु ॥ २  
 इन्दइ-घणवाहण वे वि भाय ॥ ३  
 परिणाविउ सिय-संपय पवणु ॥ ४  
 जगडइ वइसवणहो तणउ<sup>९</sup> देसु ॥ ५  
 पेसिउ वयणालङ्कार-दूउ ॥ ६  
 तेहि<sup>१५</sup> मि किउ अब्भुत्थाणु किं पि ॥ ७  
 पोत्तउ णिवारि इउ कुम्भयणु ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवराह<sup>१८</sup>-सएहि<sup>१९</sup> मि वइसवणु<sup>२०</sup> तुम्हहि<sup>२१</sup> समउ<sup>२३</sup> ण जुज्झइ ।  
 डज्झन्तु वि सवरे<sup>२३</sup>-पुलिन्दएहि<sup>२४</sup> विज्झु<sup>२५</sup> जेम ण विरुज्झइ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

पर आएं<sup>१</sup> पेक्खमि विपडिवणु  
 15 एयहो पासिउ तुम्हहं विणासु  
 एयहो पासिउ पायाल-लङ्क  
 मालि वि जगडन्तउ आसि एम  
 तइयहु<sup>१३</sup> तुम्हहु<sup>१४</sup> वित्तन्तु जो<sup>१५</sup> जे  
 वरि एहु<sup>१७</sup> जे समप्पिउ<sup>१८</sup> कुल-कयन्तु

जे<sup>३</sup> णाहिं णिवारहो कुम्भयणु ॥ १  
 एयहो पासिउ आगमणु तासुं ॥ २  
 पइसेवउ<sup>९</sup> पुणु वि करेवि सङ्क ॥ ३  
 मुउ पडेवि<sup>११</sup> पइवे<sup>१२</sup> पयज्जु<sup>१३</sup> जेम ॥ ४  
 एवहिं<sup>१५</sup> दीसइ पडिवउ वि सो जे ॥ ५  
 अछउ तहो घरे<sup>१७</sup> णियलइ वहन्तु<sup>१८</sup> ॥ ६

7. 1 P S A आमिद्धि, करेवि. 2 P S दासु. 3 P परिणेप्पिणु. 4 P S कण्णहिं छ वि सहासु. 5 A पट्ठणे. 6 A पइट्ठु. 7 P S एत्तहि. 8 A रत्तिहिउ लंकापुर. 9 A तणउं. 10 S पाय. 11 S कूवारे. 12 P S कोव. 13 P दहवयणाट्ठाणु, A दहवत्तथाणु. 14 S पइट्ठु. 15 S तेण वि, A तेहिं मि. 16 A पभणिउं. 17 A विणिवारहि. 18 P अवराहे, S अवराहि. 19 A °सएहिं मि. 20 P वइसमणु. 21 P तुम्हइ. 22 P समणु, S समाणु. 23 A समर. 24 P S पुलिंदेहि. 25 A किं तुझु.

8. 1 P आयएं, S आयं. 2 P विपडिवणु, S विपडवणु. 3 P S A जे. 4 P S णाहिं. 5 A णिवारहुं. 6 A भयणु. 7 A सव्वहो. 8 S आगमण. 9 P पइसेवउं, S पयसेवउ. 10 A करेवि पुणो वि. 11 P पइवि, S पइवि. 12 S यणु. 13 P तइयहु, S तइयहो. 14 A तुम्हहं. 15 P S जं जे. 16 A दीसइ पडिवउ एवहिं. 17 S यहु. 18 A अप्पिउ. 19 S घरे.

[ ७ ] १ सकोपः.

[ ८ ] १ पर्यायेण. २ विप्रतिपन्नं, विवृतिवर्णो वा. ३ धनदस्य. ४ पुनरपि. ५ शृङ्खला.



तं गिसुणेंवि रोसिउं<sup>२०</sup> गिसियरिन्दु 'कहों तणउ धणंउ कहों तणंउ इन्दु' ॥ ७  
 अवलोइउं<sup>२३</sup> भीसणु चन्दहासु पडिवक्खं<sup>२४</sup>-पक्खं<sup>२५</sup>-खय-काल-वासु ॥ ८  
 'पइं पढसु करेप्पिणु वलि-विहाणु पुणु पच्छं<sup>२६</sup>ए धणयहों मलमि माणु' ॥ ९  
 सिरु णावेंवि<sup>२७</sup> वुत्तु विहीसणेण 'विणिवाइएण दूवेणं<sup>२८</sup> एण ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिभमंइ<sup>२९</sup> अयसु पर-मण्डलेंहि<sup>३०</sup> तुम्हहं एउ ण लंजइ<sup>३१</sup> ।  
 जुज्झन्तउ हरिण-उलेहिं सहुं किं पञ्चमुहुं<sup>३२</sup> ण लज्जइ' ॥ ११

[ ९ ]

णीसारिउ दूउ पणडु केम केसरि-कम-चुकु कुरडु जेम ॥ १  
 एत्तहें वि दसाणणु विप्फुरन्तु सण्णहेंवि विणिग्गउ जिहं कयन्तु ॥ २  
 णीसरिउ विहीसणु भाणुकणु रयणासउ मउ मारिचु<sup>३</sup> अणु ॥ ३  
 णीसरिउ सहोवरु मल्लवन्तु इन्दइ घणवाहणु सिसु वि होन्तु ॥ ४  
 हउ तूरु पयाणउं<sup>४</sup> दिण्णु जाम दूएण वि धणयहों कहिउ ताम ॥ ५  
 'मालिहें पासिउ एयहों मरट्टु उक्खन्धु देवि अण्णु वि पयट्टु' ॥ ६  
 तं वयणु सुणेंवि सण्णहेंवि जक्खु णीसरिउ णांइं सइं दससयक्खु ॥ ७  
 थिउ उड्डुवि<sup>११</sup> गिरि-गुञ्जक्खें<sup>१२</sup> जाम तं जाउहाणं<sup>१३</sup>-वल्लु दुक्खु ताम ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हय समर-तूर कियं<sup>१४</sup>-कलयलइं<sup>१५</sup> अमरिसं-रहस-विसट्टइं<sup>१६</sup> ।  
 वइसवण-दसाणण-साहणइं<sup>१७</sup> विणिग्गि वि<sup>१८</sup> रणें<sup>१९</sup> अभिभट्टइं<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ९

[ १० ]

केण वि सुन्दर सुं-रमणं सु-सेव आलिङ्गिय गय-घड वेस जेवं<sup>२</sup> ॥ १

20 A गिसिउ गिसियरिन्दु. 21 P धणउं. 22 A तणउं. 23 S A अवलोयउ. 24 P पडिपक्ख.  
 25 S missing. 26 P S पच्छइ, A पच्छले. 27 A णावि. 28 P S दूएण. 29 A परिभमइं.  
 30 A परमंडलहि. 31 A जुज्जइ. 32 P A पंचमुहुं.

9. 1 A दसाणण. 2 S जहि. 3 P S मारिच, A मारिचि. 4 A महोवरु. 5 P S हय  
 तूर. 6 A पयाणउं. 7 S अणु. 8 P संणहेंवि, S संणहिवि. 9 S णाइ सइ. 10 P सहस्सयक्खु,  
 S सहसयक्खु. 11 P S उड्डुवि, A अड्डुवि. 12 P गुंजक्खे, A कुंजक्खि. 13 P जाउहाणं. 14  
 A कय. 15 S अमरिसु. 16 A व. 17 P अभिभट्टइ, S अभिभट्टइ.

10. 1 P S सुरमण, A सुगमण. 2 P S जेम.

१ रे दूत. ७ न शोभते. ८ मृगकुलैः सह.

[ ९ ] १ वैरम्.

[ १० ] १ सुरतव्यापारचित्तः.

पउ० चरि० 12



स वि कासु वि उरयल्ले वेज्झु देइ णं विवरियं-सुरए<sup>६</sup> हियउ लेइ<sup>७</sup> ॥ २  
 केण वि आवाहिउ मण्डलगु करि-सिरु णिवट्ठेवि<sup>८</sup> महिहिं लग्गु ॥ ३  
 केण वि कासु वि गय-घाउ दिण्णु किउ सरहु स-सारहि चुण्णु चुण्णु ॥ ४  
 केण वि कासु वि उर<sup>११</sup> सरहिं भरिउ लक्खिज्झइ णं रोमञ्चु धरिउ ॥ ५  
 ५ केण वि कासु वि रणे<sup>१३</sup> मुक्कु चकु थिउ हियए धरेवि<sup>१५</sup> णं पिसुण-वेक्कु<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ६  
 एत्थन्तरे<sup>१७</sup> धणए<sup>१८</sup> ण किउ खेउ हक्कारिउ आहवे कइकसेउ ॥ ७  
 'लइ तुज्झु<sup>१९</sup> जुज्झु एत्तडउ काल दुक्को सि सीह-दन्तन्तरालु' ॥ ८  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

तं गिसुणेवि रावणु कुइय-मणु वइसवणहो आलग्गउ ।  
 १० करु उब्भेवि गज्जेवि<sup>२१</sup> गुलगुलेवि णं गयवरहो महग्गउ ॥ ९  
 [ ११ ]

अम्बुहर-लील-संदरिसणेण सर-मण्डउ किउ तहिं दस-सिरेण ॥ १  
 विणिवारिउ दिणयर-कर-णिहाउ णिसि दिवसु किं<sup>२</sup> ति सन्देहु जाउ ॥ २  
 सन्दणे हए गए धय-चिन्धे छत्ते जम्पाणे विमाणे णरिन्द-गत्ते ॥ ३  
 १५ थरथरहरन्त सर लग्ग केम धणवन्तए माणुसे पिसुर्ण जेम ॥ ४  
 १६ जक्खेण वि हय वाणेहिं वाण मुणिवरेण कसाय व दुक्कमाणं ॥ ५  
 धणु पाडिउ पाडिउ छत्त-दण्डु दहमुह-रहु किउ सय-खण्ड-खण्डु ॥ ६  
 अण्णेणं चडेप्पिणु भिडिउ राउ णं गिरि-संघायहो कुलिस-घाउ<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ७  
 हउ धणउ भिण्डिवालेण<sup>१२</sup> उरसे ओणल्लु<sup>१३</sup> भाणु ल्हसिए<sup>१४</sup> व दिवसे ८  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ णिउ णिय-सामन्तेहिं वइसवणु विजउ<sup>१६</sup> दसाणणे घुट्टउ ।  
 ११ 'कहिं जाहि<sup>१७</sup> पाव<sup>१८</sup> जीवन्तु महु<sup>१९</sup> कुम्भयण्णु आरुट्टउ ॥ ९

३ S उरयल्लु, A उरपडे. ४ P वेज्झु, S विज्झु, A विज्झु. ५ PS विवरिउ. ६ P सुरएहि, S सुरयं. ७ P आउलेइ. ८ P णिवट्ठइ, S णिवट्ठइ, A णिवट्ठिवि. ९ S दिण्णु. १० PS ससारहु. ११ P उर. १२ PS सरहु. १३ PS णरे, A रेण. १४ A चकु मुक्कु. १५ PS धरेप्पिणु. १६ A चकु. १७ P इत्थन्तरे, S इत्थन्तरि, A एत्थन्तरि. १८ PS धणयं. १९ A जुज्झु तुज्झु. २० PS करे. २१ PS गज्जिवि, A missing.

११. १ A रणे. २ PS कित्ति, A कित. ३ PS सर थरहरन्त सय. ४ PS केव. ५ P धणवत्तप, S धणवत्तए. ६ S पिसुणु. ७ P जेव, S जेम्ब. ८ PS दुक्कमाण. ९ A अन्न. १० S 'सिरघायहो. ११ A कुलिसंघाउ. १२ PS भिडिवालेण. १३ P उणल्लु. १४ S ल्हसिसियं. १५ A नियनियसामतेहिं. १६ A विजउ व. १७ P जाइ corrected to जाहि, A जाइ. १८ A पाउ. १९ P मुहुं.

२ खट्ठः. ३ वाक्यः (?). ४ रावणः.

[ ११ ] १ मेघः. २ अवष्टम्भितो भूमौ.



[ १२ ]

‘आएं समाणु किर कवणु खत्तु घाइज्जइ णासन्तो वि<sup>३</sup> सत्तु ॥ १  
 जं<sup>३</sup> फिट्ठइ जम्म-सयाहं काणि<sup>३</sup> किर जामं पधावइ सूल-पाणि ॥ २  
 अवरुण्डेवि धरिउ विहीसणेण ‘किं कायर-णर-विद्धंसणेण ॥ ३  
 सो हम्मइ जो पहणइ पुणो वि किं उरंउ म जीवइ णिव्विसो वि ॥ ४  
 णासउ वराउं गिय-पाण लेवि<sup>१०</sup> थिउ भाणुकणु मच्छरु मुएवि<sup>११</sup> ॥ ५  
 एत्थन्तरे<sup>१२</sup> वइसवणहो मणिदु सु-कलत्तु व पुप्फ-विमाणं दिदु ॥ ६  
 तहिं चडिउ णराहिउ<sup>१३</sup> मुएवि सङ्क पट्टविय पसाहा के वि लङ्क ॥ ७  
 अप्पुणु पुणु जो जो को<sup>१६</sup> वि चण्डु<sup>१६</sup> तहो तहो दुक्कइ जिह काल-दण्डु ॥ ८  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-वन्धव-सयणेहिं<sup>१७</sup> परियरिउ दणुवइ दुदम-दमन्तउ<sup>१८</sup> ।

आहिण्डइ लीलए इन्दु<sup>१९</sup> जिह देस-सं यं भु ज्जन्तउ ॥ ९

\*

[ ११. एगारहमो संधि ]

पुप्फ-विमाणारूढएण दहवयणे धवल-विसालाई ।  
 णं घण-विन्दई अ-सलिलई दिदुई हरिसेण-जिणालाई ॥ १ ॥ १५

[ १ ]

तोयदवाहणं-वंस-पईवे<sup>१</sup> पुच्छिउ पुणु सुमालि दहगीवे ॥ १  
 ‘अहो अहो ताय ताय ससि-धवलइ एयइ किं जलुगयं-कमलइ ॥ २  
 किं हिम-सिहरइ साडेवि<sup>९</sup> मुक्कइ किं णक्खत्तइ थाणहो चुक्कइ ॥ ३  
 दण्डुहण्ड-धवल-पुण्डरियइ किं काह<sup>१३</sup> मि सिसुप्परि धरियइ ॥ ४  
 अब्भारम्भ-विवज्जिय-गव्भइ किं भूमियलें गयइ सुव्वभइ<sup>१६</sup> ॥ ५  
 किय-मङ्गल-सिङ्गार-सहासइ किं<sup>१७</sup> आवासियाइ कलहंसइ ॥ ६

12. 1 S आयं. 2 P adds ण above the line. 3 PS जं, A जे. 4 A सयहो वि.  
 5 PS जाव. 6 PS एधावइ. 7 P हम्मइ. 8 PA पहणइ. 9 P जीवइ, S जीवइ. 10 A  
 वराउ. 11 A सुएवि. 12 S इत्थन्तरि. 13 PS पुप्फविमाण. 14 A राहिउ. 15 A missing.  
 16 P चंदु. 17 A सयणहं. 18 PS दुदमदंतउ. 19 PS चंदु. 20 P सइ, A सइ.

1. 1 P °विसालए, S °विसालइ. 2 A °वंदइ. 3 PS °जिणालइ. 4 PS तोयदवाहण. 5 P  
 वंसी, S वंसु. 6 A पईवे. 7 PS तु. 8 A जलुगयं. 9 S सण्डेवि, A साडिवि. 10 P णक्खत्तइ,  
 S णक्खत्तइ. 11 P चंदुहंडु, S चंदुहंडु. 12 P कहिमि, S कहंमि, A काहवि. 13 A यइ. 14 A  
 कियभूमियभूमियलि. 15 S गयंदु. 16 P सुव्वभइ, S सुसुव्वभइ, A सुव्वभभइ. 17 A किय.

[ १२ ] १ धनदेन सह. २ कुम्भकर्णः त्रिशूल-करे. कृतः (१). ३ सर्पः.

[ १ ] १ छत्राणि.



जसुं<sup>१८</sup> सबङ्गइं<sup>१९</sup> खण्डेवि खण्डेवि  
कामिणि-वयणोहामिय-छायइं

‘किय गउ को<sup>२०</sup> वि पंडीवउ छण्डेवि ॥ ७  
किये ससि-सयइं मिलेप्पिणु आंयइं’ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहइ सुमालि दसाणणहों  
जिण-भवनइं छुह-पङ्कियइं

‘जण-णयणाणन्द-जणेराइं ।  
एयइं हरिसेणहों केराइं ॥ ९

[ २ ]

अट्टाहियेहें मज्झे महि सिद्धी  
पहिले<sup>१</sup>ए दिवसें महारह-कारणे  
वीर्ये<sup>२</sup>ए तावस-भवणु पराइउं<sup>३</sup>  
तइयए<sup>४</sup> सिन्धुणयरे<sup>५</sup> सुपसण्णउं<sup>६</sup>  
‘वेयमेइं<sup>७</sup>ए चउत्थए<sup>८</sup> हरिउ  
पञ्चमे<sup>९</sup> गङ्गाहर-महिहर-रणु  
छट्ठे<sup>१०</sup>ए पिहिमि हूअ आंवगी  
सत्तमे<sup>११</sup> गम्पि<sup>१२</sup> जणणि जोक्कारिये<sup>१३</sup>

णव-णिहि-चउदहें-रयण-समिद्धी ॥ १  
जाणेवि जणणि-दुक्खुं गउ तक्खणे ॥ २  
मयणावलिहें मयण-जरु लाइउं ॥ ३  
हत्थि जिणेप्पिणु लइयउ कण्णउं ॥ ४  
जयचन्दहे<sup>१४</sup> हियवए<sup>१५</sup> पइसारिउं ॥ ५  
तहिं उप्पणु चक्कु तेहों स-रयणु ॥ ६  
अण्णु वि मयणावलि करे लग्गी ॥ ७  
अट्ठमे<sup>१६</sup> दिवसें पुज्ज णीसारिय ॥ ८

१५

॥ घत्ता ॥

एयइं तेण वि णिम्मियइं  
आहरणइं व वसुन्धरिहें

ससि-सङ्ख-खीर-कुन्दुज्जलइं ।  
सिव-सासय-सुहइं व अविचलइं ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

गउ सुणन्तु हरिसेण-कहाणउं<sup>१</sup>  
तामं<sup>२</sup> णिणाउ समुट्ठिउ भीसणु  
पेसिय हत्थ-पहत्थ पधाइय  
‘देव देव किउ जेण महारउ

सम्मेय-इरिहिं मुंक्कु पयाणउं ॥ १  
जाउहाण-साहण-संतासणु ॥ २  
वण-करि णिऐवि<sup>३</sup> पडीवा आइय ॥ ३  
अच्छइ मत्त-हत्थि अइरावउं ॥ ४

18 A जजस. 19 P सङ्गए. 20 P S कोडि. 21 A छिडेवि. 22 P मिलेप्पणु. 23 A पंकयइं. 24 A कैराइ.

2. 1 A अट्टादियहे. 2 P °चउदह. 3 P S पहिलहि. 4 S °दुक्ख. 5 P वीर्यए, 8 वीर्ययु. 6 S परायउ. 7 P मायणु. 8 S लायउ. 9 P A सुपसण्णउं, 8 संपण्णउ. 10 A जिणेविणु. 11 A कण्णउं. 12 A वेयवइं. 13 S पइसारियउ. 14 A सहसारणु. 15 A जणणि गंमि. 16 P जोक्कारिय corrected to जयकारिय. 17 S तिण्ण. 18 S °कुन्दु. 19 P S वाल.

3. 1 A °कहाणउं. 2 S मुक्क. 3 A पयाणउं. 4 P S ताव- 5 A missing 6 S णियवि. 7 A अइरउरउ.

२ कृत (?). ३ पुनः. ४ कृता (?).

[ २ ] १ वेगमल्या. २ चौरितः. ३ स्वाधीना. ४ एतानि.

[ ३ ] १ राक्षसानाम्.



गज्जणाँए अणुहरइ समुदहौं  
कदमेण णव-पाउस-कालहौं  
रक्खुमूलणेण दुवायहौं  
दंसणेण आसीविस-सप्पहौं

सीयरेण जलहरहौं रउदहौं ॥ ५  
णिज्झरेण महिहरहौं विसालहौं ॥ ६  
सुहड-विणासणेण जमरायहौं ॥ ७  
विविह-मयावत्थए कन्दप्पहौं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

इन्दु वि चडैवि ण सक्कियउ  
गउ चउपासिउं परिभमेवि

खन्धासणें एयहौं वारणहौं ।  
जिमं अत्थ-हीणु कामिणि-जणहौं ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

अणुप्पणु दसणय-काणणें  
उभय-चारि सब्झिय-सुन्दरु  
सत्त समुत्तुज्जउ णव दीहरु  
णिद्ध-दन्तु महु-पिज्जल-लोयणु  
पञ्च-मङ्गलावत्तु मयालउ  
वट्ट-तरट्टि-थणय-कुम्भत्थलु  
उणय-कन्धरु सूयर-पच्छलु  
चाव-वंसु थिर-मंसु थिरोयरु

माहव-मासे देसे साहारणें ॥ १  
भद-हत्थि णामेण मणोहरु ॥ २  
दह परिणाहुं तिणिण करं वित्थरु ॥ ३  
अयसि-कुसुम-णिहु रत्त-कराणणु ॥ ४  
चक्क-कुम्भ-धय-छत्त-रिहालउ ॥ ५  
पुलय-सरीरु गलिय-गण्डत्थलु ॥ ६  
वीस-णहरु सुअन्ध-मय-परिमलु ॥ ७  
गत्त-दन्त-कर-पुच्छ-पेईहरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एमं अणेयइ लक्खणइ  
हत्थि-पएसइं सब्हु मि

किं गणियइ णाम-विहणाइं ।  
चउदह-सयइं चउरुणाइं ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

तं णिसुणेवि दसाणणु हरिसिउ  
'जइ तं भद-हत्थि णउ साहमि  
एउ भणेवि स-सेणु पधाइउ

उरें ण मन्तु रोमञ्चु व दरिसिउ ॥ १  
तो जणणोवरि असि वरु वाहमि ॥ २  
तं पएसु सहसत्ति पराइउ ॥ ३

8 P गज्जणाए, S गज्जणाइ. 9 A रक्खुमूलणेण. 10 A सुहहं. 11 A चउपासिहिं. 12 P जिम्ब, S जिम, A जिह.

4. 1 P S दसाणण. 2 A काणणेण. 3 S साहरणे. 4 A सव्वंगिउ, S सत्तुंगिय. 5 S मंदिरु. 6 P परिणाहुं. 7 A करि. 8 P णिद्धदन्तु, S णिच्चमंतु. 9 A सयावत्तुं सथालउ. 10 A कुम. 11 A उणय. 12 P सुअंधय. 13 P थिरवंसु, S थिरथमंसु. 14 S पुच्छः. 15 P S एयाणेयइं. 16 P पएसइं, S पयसह. 17 P सब्हुं मि, S सब्हु मि, A सव्वहुं मि. 18 P S चउदह, A चउरु. 19 S सइ.

5. 1 A पदरिसिउ, S व हरिसिउ. 2 P ससेणु, S पधायउ. 3 S परायउ, A पराइइउ.

[ ४ ] १ चैत्रमासे. २ गिरिचारी समभूमिचारी वा. ३ अलसीपुष्पसदृशः. ४ मस्तक-ताळ-हृदय लिङ्ग-त्रिकेषु पञ्च-दक्षिणावर्तः. ५ दीर्घतरः. ६ एतानि. ७ लक्षण १३९६.



गयवइ णिँएवि<sup>४</sup> विरोल्लियं<sup>५</sup> गयणं  
 'हउं जाणमि पचण्डु तम्बेरमु  
 हउं<sup>६</sup> जाणमि गइन्दं<sup>७</sup> कुम्भत्थलु  
 जाणमि सुविंसाणइँ अ-कलङ्कइँ  
 ५ हउं जाणमि भमन्ति भमर-उलइँ

हसिउ पहत्यु णवर दह-वयणं ॥ ४  
 णवरं विलासिणि-रूउं व मणोरमु ॥ ५  
 णवर विलासिणि घण-थण-मण्डलु ॥ ६  
 णवर पसण्ण-कण्ण-ताडइँ<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ७  
 १३ णवर णिरन्तर-पेल्लिय-कुलइँ<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जाणमि करि-खन्धारुहणु  
 णवर पँहत्य मज्झु मणहो

अच्चन्तु<sup>१५</sup> होइ भय-भासुरउं<sup>१६</sup>  
 उवहइँ णवल्लु णाँ सुँरउं<sup>१७</sup> ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

१० पुप्फ-विमाणहो लीणुं दसाणणु  
 लइय लट्ठि उग्घोसिउ कलयलु  
 अहिमुहुं<sup>११</sup> धणय-पुरन्दर-वईरिहें  
 पुक्खरें ताडिउ लक्कडि-घाए  
 देइ ण देइ वेज्झु उरें जावहिं  
 १५ पच्छलें चडिउ धुणेंवि भुवँ-डालिउ  
 जँडिउ<sup>१७</sup> पुणु वि करेणालिङ्गवि  
 खणें गण्डयलें ठाइ खणें कन्धरें

दिहुं<sup>१८</sup> णियत्थु किउ केस-णिवन्धणु ॥ १  
 तूरइँ हयइँ पधाइउ मयगलु ॥ २  
 वासारत्तु जेम विन्झइरिहें ॥ ३  
 णावइ काल-मेहुं दुवाए ॥ ४  
 विज्जुल-विलसिय-करणे<sup>१३</sup> तावहिं<sup>१४</sup> ॥ ५  
 'बुदबुद' भणेंवि खन्धे अप्फालिउ ॥ ६  
 सुविणां(?) दँइउ जेम गउ लङ्गवि<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ७  
 खणें चउहुं<sup>२०</sup> मि चलणहुं<sup>२१</sup> अब्भन्तरे ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

दीसइ णासइ विप्फुरइँ<sup>२२</sup>

परिभमइ चउदिसु कुञ्जरहो ।

२० चलु लविखज्जइ गयण-यलें

णं विज्जु-पुञ्जु णव-जलहरहो ॥ ९

4 S णियवि. 5 P विरोल्लियं, S विरिल्लियं, A विरिल्लियं. 6 A नवरि. 7 P रयउ, S रउ, व, A रूउ. 8 This and the next line missing in A. 9 P S हउ. 10 P S गयंद. 11 P S जाणवि. 12 P S ताडइ. 13 A णवरि. 14 P S कुलइ. 15 P S A अचंत. 16 P भासुरउ. 17 P S महु. 18 A उच्छहइ. 19 P A सुरउ.

6. 1 P पुप्फ, S पुप्फ. 2 A डीणु. 3 S दिट. 4 P marginally 'णियं' पाठे, A णियं. 5 P A अहिमुहुं. 6 P S वईरिहें. 7 P विन्झइरिहें, S विंझइरिहें. 8 P S A पुक्खरि. 9 P लक्कडि, A लक्कडे. 10 P कालु मेहु. 11 S विंझु. 12 A जावहिं. 13 A करणे. 14 A तावहिं. 15 A भुअ. 16 A भुदभुद. 17 S जं थिउ, A जेमिउ. 18 P सुइणादइउ, S सुयणादयउ. 19 P S लंघिवि, A निगोवि. 20 S चउमुहु मि, A चउहुं मि. 21 P S चलणहु, चलणहें. 22 P विप्फुरइ. 23 A चउदिसु लविखज्जइ मणो( ह deleted ) रहहो.

[ ५ ] १ गजपति. २ विस्फारित. ३ दन्त. ४ केशानि. ५ प्रहस्यु सेनापतिः. ६ प्रतिभासते.

[ ६ ] १ सन्मुखम्. २ रावणस्य. ३ मेघः. ४ सुण्डि. ५ हस्ति-चालण-भाषा. ६ गले रागैः कृत्वा पीडितः, ७ वल्लभः.



[ ७ ]

हृत्थि-वियारणाउ एयारहं  
दरिसवि<sup>३</sup> किउ निप्फन्दु<sup>४</sup> महा-गाउ<sup>५</sup>  
साहिउ मोक्खुं व परम-जिणिन्दे<sup>१०</sup>  
'भैलं भैलं' पभणिउ चलणु<sup>१३</sup> समप्पिउ  
कण्णे धरैवि आरुहुं<sup>१६</sup> महाइउ<sup>१७</sup>  
तेण विमाण-जाण-आणन्दे  
णच्चिउ कुम्भयणणु स-विहीसणु  
मल्लवन्तु मारिच्चु<sup>२३</sup> महोयरु

अण्णउ किरियउ वीस दु-वारहं ॥ १  
धुत्ते<sup>६</sup> वेस-मरडु<sup>७</sup> व भगउ ॥ २  
'होउ' होउ' णं रडिउ गइन्दे<sup>११</sup> ॥ ३  
'तेण वि वामहुं<sup>१४</sup> चप्पिउ<sup>१५</sup> ॥ ४  
करैवि वियारणं अङ्कुसु लाइउ<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ५  
मेल्लिउ कुसुम-वासु सुर-विन्दे<sup>२१</sup> ॥ ६  
हत्थु पहत्यु वि मँउ सुयसारणु ॥ ७  
रयणासउ सुमालि वज्जोयरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

हरिस-रसेणं<sup>२४</sup> करम्बियउ  
तहिं रावण-णट्ठावएण

वीर-रसु जेण मणें भावियउ ।  
सो णाहिं जो ण णच्चावियउ<sup>२६</sup> ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

तिजगविहसणु णामु पगासिउ  
थिउ सहसा करि-कह-अणुराइउ  
पहर-विहुरु रुहिरोल्लियं-गत्तउ  
'देव देव किक्किन्धहो' तणएहिं  
असिवर-झस-मुसण्ठि-णाराएहिं  
जमु आरोडिउ<sup>१५</sup> भग्गा तेण वि  
पच्चेल्लिउ<sup>१८</sup> णिलूरिय वाणैहिं  
तं णिसुणेवि कुइउ<sup>२०</sup> रक्खद्धउ

णिउ तहिं 'सिमिरुं जेत्थु आवासिउ ॥ १  
तहिं अवसरें भडु एंकु पराइउ ॥ २  
णरवइ तेण णवैवि<sup>७</sup> विण्णत्तउ ॥ ३  
सवल-फलिह-सूल-हल-कणएहिं ॥ ४  
चक्क-कोन्त-गय-मोगगर-घाएहिं ॥ ५  
धरैवि ण सक्किउ विहिं<sup>१६</sup> एक्क<sup>१७</sup> वि ॥ ६  
कह वि कह वि णउ मेल्लिउ पाणेहिं<sup>१९</sup> ॥ ७  
हय संगाम-भेरि सण्णद्धउ ॥ ८

१५

२०

7. 1 P पायारहं. 2 P दुवारहं. 3 PS दरिसवि. 4 P निप्पंदु, निप्फंदु. 5 A माहागउ. 6 A धुत्ते. 7 P °मरडु. 8 S मोधु. 9 P परसु. 10 PS जिणें, A जिणिंदे. 11 A गइंदे. 12 A भलि २ पभणिउ. 13 A चलण. 14 S वामगुंटे, A वामगुंटे. 15 S चप्पिउ. 16 A आरुह. 17 S महायउ. 18 A वियारणु. 19 P लाविउ, S लायउ. 20 A वाण. 21 P वेंदे, A विंदे. 22 A मञ्जो सु वि सारणु. 23 PS मारिच्चसहोयरु. 24 A °रसेणि. 25 PS णाहिं. 26 P णच्चाइअउ.

8. 1 PS णाउ. 2 P जेत्थु सिमरे, S जेत्थु समरे. 3 S °अणुरायउ. 4 A इकु. 5 S परायउ. 6 P °रोलिय. 7 PS णवैविणु वुत्तउ. 8 P किक्किंधहो, A किक्किंधेहिं. 9 S तणयहिं. 10 S कणयहिं. 11 A मुंसुंदि. 12 S °णारायहिं. 13 S चक्क°. 14 PS °वायहिं. 15 PS आरोडिवि. 16 A विहिं. 17 S A इक्केण. 18 P पच्चेल्लिय, S पच्चलिय. 19 P पाणिहिं, S पाणेहिं. 20 S कुयउ.

[ ७ ] १ पूर्यतां पूर्यताम्. २ रावणेण. ३ शुक्रसारणमन्त्री.

[ ८ ] १ कटके. २ बाणः. ३ रावणः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

चन्दहासु करयलें करेवि  
महि लङ्घेप्पिणु मयरहरु

स-विमाणु स-वलु संचलियउ ।  
आयासहो णं उत्थलियउ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

३ कोव-दवग्गि-पलित्तु पधाइउं  
पेक्खइ सत्त णरय अइ-रउरव  
पेक्खइ णइ वइतरणि वहन्ती  
पेक्खइ गय-पय-पेल्लिज्जन्तइ  
पेक्खइ णर-मिहुणइ कन्दन्तइ  
१० पेक्खइ अण्ण-जीव छिज्जन्तइ  
कुम्भीपाके के वि<sup>१२</sup> पच्चन्ता<sup>१३</sup>  
सयल वि मम्भीसेवि मेलावियं

३ णिविसें तं जम-णयरु पराइउं ॥ १  
उट्ठिय-वारवार-हाहारव ॥ २  
रस-वस-सोणिय-सलिलु वहन्ती ॥ ३  
सुहड-सिरइ टसत्ति भिज्जन्तइ ॥ ४  
सम्बलि-रुक्ख धराविज्जन्तइ ॥ ५  
छणछण-सदे पउलिज्जन्तइ ॥ ६  
एव<sup>१४</sup> विविह-दुक्खइ पावन्ता ॥ ७  
जमउरि-रक्खवाल घलावियं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहिउ कियन्तहो किङ्करहि<sup>१९</sup>  
१५ विद्धंसिउ असिपत्त-वणु

वइतरणि भग्ग णासिय णरय ।  
छोडाविय णरवर-वन्दि-सय ॥ ९

[ १० ]

अच्छइ एउ देव पारक्कउ  
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ जमराणउ  
कासु कियन्त-मित्तु सणि रुट्ठिउ  
२० जे<sup>६</sup> णर-वन्दि-विन्दु छोडाविउ  
सत्त वि णरय जेण विद्धंसिय  
तहो दरिसावमि अज्जु जमत्तणु  
महिसासणु दण्डुगय-पहरणु  
केत्तिउ भीसणत्तु वणिज्जइ

मत्त-गइन्द-विन्दु णं थक्कउ ॥ १  
'केण जियन्तु चत्तु अप्पाणउ ॥ २  
कासु कालु आसणु परिट्ठिउ ॥ ३  
असिपत्त-वणु अण्णु मोडाविउ ॥ ४  
जे<sup>६</sup> वइतरणि वहन्ति विणासिय ॥ ५  
एम<sup>१०</sup> भणेवि<sup>११</sup> णीसरिउ स-साहणु ॥ ६  
कसण-देहु गुज्जाहल-लोयणु ॥ ७  
'मिच्चु<sup>१४</sup> वुत्तु पुणु कहो उवमिज्जइ ॥ ८

21 P S सविवाणु. 22 A संचलउ. 23 A उत्थलित्तु.

9. 1 P S कोह°. 2 S पधायउ, A पधाविउ. 3 P णिवसें, A णिविसिं. 4 S परायउ.  
5 S पेष्इ. 6 A तरणि. 7 A वीसदवन्ती. 1 P पेल्लिज्जन्तए, S A पेल्लिज्जन्तइ. 9 S सत्तिहि. 10 P  
भिज्जन्तए, A भेज्जन्तइ. 11 P धराविज्जन्तइ, S धराविज्जन्तइ. 12 P णयरि, S णयरे. 13 S मच्चन्ता.  
14 P S एवविहइ. 15 A मेलाविय. 16 A जमपरि. 17 A पेलाविय. 18 A कयन्तहो.  
19 S केकरेहिं, A किंकारिहिं. 20 P यणु corrected to वणु, S यणु

10. 1 S गयविन्दु. 2 A जमराणउ. 3 P A अप्पाणउ. 4 P कयन्त°. 5 S रुट्ठउ, A रुद्धउ.  
6 A जे. 7 P S णरवन्दिवन्दु, A नरविद्वन्दि. 8 S असिपवणु. 9 A जेण. 10 S एव. 11 P S A  
भणिवि. 12 A महिसारुद्धुदङ्गय°. 13 S कसणु देहु गुज्जाहल लोयणु. 14 A मित्तु.

[ १० ] १ मृत्युः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

जमु जम-सासणु जम-करणु जम-उरि जम-दण्डु समोत्थरइ ।  
एकु जि<sup>१६</sup> तिहुअणें पलय-करु पुणु पञ्च वि रणमुहें को धरइ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

जं जम-करणु दिहु भय-भीसणु धाइउं तं असहन्तु विहीसणु ॥ १  
णवर दसाणणेणं ओसारिउं अप्पुणु पुणु कियन्तु हकारिउ ॥ २  
'अरें माणव वलुं वलु विण्णासहिं मुहियए जं<sup>६</sup> जमु णामु पयासहि ॥ ३  
इन्दहों पाव तुज्जु णिकरुणहों ससिहें पयझहों धणयहों वरुणहों ॥ ४  
संवहें कुल-कियन्तु हउं आइउ थाहि थाहि कहिं जाहि अघाइउ ॥ ५  
तं णिसुणेविणु वइरि-खयंकरु जमेण मुकु रणें दण्डु भयंकरु ॥ ६  
धाइउ धगधगन्तु आयसैं एन्तु खुरपें छिणु दसासैं ॥ ७  
सय-सय-खण्डु करेप्पिणु पाडिउ णाई कियन्त-मडफरु साडिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

धणुहरु लेवि तुरन्तएण सर-जालु विसज्जिउं भासुरउ ।  
तं पि<sup>२९</sup> णिवारिउ रावणें जामाएं जिम खलु सासुरउ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

पुणु वि पुणु वि विणिवारिय-धणयहों विद्धन्तहों रयणासव-तणयहों ॥ १  
दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-संधाणु ण णावइ णवर सिलीमुह-धोरणि धावइ ॥ २  
जाणें जाणें हए हए गय-गयवरे छत्ते छत्ते धए धए र्हें र्हवरे ॥ ३  
भडें भडें मउडें मउडें करे करयलें चलणें चलणें सिरें सिरें उरें उरयलें ॥ ४  
भरिय वाण कडुआविय-साहणु णडु जमो वि विहुंरु णिप्पहरणु ॥ ५  
सरहहों हरिणु जेम उद्धाइउ णिविसें दाहिण-सेट्ठि<sup>१४</sup> पराइउ ॥ ६

15 A वि. 16 S तिहुअण, A तिहुयणे. 17 P S रणउहे.

11. 1 S धायउ. 2 S दसाणणे, A दसाणेण. 3 S ओसारिउ. 4 S वलु. 5 विण्णासहिं. 6 A जि. 7 A जमनाउं. 8 S पयासहिं, A पयासहिं. 9 P S तुज्जु पाव. 10 A missing. 11 P S सवहो. 12 P कियंत corrected to क, A कयंत. 13 S आयउ. 14 S थाहिं. 15 A जाहिं. 16 S अघायउ. 17 A णिसुणेवि अराइ भयंकरु. 18 P मुकु. 19 S आयसैं हें. 20 यंतु. 21 A खुरपें. 22 S दसासे. 23 P सइ. 24 S णाई. 25 S A कयंत. 26 P मडुफरु. 27 P S धणहरु. 28 P विसज्जउ. 29 A तं विणिवारिउ. 30 S जामायं, A जामएं. 31 A जिह.

12. 1 A विधंतहो. 2 P सिलीमुह. 3 S हय हय. 4 P S गयवर. 5 S धय धय. 6 P S र्ह. 7 S र्हवर. 8 P S विरहु. 9 P निप्पहरणु. 10 P S सरहउ. 11 S हरिण. 12 S उद्धायउ. 13 A णिविसे. 14 P S सेट्ठि.

[ ११ ] १ एवमेव वृथा. २ अग्नेः.

[ १२ ] १ रावणस्य—विनिवारितो धनदो येन. २ ( P.'s reading ) रथरहितः.

पउ० चरि० 13



तहिँ रहणेउर-पुरवर-सारहों  
'सुरवइ लइ अप्पणउ पहुत्तणु

इन्दहों कहिउ अण्णु सहसारहों ॥ ७  
अण्णहों कैंहों वि समप्पि जमत्तणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मालि-<sup>१६</sup>मालिहिँ पोत्त<sup>१७</sup>एहिँ  
लज्ज<sup>१८</sup>एँ तुज्जु सुराहिवइ

दरिसाविउ कैंह वि ण महु मरणु ।  
धणएण वि लइयउ तव-चरणु' ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम-वयणु असुन्दरु  
अगएँ तामं मन्ति थिउ 'भेसइ'  
तुहुँ पुणु धावइ णाँइ अयाणउ  
१० तुम्हेंहिँ मालिहें काँलें<sup>३</sup> भुत्ती  
ताहँ<sup>१०</sup> जें पढमु जुत्तु<sup>११</sup> पहरेवउ  
देहि<sup>१३</sup> ताम ओहामिय-छायहों  
भुत्तु आसि जं मय-मारिच्चेंहिँ'  
दहमुहो वि जमउरि उच्छुरयहों

किर णिगइ सण्णहेंवि पुरन्दरु ॥ १  
'जो पहु सो सयलाँइँ गवेसइ ॥ २  
सो जें कमागउ लङ्कहें राणउ ॥ ३  
मण्डु मण्डु जिह पर-कुलउत्ती ॥ ४  
णउ उक्खन्धेँ पइँ जाएवउ ॥ ५  
सुरसंगीय-णयरु जमरायहों ॥ ६  
एमं भणेवि णियत्तिउ भिच्चेंहिँ ॥ ७  
किक्किन्धउरि देवि सूररयहों ॥ ८

15

॥ घत्ता ॥

गउं लङ्कहें सवडंमुहउं  
तोयदवाहण-वंस-दलु

णहें लगु<sup>१८</sup> विमाणु मणोहरउं ।  
णं कालें वड्डिउ दीहरउ ॥ ९

[ १४ ]

भीसण-मयरहरोवरि<sup>१</sup> जन्तें  
२० परिपुच्छिउ सुमालि दिण्णुत्तरु  
'किं तमु किं तमालतरु-पन्तिउ'  
'किं एयाउ कीर-रिच्छोलिउ'  
'किं महियलें पडियइँ रवि-किरणइँ'

उद्धसिहामणि-छाया-भन्तें ॥ १  
'किं णहयलु' 'णं णं रयणायरु' ॥ २  
'णं' णं इन्दणील-मणि-कन्तिउ' ॥ ३  
'णं णं मरगय-पवणाँलोलिउ' ॥ ४  
'णं णं सूरकन्ति-मणि-रयणइँ' ॥ ५

15 S कहि. 16 P सुमालिहि, A सुमालिहे. 17 S पोत्तयहिँ. 18 A दरिसावि. 19 S कहि वि, A wanting. 20 P S लज्जइ.

13. 1 P S ताव. 2 A भेस. 3 P S सयलो इ, A सयलाइ. 4 P S काइ. 5 A अयाणउ. 6 S A राणउ. 7 P S तुम्हहं. 8 A मरणे. 9 A मंड मंड. 10 P S जि. 11 P S दुत्तु. 12 P S उक्खंधइ. 13 S देह. 14 P एवं, S एव. 15 P S उच्छुरयहो. 16 P गय. 17 P A सवडं-मुहउं. 18 P S लग्ग विमाणि. 19 P मणोहरउं. 20 P S वड्डिउ.

14. 1 P S ओपरि. 2 A भन्ते. 3 A णं ण, 4 P S रिच्छोलिउ. 5 P पावा, S पावण. 6 A सूरकंत.

[ १३ ] १ वृहस्पतिनामा मन्त्री. २ मरणे.

[ १४ ] १ मरगज (?) - मणि-प्रवाल-प्रक्षिप्तः.



‘किं गय-घडउ गिल्ल-गिल्लोलउ’  
‘स-ववसाय जाय किं महिहर’  
एम चवन्त पत्तं लंकाउरि  
जणु जीसरिउ सबु परिओसें  
णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सह-पउत्तिहिं

‘णं णं जलणिहि-जल-कलोलउ’ ॥ ६  
‘णं णं परिभमन्ति जलें जलयरं’ ॥ ७  
जा तिकूड-महिहर-सिहरोवरि ॥ ८  
दियवर-पणइ-तूर-णिग्घोसें ॥ ९  
‘सेसा-अग्घपत्तं-जल-जुत्तिहिं’ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

लङ्काहिबइ पइडु पुरे

परिवज्जु पडु अहिसेउ किउ ।

जिह सुरवइ सुरवर-पुरिहिं तिहं रज्जु स इं भु ज्जन्तु थिउ ॥ ११

\*

[ १२. वारहमो संधि ]\*

पभणइ दहवयण दीहर-णयणु णिय-अत्थाणें णिविड्डउ । 10  
‘कहहो कहहो णरहो विज्जाहरहो अज्ज वि कवणु अणिड्डउ’ ॥ १

[ १ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि जम्पइ को वि णरु  
‘परमेसर दुज्जउ दुडु खलु  
सो इन्दहो तणिय केर करेंवि  
अवरेकें दोच्छिउ णरवरेंण  
सुवन्ति कुमार अण्ण पवल  
अण्णेकें वुच्चइ ‘हउं कहमि  
किक्किंधपुरिहिं करि-पवरं-भुउ  
जा पारिहच्छिं मइ दिडु तहो

सिर-सिहरं-चडाविय-उभय-करु ॥ १  
चन्दोवरु णामें अतुल-वलु ॥ २  
पायाल-लङ्क थिउ पइसरेंवि’ ॥ ३  
‘किं सक्कें किं चन्दोयरेंण ॥ ४  
उच्छुरयहो णन्दण णील-णल’ ॥ ५  
दो-पासिउ जइ ण घाय लहमि ॥ ६  
णामेण वालि सूररय-सुउ ॥ ७  
सा तिहुयणें णउ अण्णहो णरहो ॥ ८ 20

7 S महिहरा. 8 S जलयरा. 9 P एय, S एव. 10 A पुत्त. 11 A परिओसे. 12 P A पणय.  
13 P एउत्तिहिं. 14 P °अग्घवत्त°. 15 P S °पुरिहे. 16 S तिहं. 17 P S सयं.

\* Henceforth only those variant readings are recorded which are significant from the point of view of grammar, metre or sense. Obviously corrupt or mere orthographic variants, if not otherwise significant, are mostly ignored. The Instr. Sin. forms in *Em* are given in A mostly without the Anusvāra. These also are not recorded.

1. 1 A पभणइ. 2 P अणिड्डिउ. 3 P S सिहरे. 4 A चंदोयरु. 5 P अवरेकें. 6 S जहि.  
7 P S किक्किंधतणउ, P. marginally, ‘किक्किंधउरिहिं’ पाठे. 8 A °मयर°. 9 P S जुउ.  
10 A पाडिहत्थि.

२ आशिषा (?).

[ १ ] १ शत्रुः. २ वेगः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

रहु वौहेंवि अरुणु हय हणेंवि पुणु जा जोयणु विण पावइ ।  
ता मेरुहें भमैंवि जिणवरु णवेंवि तँहिँ जें<sup>११</sup> पडीवउ आवइ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

३ तहों जं वलु तं ण पुरन्दरहों ण कुवेरहों वरुणहों ससहरहों ॥ १  
मेरु वि टालइ वज्झामरिसु तहों अणु णराहिउ तिण-सरिसु ॥ २  
कइलास-महीहरु कहि मि गउ तहिँ सम्मउ णामें लइउ वउ ॥ ३  
णिग्गन्थु मुएवि विसुद्ध-मइ अणुहों इन्दहों वि<sup>१</sup> णाहिँ णमइ ॥ ४  
तं तेहउ पेक्खेवि गीढ-भउ पवज्ज लेवि गउ सूररउ ॥ ५  
१० 'महु होसइ केण वि कारणेण समरङ्गणु समउ दसाणणेंण' ॥ ६  
अवरेक्कें वुत्तु 'ण इमु घडइ कइवंसिउ किं अम्हहुँ भिडइ' ॥ ७  
सिरिकण्ठहों लगेंवि मित्तइय अणु वि उवयारं-सएहिँ लइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अहवइ वाणर वि सुरवर-णर<sup>९</sup> वि रत्तुप्पल-दल-णयणहों ।  
१५ ता सयल वि सुहउ जा समर-ज्झ<sup>१०</sup> णउ णिएन्ति दहवयणहों ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

तं वालि-सल्लु हियवँए धेरेंवि तौ रावणु अणु वोल्ल करेंवि ॥ १  
गउ एक-दिवसेँ सुर-सुन्दरिहें जा अवहरणेण तणूयरिहें ॥ २  
ता हेंवि णीय कुल-भूसणेंहिँ चन्दणहिँ ह(व?)रिय खर-दूसणेंहिँ ॥ ३  
२० णासन्त णिएवि सहोयरेण णयरेणालङ्कारोदणं ॥ ४  
णं उवरें छुहेंवि रक्खिय-सरणु किय(?) तेहिँ मि चन्दोवरं-मरणु ॥ ५  
विणिवाइउ अत्थाणें जें थिउ जो ढुक्किउ सो तं वारु णिउ ॥ ६  
कुढें लगउ जं रयणियर-वलु रह-तुरय-णाय-णरवर-पवलु ॥ ७

११ P A तहि, S wanting. १२ S wanting.

2. 1 The middle portion of the folio in P giving the rest of this Kadavaka and the next Kadavaka is repaired and rewritten in a clumsy hand. Therein initially only न appears. 2 P S णाहि. 3 S A णवइ. 4 P S गीढवउ. 5 P न इउ, S ण येउ. 6 P S किह अहहं. 7 S भिडइ. 8 P उअयारं. 9 S सुरवर वि. 10 P °वभड, A °झडाणउ.

3. 1 S °सल्ल. 2 P S A हियवइ. 3 P S सो. 4 P S अणु, A अन्न. 5 P marginally adds णु to वोल्ल. 6 S चंदणवि. 7 P महोदण, A सहोयरेण. 8 P S °रोदणेण. 9 A उअरि. 10 A चंदोयरं. 11 P S °णरपवरपवलु.

[ २ ] १ सम्यक्त्व-नामा व्रतं गृहीतम्. २ ( P's reading ) संवरितं शरीरम्.

[ ३ ] १ ( P's reading ) महोद्यतवन्तः (?). २ पाताललङ्कया. ३ कृत. ४ विनाशं नीतः



अलहन्तु वारु तं णिप्पसरु

गउ वल्लेवि पडीवउ णिय<sup>12</sup>-णय<sup>13</sup>रु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

छुडु छुडु दहवयणु  
उम्मण-दुम्मणउं

परितुडु-मणु किर स-कलत्तउ आवइ ।  
असुहावण<sup>15</sup>उ णिय-घरु ताम विहावइ ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

तुरमाणे केण वि वज्जरिउ  
अत्थक्के आयम्भिर-णयणु  
करे धरिउ ताम मन्दोवरिणं  
'परमेसर कहो वि ण अप्पणिय  
एकं इ करवाल-भयङ्करहुं  
जइ आण-वडीवा होन्ति पुणु  
पट्टवहि महन्ता मुएवि रणु  
तं वयणु सुणेवि मारिच्च-मय

खर-दूसण-कण्णा-दुच्चरिउ ॥ १

कुहे लगइ सरहसु दहवयणु ॥ २

णं गङ्गा-वाहु जउण-सरिणं ॥ ३

जिह कण्ण तेमं पर-भायणियं ॥ ४

चउदह सहास विज्जाहरहुं ॥ ५

तो घरे अच्छन्तिणं कवणु गुणु ॥ ६

कण्णहे करन्तु पाणिग्गहणु ॥ ७

पेसिय दहवत्ते तुरिअ गय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहिं<sup>8</sup> विवाहु किउ खरु रज्जे थिउ अणुराहेहं विज्ज-संहिउ ।  
वणे णिवसन्तियहे वय-वन्तियहे सुउ उप्पण्णु विराहिउ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

एत्थन्तरे जम-जूरावणेण  
पट्टविउ महामइ दूउ तहिं  
वोलाविउ थाएवि अहिमुहेण

तं सल्लु धरेप्पिणु रावणेण ॥ १

सुग्गीव-सहोयरु वालि जहिं ॥ २

'हउं एम विसज्जिउ दहमुहेण ॥ ३

मित्तइयं गयइ णिरन्तरइं ॥ ४

सिरिकण्ठ-कज्जे थिउ देवि सिरु ॥ ५

जे धएहिं लिहाविउ कइ-णिवहु ॥ ६

एकूणवीस-रज्जन्तरइं  
को वि कित्तिधवल्लु णामेण चिरु  
णवमउ परिणाविउ अमरपहु

12 A तं. 13 Hereafter P marginally adds the following lines:  
अणुराहा चंदोयरहो पिया परिपुण्णगढभ वणे कहिम्मि गया । They were originally  
written in the beginning of the next Kadavaka. But there they  
are deleted. S also reads these lines at the beginning of the next  
Kadavaka. They do not occur in A. 14 P S दुम्मणदुम्मणउं. 15 P S A  
असुहावणउं.

4. 1 A मंदोयरिणं. 2 P S तेव. 3 P S भायणीय. 4 P S तिक्खइ. 5 A गणु. 6 P  
दहवयणइ, S दहवयण व. 7 P S णवर, P marginally, 'तुरिय' पाठे. 8 P S तेहिं, तहिं. 9  
P S खर. 10 A वि जमाहिउ. 11 P वयवन्तियहु, S वयवन्तियहो, A चुयवन्तियहे.  
5. 1 A जग. 2 P S A हउ. 3 P S रज्जन्तराइं. 4 P S मित्तइण. 5 P S णिरंतणइं. 6 P  
सिरिकंठे. 7 A धयह.



दहमउ कइ-केयणु सिरि-सहिउ  
 वारहमउ णयणाणन्दयरु  
 चउदहमउ गिरि-किंवेरवलु (?)  
 सोलहमउ पुणु कौ<sup>१२</sup> वि उवहिरउ  
 सत्तारहमउ किंकिंन्धु पुणु  
 अट्टारहमउ पुणु सूररउ  
 तुहुँ ए<sup>१५</sup>वाहिँ ए<sup>१६</sup>कुणवीसमउ

एयारहमउ पडिवलु कहिउ ॥ ७  
 तेरहमउ खयरानन्दु वरु ॥ ८  
 पण्णारहमउ णन्दणु अजउ ॥ ९  
 तडिकेस-विगमे किउ तेण तउ ॥ १०  
 तहौ कवणु सुकेसेँ ण किउ गुणु ॥ ११  
 जमु भज्जेवि तहौ पइसारु कउँ ॥ १२  
 अणुहुज्जे रज्जु मणै मुएवि मउ ॥ १३

॥ घत्ता ॥

आउ णिहालै मुहुँ तं णमहि तहुँ गम्पि दसाणण-राणँउ ।  
 १० जेण देइ पवलु चउरङ्ग-वलु इन्दहौ उवरि पयाणँउ' ॥ १४

[ ६ ]

जं किउ जयकारु णाम-गहणु  
 ण करेइ कणै वयणाइँ पहुँ  
 एत्थन्तरै दहमुह-दूअएण  
 ११ णिब्भच्छिउ मेळै<sup>१५</sup> वि सयण-किय  
 णीसरु तुहुँ आयहौ पट्टणहौ  
 तं णिसुणैवि कोव-करम्मिण  
 'अरै वालि देउ किं पइँ ण सुउ  
 जो णिविसद्धेण पिहिवि<sup>१८</sup> कमइ

तं णवर वलैवि थिउ 'अण्ण-मणु ॥ १  
 जिह पर-पुरिसँहौ सु-कुलीण-वहुँ ॥ २  
 अच्चन्त-विलक्खीहूअएण ॥ ३  
 'जो को वि णमेसइ तासु सिय ॥ ४  
 णं तो भिंडु परैए दसाणणहौ' ॥ ५  
 पडिदोच्छिउ सीहविल्लम्मिण ॥ ६  
 महु महिहरु जेण भुँअहिँ विहुउ ॥ ७  
 चत्तारि वि सायर परिभमइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जासु महाजसैण रणै अणवसैण धवलीहूअउ तिहुवणु ।  
 तासु वियट्ठाहौ अभिभट्ठाहौ कवणु गहणु किर रावणु' ॥ ९

8 This and the next two distichs wanting in A. 9 S एयारहमउ. 10 P गयणा. 11 A पण्णारहमउ. 12 P क वि, S कुवि. 13 P अट्टारहमउ. 14 P S किउ. 15 P S एसहि. 16 A रज्ज. 17 P A मुहुँ. 18 A °राणउ. 19 P उअरि. 20 A पयाणउ.

6. 1 A लेवि. 2 A पहुँ. 3 A °पुरिसहुँ. 4 A °वहुँ. 5 P मेळवि, S मेलवि, A मेळिवि. 6 P भिड. 7 P भुए विहओ, S भुयेहि हउ. 8 P पिहिमि. 9 P A कमइ. 10 A चयारि. 11 S A परिभमइ. 12 S अण्ण. 13 P S वियट्ठहो. 14 P अभिट्ठहो, S अभिभट्ठहो.

[ ५ ] १ वियोगे. २ मदः.

[ ६ ] १ पराङ्मुखः. २ सज्जनक्रिया. ३ प्रभाते. ४ मन्त्रिनामेदम्. ५ भूमौ कृतः (?). ६ अ-परवशीकृतेन.



[ ७ ]

सो दूउ कडुय-वयणासि-हउ  
‘किं बहुएँ एत्तिउ कहिउ मइँ  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेंण  
‘जइ रण-मुहँ माणु ण मलमि तहों तो छित्त पायँ रयणासवहों’ ॥ ४  
आरुहँवि पइज्ज पयडु पहु  
थिउ पुप्फविमाणें मणोहरएँ  
करें णिम्मलु चन्दहासु धरिउ  
णीसरिएं पुर-परमेसरेंण

सामरिसु दसासहों पासु गउ ॥ १  
तिण-समउ वि ण गणइ वालि पइँ ॥ २  
वुच्चइ रयणायर-रव-गिरेंण ॥ ३  
णं कहों वि विरुद्धउ कूर-गहु ॥ ५  
णं सिद्धु सिवालएँ सुन्दरँएँ ॥ ६  
णं घण-णिसणु तडि-विप्फुरिउ ॥ ७  
णीसरिय वीर णिमिसन्तरेंण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘अम्हँहुँ पय-भरेंण णिरु णिदुरेंण मं मरउ धरणि वराइय’ ।  
एत्तिय-कारणेंण गयणङ्गणेंण णावइ सुहउ पराइय ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

एत्तहँ वि समर-दुज्जोहणीहिं  
सण्हँवि वालि णीसरिउ किह  
पणवेप्पिणु विणिण वि अतुल-वल  
विरइउ आरायणु रणें अचलु  
पुणु पच्छँएँ हिलिहिलन्त स-भय  
पुणु सइल<sup>१०</sup>-सिहर<sup>११</sup>-सण्णिह सय<sup>१२</sup>डं  
पुणु णरवइ वर-करवाल-धर  
किर समरें भिडन्ति भिडन्ति णइ

चउदहहिं णरिन्द<sup>१</sup>-अखोहणीहिं ॥ १  
मज्जाय-विवज्जिउ जलहि जिह ॥ २  
‘थियं अग्गिम-खन्धेहिं णील-णल ॥ ३  
पहिलउ जे णिविडुं पायाल-वलु ॥ ४  
खर-खुरेहिं खणन्तं खोणि तुरयं ॥ ५  
पुणु मय-विहलङ्गल हत्थि-हड ॥ ६  
आसण दुक्क तो रयणियर ॥ ७  
थिय अन्तरें मन्ति सु-विउल-मइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘वालि-दसाणणहों जुज्झण-मणहों एउ काइँ ण गवेसहों ।  
किएँ<sup>१४</sup> खएँ वन्धवहुँ<sup>१५</sup> पुणु केण सहुं पच्छँएँ रज्जु करेसहों ॥ ९

7. 1 P °हउं. 2 S रणउहे. 3 S पाप. 4 P °विमाणें. 5 S सुंदराइं. 6 P णिम्मले. 7 S A णिविसं. 8 P S अम्हहु, A अम्हहं. 9 S wanting. 10 P पधाइय, S पधाइया.

8. 1 P °दुज्जोहणीहि, S °दुज्जोहणीहिं. 2 S णरेंदें. 3 P °अखोहणीहिं, S खोहणीहिं. 4 This pāda is missing in A. 5 P S थिअ. 6 P णिविड, S णिविडु. 7 A पच्छलि. 8 P S खणंतु. 9 A तुरिय. 10 S सयल. 11 P S सिहरि. 12 S सुहडा, A सुहड. 13 A ताम. मन्ति सुचवि. 14 S किय, A किं. 15 P S A वंधवहु. 16 A करेसहुं.



[ ९ ]

- जो किञ्चिधवल-सिरिकण्ठ-किउ  
तं खयहो णेहु मा णेहं-तरु  
तो वे वि परोप्परु उत्थरहो  
५ तं णिसुणेंवि वालि-देउ चवइ  
खउ तुज्झु वं मज्झु वं णिवडउ  
किं वहवेंहि जीवेंहि घाइएँहि  
लइ पहरु पहरु जइ अत्थि छलु  
तं णिसुणेंवि समर-सएँहि थिरु  
१० आमेलिय विज्ज मंहोयरिय (?) फणि-फेण-फुक्कार दिन्ति गइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

वालिं भीसणिय अहि-णासणिय गारुड-विज्ज विसज्जिय ।  
उत्त-पडुत्तियँए कुल-उत्तियँए णं पुण्णालि परज्जिय ॥ १०

[ १० ]

- १५ दहवयणें गरुड-परायणिय  
गय-सङ्ख-चक्र-सारङ्ग-धरि  
सूररय-सुएण वि संभरिय  
कङ्काल-कराल तिसूल-करि  
किर अवर विसज्जइ दहवयणु  
२० स-विमाणु स-खगुं महावल्लेण  
णं कुञ्जर-करेण कवल्लु पवरु  
णहें दुन्दुहि ताडिय सुरयणेंणि पम्मुक्कं विज्ज णारायणिय ॥ १  
चउ-भुअ गरुडासण-गमणं-करि ॥ २  
णामेण विज्ज माहेसरिय ॥ ३  
ससि-गउरि-गङ्ग-खट्ठ-धरि ॥ ४  
सय-वारउ परिअञ्चेवि रणु ॥ ५  
उच्चाइउ दाहिण-करयल्लेण ॥ ६  
णं बाहुवलीसें चक्रहरु ॥ ७  
किउ कलयलु कइधयं-साहणेंण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

माणु मलेवि तहो लङ्काहिवहो वड्डु पट्टु सुग्गीवहो ।

‘करि जयकारु तुहुं अणुमुञ्ज सुहुं भिच्चु होहि दहगीवहो ॥ ९

९. १ S किञ्चिधवल. २ PS णेहु. ३ P धरवि, S धरणि. ४ PA जिणइ. ५ S भणेंइ. ६ PS वि. ७ A णिवडइ. ८ A रडइ. ९ P पेक्ख corrected to पेक्खउ, S पेक्खहु. १० S विज्जहे, A विज्जहु. ११ PS फणफणि. १२ PS पउत्तियँए.

१०. १ PS दहगीवं. २ P पमुक्क. ३ PS गमण. ४ S विज्ज. ५ PS करि, A धरि. ६ PS गोरि. ७ A करे. ८ PS सुखगु. ९ A वरेण. १० A कमल. ११ PS सुरवरेण. १२ PS कइधयं. १३ S सुहुं.

[ ९ ] १ ध्रुवा, वालि-द्धी, २ सर्पिणीविद्या.



[ ११ ]

महु तणउं सीसु पुणु दुण्णमउं  
पणवेप्पिणु तिलोक्काहिवइ  
महु तणिय पिहिविं तुहुं भुज्जि पहुं  
अण्णु मिं जो पइं उवयारुं किय  
तहो मइं किय पडिउवयारुं-किय  
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु तुरिउ तहिं  
तवचरणु लइउ तग्गय-मणेण  
अणुदिणु जिणन्तु इन्दिय-वइरि

जिह मोक्ख-सिहरु सबुत्तमउ ॥ १  
सामण्णहो अण्णहो णउ णवइ ॥ २  
रिज्जउ कइ-जाउहाण-णिवहु ॥ ३  
तायहो कारणे जमराउ जिउ ॥ ४  
आवग्गी भुज्जहि राय-सिय ॥ ५  
गुरु गयणचन्दु णामेण जहिं ॥ ६  
उप्पणउं रिद्धिउ तक्खणेण ॥ ७  
गउ तित्थुं जेत्यु कइलास-गिरि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

उप्परि<sup>१३</sup> चडिउ तहो  
अत्तावण<sup>१५</sup>-सिलहं

अट्ठावयहो पञ्च-महावय<sup>१५</sup>-धारउ ।  
सासय-इलहं णं थिउ वालि भडारउ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

एत्तेहो सिरिप्पह भइणि तहो  
वोलाविउं गउ लङ्का-णयरें  
सुउ धुव-महएविहं संधविउ  
तहिं अवसरें उत्तर-सेठि-विहु  
तहो धीयं सुतार-णाम णरेंण  
गुरु-वयणे तासु ण पट्टविय  
परिणेवि कण्ण णिय णियय-पुरु  
पजलइ उप्पायइ कलमलउ  
उभन्तउ कहि मि पइडु वणुं

सुग्गीवें दिण्ण दसाणणहो ॥ १  
णल-णील विसज्जिय किक्क-पुरें ॥ २  
ससिकिरणु णियद्ध-रज्जे थविउ ॥ ३  
विज्जाहरु णामें जलणसिहु ॥ ४  
मग्गिज्जइ दससयगइ-वरेंण ॥ ५  
सुग्गीवहो णवर परिट्टविय ॥ ६  
दससयगइहें विं विरहग्गि गुरु ॥ ७  
उणहउ ण सुहाइ ण सीयलउ ॥ ८  
साहन्तु विज्ज थिउ एक-मणुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताइ मि धण<sup>१५</sup>-पउरें

किक्किन्ध<sup>१६</sup>-पुरें

अङ्गज्जय वहुन्तइ<sup>१७</sup> ।

थियइ रयण<sup>१८</sup>[इं] णइं

वेणिण वि जणइं

रज्जु सइं भु ज्जन्तइं<sup>२०</sup> ॥ १०

\*

11. 1 P तणउं. 2 P S दुण्णमउं, A दुत्तमउं. 3 Folio no. 34 containing the text from मोक्खसिहरु upto दुक्कियभरेणति° (XIII 4,4) is missing in P. 4 s णमइ. 5 s पिहिमि. 6 A पहुं. 7 A वि. 8 s उपगारु. 9 s पडिउअयार°. 10 A उप्पणउं. 11. A हण्तु. 12 s जेत्य तेत्थ. 13 A उप्परे. 14 s °महवय°. 15 s आतावणे 16 वाहुवली°.

12. 1 A सिरिप्पहं. 2 S A वोलाविउ. 3 S A °णयरि. 4 A धुअ. 5 s मंगिज्जइ. 6 s परट्टविय. 7 A तेण वि परिणियं णिययपुरु. 8 s °गइहे. 9 s wanting. 10 A कलकमलउ. 11 s भग्मंतउ. 12 s वणे. 13 s एकमणे. 14 A ताए वि. 15 s वण°. 16 s किक्किधु. 17 A विउवताइ, s वडुताइ. 18 s रयाण, A रयण. 19 A णइ. 20 s सयं. 21 s भुजंताए, A भुजंताइ. पउ० चरि० 14



## [ १३. तेरहमो संधि ]

पेक्खेप्पिणु वालि-भडारउ रावणु रोसाऊरियउ ।  
पभणइ 'किं मइ जीवन्तेण जाम ण रिउ मुसुमूरियउ' ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

॥ दुवई<sup>१</sup> ॥

विजाहर-कुमारि रयणावलि णिच्चालोय-पुरवरे ।

परिणैवि वलइ जाम ता थम्भिउ पुप्फविमाणु अम्बरे ॥ १

महरिसि-तव-तेएं थिउ विमाणु णं दुक्किय-कम्म-वसेण दाणु ॥ २  
णं सुक्के खीलिय मेह-जालु णं पाउसेण कोइल-वमालु ॥ ३  
१० णं दूसामिएण कुडुम्ब-वित्तु णं मच्छे<sup>४</sup> धरिय महायवत्तु (?) ॥ ४  
णं कञ्चण-सेलें पवण-गमणु णं दाण-पहावें णीय-भवणु ॥ ५  
णीसइउ हूयउ किङ्किणीउ णं सुरएँ समत्तएँ कामिणीउ ॥ ६  
घग्घरेंहि मि<sup>७</sup> घवघव-घोसुं चत्तु णं गिम्भयालु दहुरहुं पत्तु ॥ ७  
णरवरहुं परोप्परु हूउ चप्पु अहो धरणि एजेविणु धरणि-कम्पु ॥ ८  
१५ पडिपेल्लियउ वि ण वहइ विमाणु णं महरिसि भइयएँ मुअइ पाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहइ धरहरइ<sup>१६</sup> ण दुक्कइ उप्परि वालि-भडाराहो ।

छुइ छुइ परिणियउ कलत्तु<sup>१७</sup> वरइ-दइयहो वडुआहो ॥ १०

[ २ ]

॥ दुवई<sup>१</sup> ॥

तो एत्थन्तरेण केयं पहुणा सब-दिसावलोयणं ।

सब-दिसावलोयणेण वि रत्तुप्पलमिव णहङ्गणं ॥ १

'मरु कहो अथक्क[ए] कालु कुञ्जु करु केण भुयङ्गम-वयणे छुञ्जु ॥ २

1. 1 A °भडारउ. 2 A पभणइ. 3 Throughout, this designation occurs only in A. 4 S A परिणिवि. 5 S सुक्किं, A सक्के. 6 S पुच्छिउ, A मच्छे. 7 S महाववत्तु, A महाइवत्तु. 8 S घग्घरयहि. 9 S wanting. 10 S °घोस. 11 S गिम्भयालु, A पडिपेल्लियउ. 12 S दहुरहु, A दहुरहं. 13 S णरवरहु, A णरवरहं. 14 A अह धरणिएँ. 15 S पडिपेल्लियउ, A पडिपेल्लियउ. 16 S परपहरइ. 17 S दुक्कइ. 18 A परिणियउ. 19 S वर. 20 S वंदइ पेयहो. 21 S वडाराहो, A वडुआहो.

2. 1 S A कय. 2 S कहे. The rest of the line is illegible in S. A कहं अथक्क



कें<sup>३</sup> सिरैण पडिच्छिउ कुलिस-घाउ को णिग्गउ पञ्चाणण-मुहाउ ॥ ३  
 कौ पइहु जलन्तए जलण-जाले को ठिउ कियन्त-दन्तन्तराले ॥ ४  
 मारिचें वुच्चइ 'देव देव स-भुअङ्गमु चन्दण-रुक्खु जेम' ॥ ५  
 लम्बिय-थिर-थोर-पलम्ब-वाहु अच्छइ कइलासहो उवरि साहु ॥ ६  
 मेरु व अकम्पु उवहि व अखोहु महियलु व बहु-क्खमु चत्त-मोहु ॥ ७  
 मज्झणह-पयहु व उग्ग-तेउ तहो तव-सत्तिए पडिखलिउ वेउ ॥ ८  
 ओसारि विमाणु दवत्ति देव फुइइ ण जाम खलु हियउ जेम' ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं माम-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु दहमुहु हेड्डामुहु वल्लिउ ।  
 गयणङ्गणे-लच्छिहं केरउ जोवण-भारु णाई गलिउ ॥ १०

[ ३ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-तुङ्ग-सिर-घट्ट-कन्धरो ।  
 उक्खय-मणि-सिलायलुच्छालिय-हल्लाविय-वसुन्धरो ॥ १

वहु-सूरकन्त-हुयवह-पलित्तु ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्जर-किलित्तु ॥ २  
 मरगय-मज्जर-संदेह-वन्तु णील-मणि-पहन्धारिय-दियन्तु ॥ ३  
 वर-पउमराय-कर-णियर-तम्बु गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-णियम्बु ॥ ४  
 तरु-पडिय-पुप्फ-पङ्कुत्त-सिहरु मयरन्द-सुरा-रस-मत्त-भमरु ॥ ५  
 अहि-गिलिय-गइन्द-पमुत्त-सासु सासुगय-मोत्तिय-धवलियासु ॥ ६  
 सो तेहउ गिरि-कइलासु दिट्ठु अण्णु वि मुणिवरु मुणिवर-वरिट्ठु ॥ ७  
 पच्चारिउ 'लइ मुणिओ सि मित्त स-कसाय-कोव-हुववह-पलित्त ॥ ८  
 अज्जु वि रणु इच्छहि मई समाणु जइ रिसि तो किं थम्भिउ विमाणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं<sup>१५</sup> पई परिहव-रिणु दिण्णउं तं स-कलन्तरु अल्लवमि ।  
 पाहाणु जेम उम्मूलैवि कइलासु जें सायरें धिवमि' ॥ १०

३ s किं सिरिण, A किं सरेण. ४ s जलणे. ५ A कयंत°. ६ s जेव. ७ s मज्झण, A मज्झण.  
 ८ s वेउ. ९ A दहमुहुं हेड्डामुहुं. १० A चलिउ. ११ s गयणंगणि.

३. १ s 'तुरंग', A 'तुंग'. २ A 'लुच्छलियपहल्लाविय'. ३ s 'सूरकन्ति'. ४ s 'पलित्त'.  
 ५ s 'किलित्त'. ६ s 'मओह'. ७ s 'पोमराय'. ८ s 'तडिय'. ९ A 'धुरा'. १० s अह. ११ s A  
 'गयंदपसुत्त'. १२ s मुणिवर. १३ s ईसाहकोवहुववहु. १४ A भज. १५ s जो. १६ A दिण्णउं.



[ ४ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

एम भणेवि झत्ति पडिउं इव वालिहें तणेंण सावेणं<sup>१</sup> ।

तलुं भिन्देवि पइहुं महिदारणियहें विज्जहें पहावेणं ॥ १

१ चिन्तेप्पिणु विज्ज-सहासु तेण

उम्मूलिउ महिहरु दहमुहेण ॥ २

सु-पसिद्धउ सिद्धउ लद्ध-संसु

णावइ दुप्पुत्ते णियय-वंसु ॥ ३

अहवइ णवन्तु दुक्किय-भरेण

तइलोक्कु वखित्तुं (?) व जिणवरेण ॥ ४

अहवइ भुवइन्द-ललन्त-णालु

णीसारिउ महि-उवरहो व वालु ॥ ५

अहवइ णं वसुह महीहराहं

छोडाविय वालालुच्चिराहं ॥ ६

१० अहवइ चलवलइ भुअङ्ग-थट्टु

णं धरणि-अन्त-पोट्टु विसट्टु ॥ ७

खोलुक्खउ खोणि-खयालु भाइ

पायालहो फाडिउ उअरु णाई ॥ ८

गिरिवरेण चलन्ते चउ-समुद

अहिमुह उत्थलाविय<sup>१५</sup> रउहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं गयउ आसि णासेप्पिणु

सायर-जारें माणियउं ।

१५ तं मण्ड हरेवि पडीवउ

जलु कु-कलत्तु व आणियउं ॥ १०

[ ५ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

सुरवर-पवरकरि-कराकार-करगुग्गामिणं<sup>१</sup> धरे ।

भग्ग-भुयङ्ग-उग्ग-णिग्गय-विसग्गि-लग्गन्त-कन्दरे ॥ १

२० कत्थइ विहडियइं सिलायलाइं

सइलंगइं कियइं व खलहलाइं ॥ २

कत्थइं गय णिग्गय उद्ध-सुण्ड

णं धरं पसारिय वाहु-दण्ड ॥ ३

कत्थइ सुअ-पन्तिउं उट्टियाउ

णं तुट्टु मरगय-कण्ठियाउ ॥ ४

कत्थइ भमरोलिउ धावडाउ

उड्डुन्ति व कइलासहो जडाउ ॥ ५

कत्थइ वणयर णिग्गय गुहेहिं

णं वमइ महागिरि वहु-मुहेहिं ॥ ६

4. 1 A पडिअ. 2 S साविणं, A साविणा. 3 S तणु. 4 S पइहु. 5 S पहाविणा. 6 S लद्ध. 7 P तिलोक्कु, S तिलोक्कु, A तइलोक्कु. 8 P A खित्तु. 9 A भुअइन्द°. 10 P °उवरहो, S °ओवरहो, A °ऊवरहो वालु. 11 S य. 12 P S A °लुंचित्ताइं. 13 A °पत्तु वे दल°. 14 P S खोलुक्खउ खोणिउ खयाल भाइ. 15 P S उच्छलाविअ रउहु, A °त्थलावियसमुद. 16. P माणिअउं, S माणउं, A माणियउं. 17 P आणिउं, S आणिउ, A आणियउं.

5. 1 P S °करुगामिण धराधरे. 2 A °विसरग°. 3 P S कत्थवि. 4 A सइलंगइ. 5 P S °सोड. 6 A धरणि. 7 P °पन्तिउं. 8 P तुट्टेवि. 9 A वमइं.

[ ४ ] १ नाभिनालम्. २ शिशु. ३ अतीवगाढम्. ४ पर्वतगर्ता. ५ समुद्र, लक्ष्म्याकरम् (?).

[ ५ ] १ शैल, पर्वत.



उच्छलिउ कहि मि जैलु धवल-धारु णं तुइवि गउ गिरिवरहौ हारु ॥ ७  
 कथइ उट्टियइ वलाय-सयइ णं तुइवि गिरि-अट्टियइ गयइ ॥ ८  
 कथइ उच्छलियइ विहुमाइ णं रुहिर-फुलिइइ अहिणवाइ ॥ ९  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि जो अण्णहौ हत्थेण णिय-थाणहौ मेलावियउ ।  
 णिच्चलु ववसाय-विहणउ कवणु ण आवइ पावियउ ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

ताम फडा-कडप्प-विप्फुरिय-परिप्फुड-मणि-णिहायहो ।

आसण-कम्पु जाउ पायालयले धरणिन्द-रायहो ॥ १

अहि अवहि पउञ्जैवि आउ तेत्थु रावणु 'केलासुद्धरणु जेत्थु ॥ २  
 जहि मणि-सिलायलुप्पीलु फुट्टु गिरि-डिम्भहौ णं कडिसरउ तुट्टु ॥ ३  
 जहि वणयर-थइ-मरट्टु भग्गु जहि वालि महारिसि सोवसग्गु ॥ ४  
 जल्ल-मल-पसाहिय-सयल-गत्तु विजा-जोगेसरु रिद्धि-पत्तु ॥ ५  
 तिण-कणयकोडि-सामण-भाउ सुहि-सत्तु-एक्क-कारण-सहाउ ॥ ६  
 सो जइवरु कुञ्चिय-कर-कमेण परिअञ्चिउ णमिउ भुअङ्गमेण ॥ ७  
 महियल-गय-सीसावलि विहाइ किय अहिणव-कमलच्चणिय णाइ ॥ ८  
 रेहइ फणालि मणि-विप्फुरन्ति णं वोहिय पुरउ पईव-पन्ति ॥ ९  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

पणवन्ते दंससयलोयणेंण हेट्टामुहु कइलासु णिउ ।

सोणिउं दह-मुहैहि वहन्तउ दहमुहु कुम्मागारु किउ ॥ १०

[ ७ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

जं अहिपवर-राय-गुरुभारकन्त-धरेण पेलिओ ।

दस-दिसिवह-भरन्तु दहवयणें घोराउ मेलिओ ॥ १

10 P S जल. 11 P S A तुट्टिवि. 12 S 'पुडिगइ. 13 P S अण्ण सहस्येण, A अण्णहो सहस्येण. 14 A 'ठाणहो.

6. 1 P फडा. 2 P S 'परिफुड. 3 P पायालए ता, S पायालहो ता. 4 A रावण केलास. 5 P S A जहि. 6 S सिलायले पीडु. 7 P S 'डिम्भु कडय. 8 P S 'मरट्ट. 9 P 'पहासिय. 10 S 'जुत्तु. 11 P एक्क, S एक्क. 12 S 'करेण. 13 A परिअंचेवि णविउ. 14 S विहाइ. 15 P 'विप्फुरंतु. 16 P पइव. 17 S हेट्टामुहु, A हेट्टामुहु. 18 A सोणिउं. 19 A मुयंतउ. 20 A कुम्मागारु.

7. 1 P S A मेलिउ.

[ ६ ] १ धरणेंद्रेण.

[ ७ ] १ धरणेन्द्रः.



तं सहु सुणेवि मणोहरेण      सुरवर-करि-कुम्भ-पयोधरेण ॥ २  
 केऊर-हार-णेउर-धरेण      खणखणखणन्त-कङ्कण-करेण ॥ ३  
 कञ्ची-कलाव-रङ्गोलिरेण<sup>१</sup>      मुह-कमलासंत्तिन्दिन्दिरेण ॥ ४  
 विन्भम-विलास-भूभङ्गुरेण      हाहारउ किउ अन्तेउरेण<sup>५</sup> ॥ ५  
 'हा हा दहमुह जय-सिरि-णिवास      दहवयण दसाणण हा दसास ॥ ६  
 वीसङ्ग-गीव वीसङ्ग-जीह      दससिर सुरवर-सारङ्ग-सीह' ॥ ७  
 मन्दोवरि पभणइ 'चारु-चित्तं      अहो वालि-भडारा करे परित्त'<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ८  
 लङ्केसहो जाइ ण जीउ जाम      भत्तार-भिकखे<sup>११</sup> महु<sup>१२</sup> देहि ताम' ॥ ९  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

११ तं कलुण-वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु      धरणिन्दे उद्धरिउ<sup>१३</sup> धरु ।  
 मघ-रोहिणि-उत्तर-पत्तेण      अङ्गारेण व<sup>१४</sup> अम्बुहरु ॥ १०

[ ८ ]

॥ दुवई ॥

सेल-विसाल-मूल-तल-तालुउ लङ्काहिउ विणिग्गओ ।

१५ केसरि-पहर-णहर-खर-चवढण-चुको इव महग्गओ ॥ १  
 १६ लुअ-केसर-उक्खय-णह-णिहाउ      णं गिरि-गुह मुएवि मइन्दु आउ ॥ २  
 कुण्डलिय-सीस-कर-चरण-जुम्मु      णं पायालहो णीसरिउ<sup>३</sup> कुम्मु ॥ ३  
 कक्खड-झड-<sup>१</sup>णिसुढिय-फड-कडप्पु      णं गरुड-मुहहो णीसरिउ सप्पु ॥ ४  
 मयलञ्छण दूसिउ<sup>५</sup> तेय-मन्दु      णं राहु-मुहहो णीसरिउ चन्दु ॥ ५  
 २० गउ तेत्तहे<sup>६</sup> जेतहे<sup>७</sup> गुण-गणालि      अच्छइ अत्तावण<sup>१०</sup>-सिलहि<sup>११</sup> वालि ॥ ६  
 २१ परिअञ्चवि वन्दिउ दससिरेण      पुणु किय गरहण गग्गर-गिरेण ॥ ७  
 'मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण जगे अयाणु जो<sup>१३</sup> करमि केलि<sup>१४</sup> सीहे समाणु ॥ ८  
 मइं सरिसउ अण्णु ण मन्द-भग्गु जो<sup>१५</sup> गुरुहु मि करमि महोवसग्गु ॥ ९  
 ॥ घत्ता ॥

२५<sup>१</sup> १७ जं तिहुवण-णाहु मुएप्पिणु<sup>१८</sup>      अण्णहो<sup>१९</sup> णमिउ ण सिर-कमलु ।  
 तं सम्मत्त-महहुमहो<sup>२०</sup>      लद्धु देव पइं परम-फलु' ॥ १०

२ P° करंत°, S° करंतु. ३ PS° रंखोलिण. ४ A सुह°. ५ PS° सत्ती°. ६ A अंतरेण. ७ A दसासण. ८ A सुरवइ°. ९ PS° चित्त. १० P परिउ. ११ P° भिक्खु. १२ P S तुहु. १३ PS पच्चुद्धरिउ. १४ P wanting, A वि.

८. १ S wanting. २ P A° चवढण°. ३ P महग्गउ, A महाग्गओ. ४ PS° णहंणियाउ. ५ P° सीसु. ६ PS णीसरिय. ७ PS° फण°. ८ A दूसिय. ९ PS जेतहे तेत्तहे. १० PS अत्तावणि. ११ A° सिलह. १२ P S परिअञ्चिवि, A परियञ्चिव. १३ P जं, S जं. १४ PS कील. १५ A जं. १६ S करइ गुरुहु मि महोवसग्गु. १७ S जु. १८ A णिप्पिणु. १९ PS णमिउ ण अण्णहो. २० S A सम्मत्त. २१ This pāda is defective by one mora.

२ पर्वत (?) प्रत्युद्धरितम् ( P's reading ).

[ ८ ] १ प्रहतः. २ कर्कश. ३ भय.



[९]

॥ दुवई ॥

पुणरवि वारवार 'पोमाएँवि दसविह-धम्मवालयं ।

गउ तेत्तहँ तुरन्तु तं जेत्तहँ भरहाहिव-जिणालयं ॥ १

कइलासँ-कोडि-कम्पावणेण

फल-फुल्लँ-समिद्ध-वणासई व

अहिणव-उल्लाव विलासिणि व

वहु-दीव समुदन्तर-महि व

घण्टारव-मुहलिय गय-घड व

पणाणहुँ वेस-केसावलि व

तं पुज्ज करेँवि आढत्तु गेउ

सर-सज्ज-रिसह-गन्धार-वाहु

किय पुज्ज जिणिन्दहँ रावणेण ॥ २

सावय-परियरिय महाडई व ॥ ३

णर-दहु-धूवँ खल-कुट्टणि व ॥ ४

पेल्लिय-वलि णारायण-मइ व ॥ ५

मणि-रयण-समुज्जल अहि-फड व ॥ ६

गन्धुक्कड कुसुमिय पाडलि व ॥ ७

मुच्छण-कम-कम्प-तिगाम-भेउ ॥ ८

मज्झिम-पञ्चम-धइवय-णिसाहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

महुरेण थिरेण पँलोड्डेण

गायँइ गन्धबु मणोहरु

जण-वसियरण-समत्थएँण ।

रावणु रावणहत्थएँण ॥ १०

[१०]

॥ दुवई ॥

सालङ्कारु सु-सरु सु-वियँहु सुहावउ पिय-कलत्तु वं ।

आरोहि-अँध(व?)रोहि-थाइयँ-संचारिहँ सुरय-तँत्तु वं ॥ १

णव-वहुअ-णिडालु व तिलय-चारु णिग्घण-गयणयलु व मन्द-तारु ॥ २

सण्णद्ध-वलं पिव लइय-ताणु धणुरिव सज्जीउ पसण्ण-वाणु ॥ ३

तं गेउ सुणेप्पिणु दिण्ण णियय धरणिन्देँ सत्ति अमोहविजय ॥ ४

'तियसाहँ णवेप्पिणु रिसह-देउ पुणु गउ णिय-णयरहँ कइक्सेउ ॥ ५

एत्थन्तरें सुग्गीउत्तमासु उप्पण्णउ केवलु णाणु तासु ॥ ६

वाहुवलि जेम थिउ सुद्ध-गतु उप्पण्णु अण्णु धवलायवत्तु ॥ ७

9. 1 P S दसविह. 2 P कइलासे. 3 P S 'पुष्प. 4 A वणासई व. 5 A महाडई व. 6 P 'धूअ. 7 P S णाणट्ट. 8 S 'पत्तिपगाम'. 9 P S पलोड्डेण. 10 A गायँइ.

10. 1 S सुवियँहुउ. 2 P S व. 3 P S 'यधरोहि, A 'यधरोहि'. 4 P S 'आहि'. 5 P 'वत्तु, A 'वत्तु. 6 S 'चाणु. 7 P तियसाहँ, marginally, 'तीसाहँ' पाठे, 8 तियसाहँ, A तियसाहि. 8 P S सुग्गीवसहोयरासु. 9 A उप्पण्णउ. 10 P केवल.

[९] १ श्लाघां कृत्वा. २ प्रवृत्तेन.

[१०] १ त्रिशद्दिनानि.



भामण्डल कमलासण-समाण  
दससिरु वि सुरासुर-डंमर-भेरि

वहु-दिवसेहिँ गउ णिन्वाण-थाणु ॥ ८  
उव्वहइ पुरन्दर-वइर-खेरि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘पइसरेवि जेण रण-सरवरें  
तहों खलहों पुरन्दर-हंसहों

मालिहें खुडियउँ सिर-कमलु ।  
पाडमि पाण-पक्खँ-जुअलु’ ॥ १०

[ ११ ]

॥ दुवई ॥<sup>१</sup>

एम भणेवि देवि रण-भेरि पयइँ तुरन्तु रावणो

जो जम-धणय-कणय<sup>१</sup>-बुह-अट्ठावय-धरँ-थरहरावणो ॥ १

॥ गीसरिँ दसाणँ णिसियरिन्दं णं मुक्कङ्कुस णिगय गइन्द ॥ २  
माणुणय णिय-णिय-वाहणत्थ दणु-दारण पहरण-पवर-हत्थ ॥ ३  
समुहँ वड णिविड गय-घड घरट्ट(?) णन्दीसर-दीवुँ व सुर पयट्ट ॥ ४  
पायाललङ्क पावन्तएण दहगीवें वइरु वहन्तएण ॥ ५

पज्जलिउ जलणु जालासएण(?) ॥ ६

॥ बुच्चइ ‘खर-दूसण लेहु ताव खल खुद पिसुण परिधिदु पाव’ ॥ ७  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु मामएण लङ्काहिउ बुज्झाविउ मएण ॥ ८  
‘सहुँ सालएहिँ किर कवण काणि जइ घाइय तो तुम्हहुँ जि हाणि ॥ ९  
लहु वहिणि-सहोवरँ-णिलएँ जाहुँ आरुसेवि किज्जइँ काइँ ताहुँ’ ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

२१ तं वयणु सुणेंवि दहवयणें मच्छरुँ मणें परिसेसियउँ ।  
चूडामणि-पाहुड-हत्थउ इन्दइ कोकउ पेसियउँ ॥ ११

[ १२ ]

॥ दुवई ॥<sup>१</sup>

आइय तेत्थु ते वि पिय-वयणेंहिँ जोक्कारिउ दसाणणो ।

२४ गउ किक्किन्ध-णयरु सुगगीउ वि मिलिउ सं-मन्तिँ-साहणो ॥ १

11 A णिन्वाणु ठाणु. 12 PS पइसारेवि, A पइसरिवि. 13 A खुँटिउ. 14 A ‘पक्ख’.

11. 1 wanting in P S A. 2 PS पट्टय. 3 P ‘बुहय’°. 4 P ‘वयधर’°, S ‘वयधर’°. 5 S दसाणण. 6 P णिसियरिंदें, S णिसियरेंदे. 7 P गइंदें, S गइंदे. 8 PS समुह. 9 S A दीउ. 10 S A तुम्हहं. 11 A भइणि. 12 PS ‘सहोवर’°. 13 A कीरइ. 14 A मच्छर. 15 PS आमेद्धियउ. 16 A पेसिउ.

12. 1 wanting in P S A. 2 PS समणु.

२ विद्वरम्. ३ कछुपता.

[ १२ ] १ ( P’ s reading ) समस्त.



साहिउ अरि-अक्खोहणि-सहासु  
रह-तुरय-गइन्दहुं णाहिं छेउ  
थिय अँगिम-वेलि-महाविसालें  
अत्थवणहों दुक्कु पयहुं ताम  
वरि-सग्ग-वत्थं सीमन्त-वाह  
कित्तिय-चच्चङ्कियं-गण्डवास  
वहुलज्जण ससहर-तिलय-तार  
णं वञ्चैवि <sup>12</sup>दिट्ठि दिवायरासु

एत्तडिय सङ्ग णरवर-वलासु ॥ २  
उँवहइ पयाणउ पवण-वेउ ॥ ३  
रेवा-विञ्जइरिहिं अन्तरालें ॥ ४  
अलीण पासु णिसिअडं य (?) णाव ॥ ५  
णक्खत्त-कुसुम-सेहर-सणाह ॥ ६  
भग्गव-भेसइ-कण्णावयंसं ॥ ७  
जोणहा-रद्धोलिर-हार-भार ॥ ८  
णिसि-वहु अलीण णिसायरासु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

विण्णि वि दुस्सीलं-सहावइ  
'मा दिणयरु कहि मि णिएसउ'

सुरउं स इं भु ज्जन्ताइ ।  
णाइं स-सङ्काइं सुत्ताइं ॥ १०

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इय इत्थ पउ म च रि ए  
कइ ला सुद्धर ण मिणं

धणज्जयासिय-सयम्भु एव-कए ।  
तेरसमं साहियं पवं ॥ <sup>19</sup>

॥ प्रथमं पर्व ॥

\*

[ १४. चउदहमो संधि ]

15

विमलें विहाणएँ कियएँ पयाणएँ उययइरि-सिहरें रवि दीसइ ।  
'मइं मेलेप्पिणु णिसियरु लेप्पिणु कहिं गयणिसि' णाइं गवेसइ ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

सुप्पहायं-दहि-अंस-रवण्णउं  
जय-हरें पइसारिउ पइसन्तें

कोमल-कमल-किरण-दल-छण्णउं ॥ १  
णावइ मङ्गल-कलसु वसन्तें ॥ २

18

3 P S साहिअ. 4 A गयंदहं, S गइं. दहु. 5 P A ०विञ्जइरिहे, ०विञ्जइरिहि. 6 S अत्थवणह.  
7 P S णिसियडेण. 8 A धरमगवच्छ. 9 P S ०चक्किय. १० P S ०वत्तंस. 11 P S A  
वंचिवि. 12 P दिट्ठ. 13 P S णं ससहरासु. 14 P दुस्सीलं. 15 P S सरहसइ. 16 A  
णिएसइ. 17 S भुत्ताइ. 18 This Gāthā is wanting in P. 19 S सव्वं. 20 S  
प्रथमपर्वः.

1. 1 S दीसइ. 2 A गवेसइ. 3 A सुप्पहाउ दहिं फंसं. 4 P A ०रवण्णउं. 5 P A  
०छण्णउं. 6 S A जयहरु.

२ आकाशे गच्छति. ३ अभिनव-वल्ली. ४ उपरि-स्वर्गाऽश्वाः (?). ५ दिगन्तर एव हस्तौ यस्याः.  
६ कृतिका. ७ शुक्रः. ८ बृहस्पतिः. ९ तिमिरम्.

[ १ ] १ शोभनप्रभातः, सैवातिशयेन दधि-अंशकः, आदित्यः कलशश्चाभूत्. २ जगद्गृहे.

पउ० चरि० 15



फगुण-खलहों दूँ<sup>१</sup> नीसारिउ  
जेण वणप्फइ-पय विन्भाडिय  
गिरिवर गाम जेण धूमाविय  
सरि-पवाह-मिहुणइँ णासन्तइँ  
जेण उच्छु-विड जन्तेहिँ पीलिय  
जासु रँजें पर रिद्धि पलासहों

जेण विरहि-जण कह व ण मारिउ ॥ ३  
फल-दल-रिद्धि-मडप्फर साडिय ॥ ४  
वण-पट्टण-णिहाय संताविय ॥ ५  
जेण वैरुण-घँण-णियलेंहिँ घित्तइँ ॥ ६  
पव-मण्डव-णिरिक्क आवीलियँ ॥ ७  
तहों मुहु मइलेंवि<sup>१२</sup> फगुण-मासहों ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

पङ्कय-वयणँउ कुवलय-णयणँउ केयइ-केसरँ-सिर-सेहरँ ।  
पलव-करयलु कुसुम-णहुज्जलु पइसरइ वसन्तँ-णरेसरु ॥ ९

[ २ ]

१० डोला-तोरण-वीरें पइहरें  
सररुह-वासहरेंहिँ रव-णेउरु  
कोइल-कामिणीउ उज्जाणेंहिँ  
पङ्कय-छत्त-दण्ड सर-णियरेंहिँ  
११ कुसुमा-मञ्जरि-धय साहारेंहिँ  
वाँणर-मालिय साहा-वन्देंहिँ  
मँजु-ताल कल्लोलावासेंहिँ  
एम पइहु विरँहि विद्धन्तउ

पइहु वसन्तु वसन्तँ-सिरी-हरें ॥ १  
आवासिउ महुअरि-अन्तेउरु ॥ २  
सुय-सामन्तँ लयाहर-थाणेंहिँ ॥ ३  
सिहि-साहुलउ महीहर-सिहरेंहिँ ॥ ४  
दवणा-गण्ठिवाल केयारेंहिँ ॥ ५  
महुअर-मत्तवाल (?) मयरन्देंहिँ ॥ ६  
भुज्जा अहिणव-फल-मँहणासेंहिँ ॥ ७  
गयवइ-वम्मैहिँ अन्दोलन्तउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

२० पेक्खेंवि एन्तहों रिद्धि वसन्तहों महु-ईक्खु-सुरासव-मँन्ती ।  
णम्मय-वाली भुम्भलँ-भोली णं भमइँ सलोणहों रत्ती ॥ ९

7 A होइ. 8 P S जेम. 9 P आचेलिय, S आवेलिय. 10 P S रज्जु. 11 P A मुहुं. 12 P S मइलवि, A मइलिवि. 13 A °वयणउं. 14 S A णयणउं. 15 S °केसररय°, A °केसर. 16 A °सिहर. 17 S वसंतु.

2. 1 S जोलोतोरणपास. 2 P पइहु. 3 A वसंतु. 4 P °मासंत. 5 P S A केयारिहिँ. 6 P marginally, 'वंदरसाहिय मालावंदेहि' पाठे. 7 P °माल°. 8 A मंज°. 9 A भुज्जा. 10 A विरहिँ. S विरहु. 11 P S °ईक्खुसुरारस°. 12 A °मत्ती. 13 S भंभल°, A भुंभर°. 14 A भमइँ.

३ पालयः (?). ४ समुदायः. ५ नदी (?). ६ मेघः (?). ७ जलबन्धः. ८ चौरः.

[ २ ] १ सिगिरिका. २ मण्डार-प(पा)लकाः. ३ अग्रे भोजकाः. ४ स्तिष्ठिषु (?). ५ अभिनवा, अकुटिला.



[ ३ ]

णम्मयाएँ मयरहरहों जन्तिएँ  
घवघवन्ति जे जल-पन्भारा  
पुलिणइ जाइ<sup>१</sup> वे वि सच्छायइं  
जं जलु खलइ चलइ उल्लोलइ  
जे आवत्त समुद्रिय चङ्गा  
जे जल-हत्थि-कुम्भ<sup>२</sup> सोहिला  
जो डिण्डीर-णियरु अन्दोलइ  
जं जलयर-रण-रङ्गिउं पाणिउं  
मत्त-हत्थि-मय-मईलिउं जं जलु  
जाउ तरङ्गिणिउं अवर-ओहउं<sup>३</sup>  
जाउ भमर-पन्तिउ अल्लीणउं<sup>४</sup>

णाइँ पसाहणु लइउ तुरन्तिएँ ॥ १  
ते जि णाइँ णेउर-झङ्कारा ॥ २  
ताइँ जे उड्ढाणइं णं जायइँ ॥ ३  
रसणा-दामु तं जि णं घोलइ ॥ ४  
ते जि णाइँ तणु-तिवलि-तरङ्गा ॥ ५  
ते जि णाइँ थण अञ्जुम्मिला ॥ ६  
णावइ सो जेँ हारु रङ्गोलइ ॥ ७  
तं जि णाइँ तम्बोलु समाणिउं ॥ ८  
तं जि णाइँ किउ अक्खिहि कज्जलु ॥ ९  
ताउ जि भङ्गराउ णं भउहउं<sup>१०</sup> ॥ १०  
केसावल्लिउ ताउ णं दिण्णउ ॥ ११

॥ घत्ता ॥

मज्झैँ जन्तिएँ मुहुँ दरसन्तिएँ माहेसर-लङ्क-पईवहुँ ।  
मोहुपाइउं<sup>११</sup> णं जरु लाइउ तहुँ सहसकिरण-दहगीवहुँ ॥ १२

[ ४ ]

सो वसन्तु सा रेवा तं जलु  
ताइँ असोय-णाय-चूय-वणइं  
ते धुयगाय ताउ कीरोलिउ  
ते पलव सो कोइल-कलयलु  
ताउ णवल्लउ मल्लिय-कलियउ  
ते अन्दोला तं जुवईयणु  
सहुँ अन्तेउरेण गउ तेत्तहें  
दूरें थिउ आरक्खिय-णिय-वल्लु

सो दाहिण-मारुउ मिय-सीयलु ॥ १  
महुअरि-महुर-सरइं लय-भवणइं ॥ २  
ताउं कुसुम-मञ्जरि-रिञ्छोलिउ ॥ ३  
सो केयइ-केसर-रय-परिमलु ॥ ४  
दवणा-मञ्जरियउ णव-फलियउ ॥ ५  
पेक्खेवि सहसकिरणु हरिसिय-मणु ॥ ६  
णम्मय पवर महानइ जेत्तहें ॥ ७  
जलु जन्तिएँहि णिरुद्धउं णिम्मलु ॥ ८

3. 1 P S वे वि जासु. 2 P उड्ढाणइ, A ओड्ढाणइ. 3 P S सयलकुंभिला. 4 P S डिंडी-  
र. 5 S अंदोलइ. 6 A जि. 7 S रंगीउ. 8 P A पाणिउं. 9 P सवाणिउ, A समानिउं. 10 P  
मईलिउं. 11 P अक्खिहुं, S अक्खिहु. 12 A तरंगिल्लिउ. 13 P उड्ढउ, A उड्ढउं. 14 P A भउ-  
हउं, S भउहओ. 15 S अल्लीणी, A अल्लीणउ. 16 A ताउ जि अलयालिउ मल्लीणउं. 17 S  
A महु, मुहुं. 18 P पईयहुं, S पईयहु. 19 P उपाइउ, S उपायउ. 20 P S मणे.

4. 1 A रेवय. 2 S ताव. 3 A णवहलियउ. 4 P S दूरे (S दूरिं) थिय, A दूरधरें  
थिउ आरक्खियवल्लु. 5 P S जन्तिअपु. 6 P णिरुद्धउं.

[ ३ ] १ विलासति.



॥ घत्ता ॥

वद्धिय-हरिसउ जुवइहिँ सरिसउ माहेसरपुर-परमेसरु ।  
सलिलब्धन्तरें माणस-सरवरें णं पइठुँ सुरिन्दु स-अच्छरु ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

५ सहसकिरणु सहसत्ति णिउँडुँवि आउ णाई महि-वहुँ अवरुण्डेवि ॥ १  
दिट्ठु मउडु छुडु अट्ठुम्मिल्लउ रवि व दंरुगमन्तु सोहिल्लउ ॥ २  
दिट्ठु णिडालुँ वयणु वच्छत्थलु णं चन्ददु कमलु णह-मण्डलु ॥ ३  
पभणइँ सहसरसि 'लइ दुक्कहों जुज्झहों रमहों णहाहों उलुक्कहों' ॥ ४  
तं णिसुणेंवि कडक्ख-विक्खेविउ बुडुउ उँकराउ महएविउ ॥ ५  
१० उप्परि-करयल-णियरु परिट्ठिउ णं रत्तुप्पल-सण्डु समुट्ठिउ ॥ ६  
णं केयइ-आरामु मणोहरु णक्ख-सूइ कडउल्ला केसरुँ ॥ ७  
महुयर सरं-भरेण अलीणा कामिणि-भिसिणि भणेंवि णं लीणा ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सलीलं-तरन्तहुँ उम्मीलन्तहुँ मुह-कमलहुँ केइ पधाइय ।  
१५ आयइँ सरसइँ किय(र ?) तामरसइँ णरवइँहे भन्ति उप्पाइय ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

अवरोप्परु जल-कील करन्तहुँ घण-पाणालि-पहर मेळन्तहुँ ॥ १  
कहि मि चन्द-कुन्दुज्जल-तोरेंहिँ धवलउ जलु तुट्ठन्तेहिँ हारेहिँ ॥ २  
कहि मि रसिउ णेउरेंहिँ रसन्तेहिँ कहि मि फुरिउ कुण्डलेंहिँ फुरन्तेहिँ ॥ ३  
२० कहि मि सरस-तम्बोलारत्तउ कहि मि वउल-कायम्बरि-मत्तउ ॥ ४  
कहि मि फलिह कप्पूरेंहिँ वासिउ कहि मि सुरहि मिगंमय-वामीसिउ ॥ ५  
कहि मि विविह-मणि-रयणुज्जलियउ कहि मि धोअ-कज्जल-संवलियउ ॥ ६  
कहि मि वहल-कुङ्कुम-पिञ्जरियउ कहि मि मलय-चन्दण-रस-भरियउ ॥ ७  
कहि मि जक्खकदमण करम्बिउ कहि मि भमर-रिञ्छोलिहि चुम्बिउ ॥ ८

7 वद्धियहरिसउ. 8 P S पइठु.

5. 1 S महियल. 2 P S अट्ठुम्मिल्लिउ, A अट्ठुम्मिल्लउ. 3 S णिडालु. 4 A पभणइँ. 5 P S A णहाहु. 6 A अलुक्कहो. 7 P S °विक्खेविउ. 8 P उप्परि. 9 P marginally, A °सेहरु. 10 A °सम°. 11 A पोमिणि भिसिणइँ निलीणा. 12 A सलिलु. 13 S णवरुहे.

6. 1 S °पालाणि°. 2 P तुट्ठन्तिहे, S A तुट्ठन्तिहि. 3 P S कुण्डलहिँ, A कुण्डलिहिँ. 4 A °रत्तउ. 5 S °धोय°, A चोअ°. 6 A अट्ठ°. 7 S चुम्बिउ.

[ ५ ] १ जले बुडयित्वा. २ ईषत्. ३ रश्मयः (?). ४ आमस्तक-समस्ताः.

[ ६ ] १ जलच्छटा. २ शुभैः. ३ शब्दं कृतं जलेन. ४ मदिरा. ५ कस्तूरी.



॥ घत्ता ॥

विहुम-मरगयं-  
वहु-वणुजल

इन्दणील-सयं-  
णावइ णहयल

चामियर<sup>१०</sup>-हार-संघाएहिं ।  
सुरधणु-घण<sup>११</sup>-विजु-वलायहिं ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

का वि करन्ति केलि सहुं राएं  
का वि मुद्ध दिट्टिए सुविसालएं  
का वि सुर्यन्धेहिं पाडलि-हुल्लेहिं  
का वि जुण-पण<sup>१२</sup>हिं पट्टणिऐहिं  
का वि विलेवणेहिं उवरियहिं  
कहें वि गुज्जु जलें अद्धुम्मिल्लउ  
कहें वि कसण रोमावलि दिट्ठी  
कहें वि थणोवरि ललइ अहोरणु

पहणइ कोमल-कुवलय-घाएं ॥ १  
का वि णवल्लएं मल्लियं-मालएं ॥ २  
का वि सु-पूयफलेहिं वउल्लेहिं ॥ ३  
का वि रयण-मणि-अवलम्बणिऐहिं ॥ ४  
का वि सुरहि-दवणा-मज्जरियहिं ॥ ५  
णं मय<sup>१३</sup>रहर-सिहरु सोहिल्लउ ॥ ६  
काम-वेणि णं गल्लेवि पइट्ठी ॥ ७  
णाइं अणज्जहों केरउ तोरणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहें वि स-रुहिरइं दिट्ठइं णहरइं थण-सिहरोवरि सु-पहुत्तइं ।  
वेगेणं वलग्गहों मयण-तुरज्जहों णं पाय<sup>१४</sup>इं छुडु छुडु खुत्तइं ॥ ९ १५

[ ८ ]

तं जल-कील णिएवि पहाणहुं  
पभणइ एक्कुं हरिस-संपणउं  
जुवइ-सहासु जासु स-वियारउं  
णलिणि-वणु व दिणयर-कर-इच्छउं  
कालु जाइ जसु मयण-विलासें  
अच्छउ सुरउ जेण जगु मत्तउ  
तं णिसुणेवि अवरेक्कु पवोल्लिउ

जाय वोळ णहयलें गिवाणहुं ॥ १  
'तिहुअणें सहसकिरणु पर धणउं ॥ २  
विन्भम-हाव-भाव-वावारउ ॥ ३  
कुमुय-वणु व ससहर तण्णिच्छउ(?) ॥ ४ १०  
माणिणि-पत्तिज्जवणायासें ॥ ५  
जल-कीलए जि<sup>१५</sup> किण पज्जत्तउ' ॥ ६  
'सहसकिरणु केवल सलिलोल्लिउ ॥ ७

8 PS °मरगयइं. 9 PS °सयइं. 10 PS चामीयर°. 11 PS घणु, A wanting.

7. 1 PS राएहिं. 2 A पहणइं. 3 PS °घाएहिं. 4 P S सुविसालइं. 5 PS मालइ°. 6 A णवल्लेहिं. 7 PS पाडल°. 8 PS अद्धुम्मिल्लउ, A अद्धुम्मिल्लिउ. 9 PS वेगेण. 10 PS पयइं.

8. 1 A पहाणइं. 2 A णहयलि जाय वोळ. 3 P A गिवाणइं, S गिवाणहु. 4 A पभणइं. 5 S इक्क. 6 P A °संपणउं. 7 S धणउओ, A धणउं. 8 S जुवइं. 9 P सविआरउं. 10 P °इच्छउं, S °इच्छिउ. 11 P तणिच्छउं, S °तणिच्छउ, A तन्निच्छउ. 12 PS जलकीलाए.

[ ७ ] १ कामस्य. २ उपरितनवन्नम.



इत्थु पंवाहुं मणोहर-वन्तउं

जो जुवइहिं गुज्झन्तु वि पत्तउ ॥ ८  
॥ घत्ता ॥

जेण खणन्तरें सलिलम्भन्तरें गलियंसु-धरण-वावारएँ ।  
सरहसुं दुक्कउ माणेंवि मुक्कउ अन्तेउरु एकएँ वारएँ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

रावणो वि<sup>१</sup> जल-कील करेप्पिणु सुन्दर सियंय-वेइ विरएप्पिणु ॥ १  
उप्परि जिणवर-पडिम चडावेंवि विविह-विताण-णिवहु वन्धावेंवि ॥ २  
तुप्प-खीर-<sup>२</sup>सिसिरेंहिं अहिसिञ्चेंवि<sup>३</sup> गाणाविह-मणि-रयणोहिं अञ्चेंवि ॥ ३  
गाणाविहहिं विलेवण-भेएँहिं दीव-धूव-वलि-पुप्फ-णिवेएँहिं ॥ ४  
१० पुज्ज करेंवि किर गायइं जावेंहिं जन्तिएहिं जलु मेळिउ तावेंहिं ॥ ५  
पर-कलत्तु संकेयहों दुक्कउं गाइं वियइँहिं माणेंवि मुक्कउं ॥ ६  
धाइउ उहयं-तडइं पेळन्तउं जिणवर-पवर-पुज्ज रेलन्तउ ॥ ७  
दहमुहुं पडिम लेवि विहडप्फडु कह वि कह वि णीसरिउ वियावडुं ॥ ८  
॥ घत्ता ॥

११ भणेंइ 'णरेसहों तुरिउं गवेसहों किउ जेण एउ. पिसुणत्तणु ।  
किं बहु-वुत्तेण तासु णिरुत्तेण दक्खवमि अज्जु जम-सासणु' ॥ ९  
[ १० ]

तो एत्थन्तरें लद्धाएसा गय मण-गमणाऽणेय गवेसा ॥ १  
रावणेण सरि दिट्ठ वहन्ती मुय-महुयर-दुक्खेण व जन्ती (?) ॥ २  
२४ चन्दण-रसेण व वहल-विलिक्की जल-रिद्धिँए णं<sup>१</sup> जोवणइत्ती ॥ ३  
मन्थर-वाहेणं व वीसत्थी जच्च-पट्टवंत्थइं व 'णियत्थी ॥ ४  
'वीणाहोरणंइ व पडुत्ती वालाहिय-णिदाएँ व सुत्ती ॥ ५  
मल्लिव-दन्तेहिं वं विहसन्ती 'णीलुप्पल-णयणेंहिं व णिएन्ती ॥ ६  
वउल-सुरा-गन्धेण वं मत्ती केयइ हत्थेंहिं व णच्चन्ती ॥ ७  
२५ महुअरि-महुर-सरु व गायन्ती उज्जर-मुरवाइं व वायन्ती ॥ ८

13 P S पहाउ. 14 P °वत्तउ, S °मत्तउ. 15 A जुज्झन्तु. 16 S सरहसे.

9. 1 S रावणेण. 2 P S A अहिसिञ्चिवि. 3 S गायइं. 4 P S दुक्कउं. 5 A वियइँ. 6 P मुक्कउं. 7 P S उभय°. 8 P धोवंतउं, S धोवंतउ. 9 P A दहमुहुं. 10 P S विवावडु. 11 P A भणइं. 12 P S तुरिय.

10. 1 S ण, A णव. 2 A °वाहेणि व. 3 P S जच्चपट्ट°, A दट्टपट्ट°. 4 P A वीणाहोर-णइ, S वीणाहोरणा. 5 A मल्लिय°. 6 A म. 7 This and the next Pāda transp-osed in A. 8 S वमन्ती. 9 P S महुयर°.

[ ८ ] १ प्रवाहः. २ शिथिलित-वज्राणाम्.

[ ९ ] १ बालकावेदी. २ दधिमिः. ३ जलप्रवाहेण व्याकुलीकृतचित्तः.

[ १० ] १ साटिका युक्ता. २ उपरितनवक्षेण.



॥ घत्ता ॥

अरमिय-रामहों गिरु गिक्कामहों आरुसैवि परम-जिणिन्दहों ।  
पुज्ज हरेप्पिणु पाहुडु लेप्पिणु गय गावइ पासु समुदहों ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तहिँ अवसरें जे किङ्कर धाइय ते पडिवत्त लएप्पिणु आइय ॥ १  
कहिय सुणन्तहों खन्धावारहों 'लइ एत्तडउ सारु संसारहों ॥ २  
माहेसरवइ णर-परमेसर सहसकिरणु णामेण णरेसर ॥ ३  
जा जल-कील तेण उप्पाइय सा अमरेहि मि रमैवि ण गाइय ॥ ४  
सुवइ काँमु को वि किर सुन्दरु सुरवइ भरहु सयर-चक्केसर ॥ ५  
महँवा सणङ्कुमारु ते सयल वि णउ पावन्ति तासु एक-यल वि ॥ ६  
का वि अउव लील विम्माणिय धम्म अत्थु विणिण वि परियाणिय ॥ ७  
काम-तत्तु पुणु तेण जें णिम्मिउ अण्ण रमन्ति पसव-कोदूमिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मइँ पवन्तेंण भुयणें तवन्तेंण गयणत्थु पयडु ण गा(भा?)वइ ।  
एण पयारेंण पिय-वावारेंण थिउ सलिलें पईसैवि गावइ ॥ ९

[ १२ ]

अवरेक्केण वुत्तु 'मइँ लक्खिउ सच्चउ सव्वु एण जं अक्खिउ ॥ १  
जं पुणु तहों केरउ अन्तेउरु णं पच्चक्खु जें मयरद्धय-पुरु ॥ २  
णेउर-मुरयहुँ पेक्खणया-हरु लायण्णम्भ-तलाउ मणोहरु ॥ ३  
सिरं-मुह-कर-कम-कमल-महासर मेहल-तोरणाहँ छण-वासरु ॥ ४  
थण-हत्थिहिँ साहारण-काणणु हार-सग्ग-वच्छहों गयणङ्गणु ॥ ५  
अहर-पवाल-पवालायायर दन्त-पन्ति-मोत्तिथि-सद्दणयरु ॥ ६  
जीहा-कलयण्ठिहिँ णन्दणवणु कण्णन्दोलयाहँ वेत्तत्तणु ॥ ७  
लोयण-भमरहुँ केसर-सेहरु भमुहा-भङ्गहुँ णट्टावय-घरु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

काँइँ वहुत्तेंण [ पुण ] पुणरुत्तेंण मयणग्गि-डमरु संपण्णउ ।  
णरहुँ अणन्तहुँ मण-धण-वन्तहुँ धुउ चोरु चण्डु उप्पण्णउ ॥ ९

11. 1 P सुणंतहं. 2 PS कासु. 3 P सयर, S सरु. 4 PS सधउ. 5 A णिम्माणिय.  
6 P परिमाणिय. 7 S °कोडमिउ, A °कोदूमिउ. 8 A नइ. 9 P पवहंतएण, S एव-  
हंतएण. 10 PS गयणरथ.

12. 1 P अक्खिउ. 2 P सिरि corrected to सिर, S सिरि. 3 S °तोरणाहं. 4 PS  
वित्तत्तणु. 5 PS काँइ. 6 A °डमर. 7 PS A संपण्णउ. 8 A चोरवंदु. 9 P A उप्पण्णउ.

३ न रमिता रामाः स्त्रियो येन परमेश्वरेण.

[ ११ ] १ खण्डमेकम्. २ सुरतम्. ३ न शोभते.

[ १२ ] १ साधारण-नाम-देशः.



[ १३ ]

अवरेकेण वुत्तु 'मइँ जन्तइँ  
अइ सुन्दरइँ सुकिय-कम्माइँ व  
णिगगलाइँ सु-किविण-हिययाइँ व  
संचारिमइँ कु-पुरिस-धणाइँ व  
पेइरिक्कइँ सज्जण-चित्ताइँ व  
दुलङ्घणियइँ सुकलत्ताइँ व  
वारि वमन्ति ताँइँ सिरि-णासेहिँ  
तेहिँ एउ जलु थम्भेवि मुक्कउ

दिट्ठइँ णिम्मलें सल्लें तरन्तइँ ॥ १  
सुघडियाइँ अहिणव-पेम्माइँ व ॥ २  
'णिउण-समासिय सुकइ-पयाइँ व ॥ ३  
कारिमाइँ कुट्टणि-वयणाइँ व ॥ ४  
वज्जइँ अत्थइत्त-वित्ताइँ व ॥ ५  
चेट्ट-विहणइँ बुद्धन्ताइँ व ॥ ६  
उर-कर-चरण-कण-णयणासेहिँ ॥ ७  
तेण पुज्ज रेहन्तु पटुक्कउ ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेप्पिणु 'लेहु' भणेप्पिणु असिवरु सँ इँ भुवेण<sup>10</sup> पकट्टिउ<sup>11</sup> ।  
सहइ समुज्जलु ससि-कर-णिम्मलु णं<sup>13</sup> पत्त-दाण-फलु वट्ठिउ<sup>15</sup> ॥ ९

\*

\*

जल-कीलाएँ सयम्भू  
भदं(टं) च मच्छवेहे

चउमुहएवं च गोग्गह-कहाएँ ।  
अज्ज वि कइणो ण पावन्ति ॥

\*

11

[ १५. पण्णरहमो संधि ]

दाण-सयन्धेण  
जग-कम्पावणु

गय-गन्धेण  
रणे रावणु

जेम मइन्दु वियट्टउं ।  
सहसकिरणे अविभट्टउं ॥ १ ॥

[ १ ]

आएसु दिण्णु 'णिय-किङ्करहुँ  
मारिच्च-मयहुँ सुय-सारणहुँ  
हय-हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसणहुँ  
ससिकर-सुग्गीव-णील-णलहुँ

वज्जोयर-मयर-महोयरहुँ ॥ १  
इन्दइकुमार-घणवाहणहुँ ॥ २  
विहि-कुम्भयण-खर-दूसणहुँ ॥ ३  
अवरहु मि अणिट्टिय-भुयवलहुँ ॥ ४

13. 1 P S जंतइ, A जंतए. 2 P S णिम्मल°. 3 P S रवंतइ. 4 P अच्छइत्ति, S अत्थइत्ति.  
5 P S ताहि. 6 P S उर°. 7 P A करण, S missing. 8 P S लोट्टु. 9 P S सयं. 10 S  
भुवे, A भुएण. 11 P एकट्टियउं, S कट्टियउ, A पकट्टियउ. 12 P S 'किरणुज्जलु. 13 A जं.  
14 P S 'दाणु. 15 P S वट्टियउ.

1. 1 S 'वयंधेण. 2 P S वियट्टउ, A वियट्टउं. 3 P S सहसकिरणहो. 4 P अविभट्टउ,  
5 P S रणे.

[ १३ ] १ काष्ठानां परस्परकलाशिका, अन्यत्र शिष्टपदस्यासः. २ प्रगुणाति. ३ लोचनमुखैः.

[ १ ] १ अधवादनस्य (?)



उद्धाड्य मच्छर-मलिय-कर  
सहसयरु वि जुवइहिं परियरिउ  
ताणन्तरें तूरइं गिसुणियइं  
'परमेसर पारक्कउ पडिउं

भीसावण-पहरण-णियर-धरे ॥ ५  
छुडु जे छुडु सलिलहों नीसरिउं ॥ ६  
पणवेप्पिणु भिच्चहिं पिसुणियइं ॥ ७  
लइ पहरणु समरु समावडिउं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं गिसुणेप्पिणु धणुं करें लेप्पिणु गिसियर-पवर-समूहहों ।  
थिउ समुहाणणु णं पच्चाणणु णाई महा-गय-जूहहों ॥ ९

[ २ ]

जं जुज्झ-सज्जुं थिउ लेवि धणु  
मम्भीसिउ राएं वुण्ण-मणु  
एकेकहों एकेकउ जें करु  
अच्छहों भुव-मण्डवें वइसरेंवि  
जा दलमि कुम्भि-कुम्भत्थलइं  
जा खणमि विसाणइं पवराइं  
जा कट्टमि करि-सिर-मोत्तियइं  
जा फाडमि फरहरन्त-धयइं

तं डरिउ असेसु वि जुवइयणु ॥ १  
'किं अण्णहों णाउं सहसकिरणु ॥ २  
परिरक्खइ जइ तो कवणु डरु ॥ ३  
जिह करिणिउ गिरि-गुहं पइसरेंवि ॥ ४  
होसन्ति कुडुम्बिहिं उंक्खलइं ॥ ५  
होसन्ति पर्यहों पैच्चवराइं ॥ ६  
होसन्ति तुम्ह हारत्तियइं ॥ ७  
होसन्ति वेणि-वन्धण-सयइं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणेप्पिणु तं धीरेप्पिणु णरवइ रहवरें चडियउ ।  
जुवइहुं करुणें(?) ××विणुं अरुणें णाई दिवायरु पडियउ ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

एत्थन्तरें आरोडिउ भडैहिं  
सो एकु अणन्तउ जइ वि वलु  
जं लइउ अक्खत्तें सहसयरु  
'अहों अहों अणीइं रक्खेहिं किय  
पहरणइं पवण-गिरि-वारि-हंवि

णं केसरि मत्त-हत्थि-हडैहिं ॥ १  
पप्फुल्लु तो वि तहों मुह-कमलु ॥ २  
तं चविउ परोप्परु सुर-पवरु ॥ ३  
एकुं एं वहु अण्णु वि गयणें थिय ॥ ४  
आएहिं सरिस जणें भीरु ण वि ॥ ५

6 P नीसरिअउं, S नीसरिअउ. 7 P पडिअउं, S पडिअउ. 8 A तें भणु.

2. 1 P °समु, S A °सज्जु. 2 P S °मंडप. 3 P °गुहे. 4 P S पयहुं. 5 P S A पच्चाव  
राइ. 6 P S °मोत्तियाइं. 7 P S हारत्तियाइं. 8 S जि. 9 P S पाडमि. 10 P जुवइहिं, S जुव  
इहिं. 11 P S कारणेण.

3. 1 P S अणित्ति. 2 P रक्खेसहिं. 3 P एकुहे, S येकुहे. 4 A अण्णए. 5 P S जण.

[ २ ] १ ओखली. २ दन्तूसल. ३ मुसल. ४ हारघटना. ५ अन्तःपुरम्. ६ विना-सारथि.

[ ३ ] १ राक्षसैः. २ अग्निरायुध (१).



तं गिसुणेंवि गिसियर लज्जियइँ  
तो<sup>१</sup> सहसकिरणु सहसहिँ करेहिँ  
दूरहों जि गिरुद्धउ वइरि-वलु

थिय महियलें विज्ज-विवज्जियइँ ॥ ६  
णं विद्धइँ सहस-सहस-सरेहिँ ॥ ७  
णं जम्बूदीवें उवहि-जलु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अमुणिय-थाणहों किय-संधाणहों दिट्ठि-मुट्ठि-सर-पयरहों ।  
पासु ण दुक्कइँ ते उलुक्कइँ तिमिरु जेम दिवसयरहों ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

अट्ठावय-गिरि-कम्पावणहों  
‘परमेसर एकें होन्तएण  
॥ रणें रहवरु एँकु जें परिभमइ  
धणु एँकु एँकु णरु दुइ जें कर  
करु कंहों वि कंहों वि उरु कप्परिउ  
तं गिसुणेंवि उवहि जेम खुहिउ  
गउ तेत्तहें जेतहें सहसकरु  
॥ हउं रावणु दुज्जउ केण जिउ

पडिहारें अक्खिउ रावणहों ॥ १  
वलु सयलु धरिउ पहरन्तएण ॥ २  
सन्दण-सहासुं णं परिभमइ ॥ ३  
चउदिसहिँ णवर णिवडन्ति सर ॥ ४  
करि कंहों वि कंहों वि रहु जज्जरिउ’ ॥ ५  
लहु तिजगविहूसणें आरुहिउ ॥ ६  
कोक्किउ ‘मरु पाव पहरु पहरु ॥ ७  
जें पाराउद्धउ धणउ किउ’ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एम भणन्तेणं विद्धन्तेणं सरहिँ महारहु छिण्णउ ।  
पणइ-सहासोहिँ चउ-पासोहिँ जसुं चउदिसु विक्खिण्णउ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

॥ माहेसरपुर-वइ विरहु किउ  
णं अज्झण-महिहरेँ सरय-घणु  
सण्णाहु खुरुपें कप्परिउ  
जें सवायामें मुअइ सर  
दससयकिरणेण गिरिक्खियउं  
॥ जज्जाहि ताम अब्भासुं करें

णिविसंद्धेँ मत्त-गइन्देँ थिउ ॥ १  
उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु गीढ-धणुं ॥ २  
लङ्काहिउ कह वं समुव्वरिउ ॥ ३  
लुअ-पक्ख पक्खि णं जन्ति धर ॥ ४  
पच्चारिउ ‘कहिँ धणु सिक्खियउ ॥ ५  
पच्छलें जुज्जेज्जहि पुणु समरें’ ॥ ६

6 A सो. 7 P S विंघइ. 8 A अलुक्कइँ.

4. 1 A धरिउ सयलु. 2 P S एकं वि. 3 A संदणहं सहसु. 4 P S कह. 5 A पाव. 6 P S भणन्तएण. 7 P S विद्धन्तएण, A विंघतेण. 8 A सरहि. 9 P S पणयं, A पणइं. 10 P S णं जसु. 11 P विक्खिण्णउं, S विक्खिण्णउ.

5. 1 P S A णिवसद्धे. 2 S सिहरे. 3 P वणु. 4 P S कहि सि. 5 P गिरिक्खिअउं, S गिरिक्खियउं. 6 S अज्झासु.



तं णिसुणेंवि जमेंण व जोइयउ कुञ्जरु कुञ्जरहो पचोइयउ ॥ ७  
आसणें चोएवि विगय-भउ णरवइ णिडालें कोन्तेण हउ ॥ ८  
॥ घत्ता ॥

जाम भयङ्करु असिवर-करु पहरइ मच्छर-भरियउ ।  
ताम दसासेण आयासेण उप्पएवि पहु धरियउ ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

णिउ णिय-णिलयहो मय-वियलियउ णं मत्त-महागउ णियलियउ ॥ १  
'मा मइ मि धरेसइ दहवयणु' णं भइयए रवि' गउ अत्थवणु ॥ २  
पसरिउ अन्धारु पमोक्कलउ णं णिसिए' धित्त मसि-पोइलउ ॥ ३  
ससि उग्गउ सुट्ठु सुसोहियउ णं जग-हरो दीवउ वोहियउ ॥ ४  
सुविहाणे दिवायरु उग्गमिउ णं रयणिहिं मइयवट्ठु भमिउ ॥ ५  
तो णवर जङ्घचारण-रिसिहें सयकरहो 'विणासिय-भव-णिसिहें ॥ ६  
गय वत्त 'सहासकिरणु धरिउ' चउविह-रिसि-सङ्खें परियरिउ ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

रावणु जेतहें गउ (सो) तेत्तहें पञ्च-महावय-धारउ ।  
दिट्ठु दसासेण सेयसेण णावइ रिसहु भडारउ ॥ ८

[ ७ ]

गुरु वन्दिय दिण्णइ आसणइ मणि-वेयडियइ सुह-दंसणइ ॥ १  
मुणि-पुङ्गउ चवइ विसुद्धमइ 'मुए सहसकिरणु लङ्काहिवइ ॥ २  
एहु चरिमंदेहु सामणु ण वि महु तणउ भव-राइव-रवि' ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेंवि जम-कम्पावणेण पणवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ रावणेण ॥ ४  
'महु एण समाणु कोउ कवणु पर पुंज्जहें कारणे जाउ रणु ॥ ५  
अज्जु वि एहु जें पहु सा 'जि सिय अणुहुज्जउ मेइणि जेम तिय' ॥ ६  
तं णिसुणेंवि सहसकिरणु चवइ 'उत्तमहो एउ किं संभवइ ॥ ७  
तं मणहर सलिल-कील करेवि पइ समउ महांहवें उत्थरेवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एवहिं आयए विच्छायए राय-सियए किं किज्जइ ।  
वरि थिर-कुलहर अजरामर सिद्धि-वहुवें परिणिज्जइ' ॥ ९

7 s A गयवडउ; also noted marginally in P. 8 A वरु. 9 P S दसाणणेण.

6. 1 s जिउ. 2 P S गउ रवि. 3 P णिसिपधित्तु. 4 A मइयवट्ठु. 5 A सहसकरणहो णसिय°. 6 This pāda missing in A. 7 P S दसाणणेण.

7. 1 P S A आसणाइ. 2 °दंसणाइ. 3 P S चरम°. 4 P S °राजीव°. 5 P A पुज्जए, 8 पुज्जइ. 6 A हूउ. 7 A सो जि. 8 P S महाहउ. 9 P S वर. 10 s °कुलयर. 11 P S °वहुय.



[ ८ ]

तैं वयणें मुकु विसुद्ध-मइ  
 णिय-गन्दणु णियय-थाणें धेवेंवि  
 णिक्खन्तु खणद्धें विगय-भउ  
 १ परिपेसिउ लेहु पहाणाहों  
 मुह-वत्त कहिय 'दहमुहेंण जिउ  
 तं णिसुणेंवि णरवइ हरिसियउ  
 संगाम-सहासेहिं दूसहहों  
 सहसत्ति सो वि णिक्खन्तु पहु

माहेसर-पवर-पुराहिवइ ॥ १  
 परियणु पट्टणु पय संथवेंवि ॥ २  
 रावणु वि पयाणउ देवि गउ ॥ ३  
 अणरण्हों उज्झहें राणाहों ॥ ४  
 लइ सहसकिरणु तव-चरणें थिउ' ॥ ५  
 ईसीसि विसाउं पदरिसियउ ॥ ६  
 सिय सयल समप्पेंवि दसरहहों ॥ ७  
 अण्णु वि तहों तणउ अणन्तरहु ॥ ८

३०

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताम सुकेसेण लङ्केसेण जमहर-अणुहरमाणउ ।  
 १जागुं पणासेवि ४ रिउ तासेवि मगहहें मुकु पयाणउ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

णारउ धीरेंवि मरु वसिकरेंवि  
 १५ णव णव संवच्छर तेत्थु थिउं  
 १पेक्खेंवि रावणु आसङ्कियउ  
 जसु चमरें अमरें दिण्णु वरु  
 णियं तणय तासु लाएवि करें  
 मंन्दाइणि दिट्ठ मणोहरियं  
 २० गय-मय णइं मइलिय-उभय-तउ  
 वन्देप्पिणु जिणवर-भवणाइं  
 'इह सिद्धु सिद्धि-मुहकमल-अलि

तहों तणिय तणय करयलें धरेंवि ॥ १  
 पुंणु दिण्णु पयाणउ मगहु गउ ॥ २  
 महु महुरपुराहिउ वसिकियउ ॥ ३  
 सूलाउहु सयलाउहु-पवरु ॥ ४  
 थिउ णवर गम्पि कइलास-धरें ॥ ५  
 ससिकन्त-णीर-णिज्झर-भरियं ॥ ६  
 स-तुरङ्गम-कुञ्जर ण्हाय भउ ॥ ७  
 दहमुहु दक्खवइ णिवाणाइं ॥ ८  
 जिणवरु भरहेसरु वाहुवलि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

एत्थु सिलासणें अत्तावणें अच्छिउ वालि-भडारउ ।

२५ जसु पय-भारेंण गरुयारेंण हउं किउ कुम्मायारउ' ॥ १०

८. १ A °ठाणे ठेवेवि. २ P विसाउ वि. ३ S A जगु. ४ A णासेवि. ५ A विद्धंसेवि. ६ S गंगह.

९. १ P S धीय. २ A ठिउ. ३ A पुणु विण्ण पत्त नउ तहो रमिउं. ४ A transposes the Pādas of this line. ५ A समरे. ६ P S A सुलाउहु. ७ S पिय. ८ P S मणोहरिय. ९ P S °भरिय. १० P S आतावणे.

[ ८ ] १ यज्ञं विध्वंस्य.

[ ९ ] १ गङ्गा,



[ १० ]

जम-धणय-सहासकिरण-दमणु      जं थिउ अट्ठावएँ दहवयणु ॥ १  
 तं पत्त वत्त णलकुवरहोँ      दुल्लङ्घ-णयर-परमेसरहोँ ॥ २  
 परिचिन्तिउ 'हय-गय-रह-पवलें  
 एत्थु वि अमराहिवें रणें अजएँ      आसणें परिट्ठिएँ वइरि-वलें ॥ ३  
 एहएँ अवसरें उवाउ कवणु'      जिण-वन्दणहत्तिएँ मेरु गएँ ॥ ४  
 'वलवन्तइँ जन्तइँ उट्ठवहोँ'      तो मन्ति पवोल्लिउ हरिदवणु ॥ ५  
 जं होइ अछेउ अमेउ पुरु      चउदिसु आसाल-विज्ज ठवहोँ ॥ ६  
 तं णिसुणेंवि तेहिँ मि तेम किउ      ता रक्खहुँ पावइ जा ण सुरु' ॥ ७  
 सइ-चित्तु व णयरु दुल्लङ्घु थिउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विरुद्धहिँ जस-लुद्धहिँ रावण-भिच्च-सहासहिँ ।  
 वेड्डिउ पुरवरु संवच्छरु णावइ वारह-मासहिँ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

जन्तहँ भइयएँ विहडप्फडहिँ      दहमुहहोँ कहिउ केहि मि भडैहिँ ॥ १  
 'दुग्गेज्जु भडारा तं णयरु      दुसिद्धहुँ जिह तिहुअण-सिहरु ॥ २  
 तहिँ जन्त-सयइँ समुद्धियइँ      जम-करइँ जमेण व छड्डियइँ ॥ ३  
 जोयणहोँ मज्झे जो संचरइ      सो पडिजीवन्तु ण णीसरइ' ॥ ४  
 तं णिसुणेंवि चिन्तावणु पहु      थिउ ताम जाम उवरम्भ वहुँ ॥ ५  
 अणुरत्त परोक्खए जें जसेण      जिह महुअरि कुसुम-गन्ध-वसेण ॥ ६  
 ण गणइ कप्पूरु ण चन्दमसु      ण जलहुँ ण चन्दणु तामरसु ॥ ७  
 तहें दसमी कामावत्थ हुयँ      विसग्गि<sup>१०</sup>-दड्डु णडें कह मि मुय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

'इमुं महु जोव्वणु एहु (सो) रावण एह रिद्धि परिवारहोँ ।  
 जइ मेलीवहि तो हलें सहि एत्तिउ फलु संसारहोँ' ॥ ९

10. 1 A ठिउ. 2 P णरकुवर. 3 P S दुल्लङ्घणयर°. 4 P marginally जिणवन्दणाए कइलासि गए' पाठे. 5 P S उट्ठवहु, A अट्ठवहु. 6 P A ठवहु, A उवहु. 7 A जाम. 8 A तेण वि. 9 P S दुल्लेपु. 10 S A वेड्डिउ.

11. 1 P जंतुहं, S जंतुहु. 2 P S दुसिद्धहुं. 3 P S समोद्धियाइं. 4 P उलंभ, S उव-लंभ. 5 P S विरहु. 6 P परोक्खए, S परोक्खे. 7 S जय°, A-जि. 8 A जलद्. 9 P S गय. 10 A विरहग्गो. 11 S ण. 12 P S इउ. 13 P S मिलावहि.

[ ११ ] १ (P's reading) उपरम्भा राज्ञी विरहं गता.



[ १२ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि चित्तमाल चवइ 'मइँ होन्तिँ काँ ण संभवइ ॥ १  
 आएसु देहि छुडु एत्तडउ एँउ सुन्दरि कारणु केत्तडउ ॥ २  
 तुहँ रूवहों रावणु होइ जइ लइ वट्टइ तो एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ ३  
 ५ तं णिसुणेंवि मणहँर-अहरयल उवरम्भहें<sup>४</sup> विहसिउ मुह-कमलु ॥ ४  
 'हलें हलें सहि ससिमुहि हंस-गइ सो सुहउ ण इच्छइ कह वि जइ ॥ ५  
 आसाल-विज्ज तो देहि तहों अण्णु वि वज्जरहि दसाणणहों ॥ ६  
 वुच्चइ रहङ्गु भंड-लिह-लुहणु इन्दाउहु अच्छइ सुअरिसणु' ॥ ७  
 तं णिसुणेंवि दूई णिग्गइय लङ्केसावासु णवर गइय ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

कहिउ दसासहों सुर-तासहों जं उवरम्भएँ वुत्तउ ।  
 'एत्तिउ दाहें तुह विरहेंण सामिणि मरइ णिरुत्तउ ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

उवरम्भ समिच्छहि अज्जु जइ तो जं चिन्तहि तं संभवइ ॥ १  
 १५ आसाली सिज्जइ पुरवरु वि सुअरिसणु चक्कु णलकुव्वरु वि' ॥ २  
 तं णिसुणेंवि सुट्ठु वियक्खणहों 'अवलोइँ वयणु विहीसणहों ॥ ३  
 पइसारिय दूई मज्जणएँ थिय वे वि सहोयर मन्तणएँ ॥ ४  
 'अहों साहसु<sup>२</sup> पभणइ पहु मुयवि जं महिल करइ तं पुरिसु ण वि ॥ ५  
 दुम्महिल जि भीसण जम-णयरि दुम्महिल जि असणि जगन्त-यरि ॥ ६  
 २० दुम्महिल जि स-विस भुयङ्ग-फडं दुम्महिल जि वइवस-महिँस-झडं ॥ ७  
 दुम्महिल जि गरुय वाहि णरहों दुम्महिल जि वग्घि मज्झें घरहों' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

भणइ विहीसणु सुह-दंसणु 'एत्थु एउ ण घट्टइ ।  
 सामि णिसणहों णउ अण्णहों भेयहों अवसरु वट्टइ ॥ ९

12. 1 PS सुणेवि विचित्तमाल, 2 PS तुव, 3 PSA मणहरु, 4 A उवरंभएँ विय-  
 सिउ, 5 PS लंकेसहो पासु, 6 PS सुरसंतासहो, 7 PS दाहेण.

13. 1 PS सुहु जोइउ पहुहे (P पहुहें) विहीसणहो, 2 A पभणइ महिसुव वि, 3 P  
 °फडु, 4 A °विसम°, 5 P °झडु.

[ १२ ] १ भटानां रेखा.

[ १३ ] १ (P's reading) रावणेन, २ विद्युत्, ३ अत्र प्रस्तावे एतद् वचनं न वक्तुं घटते.



[ १४ ]

जइ कारण वइरि सिद्धएँण      णयरें धण-कणय-समिद्धएँण ॥ १  
तो कवडेण वि “इच्छामि” भणु      पुण्णालि असच्चि दोसु कवणु ॥ २  
छुडु केम वि विज्ज समावडउ      उवरम्भ तुज्जु पुणु मा वडउ ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेंवि गउ दहगीउ तहिं      मज्जणयहो णिगय दूइ जहिं ॥ ४  
देवङ्गइ वत्थइ ढोइयइ      आहरणइ रयणुज्जोइयइ ॥ ५  
केऊर-हार-कडिसुत्ताइ      णेउरइ कडय-संजुत्ताइ ॥ ६  
अवरइ मि देवि तोसिय-मणेंण      आसाल-विज्ज मगिय खणेंण ॥ ७  
ताएँ वि दिण्ण परितुट्ठियाएँ      णिय हाणि ण जाणिय मुट्ठियाएँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

ताव विसालिय      आसालिय      णहें गज्जन्ति पराइय ।  
तं विज्जाहरु      णलकुव्वरु      मुएँवि णाई सिय आइय ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

गय दूई किउ कलयलु भडेंहिं      परिवेढिउ पुरवरु गय-घडेंहिं ॥ १  
सण्णहेवि समरें णिच्छिय-मणहों      णलकुव्वरु भिडिउ विहीसणहों ॥ २  
वलु वलहों महाहवें दुज्जयहों      रहु रहहों गइन्दु महागयहों ॥ ३  
हउ हयहों णराहिवु णरवरहों      पहरण-धरु वर-पहरण-धरहों ॥ ४  
चिन्धिउ चिन्धियहों समावडिउ      वइमाणिउ वइमाणिहें भिडिउ ॥ ५  
तहिं तुमुलें जुज्जें भीसावणेंण      जिहं सहसकिरणु रणें रावणेंण ॥ ६  
तिहं विरहु करेविणु तक्खणेंण      णलकुव्वरु धरिउ विहीसणेंण ॥ ७  
सहुं पुरेंण सिद्धु तं सुअरिसणु      उवरम्भ ण इच्छइ दहवयणु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सो जें पुरेसरु      णलकुव्वरु      णियय केर लेवाविउ ।  
समउ सरम्भएँ      उवरम्भएँ      रज्जु सँ इं भु ज्जाविउ ॥ ९

\*

14. 1 S वइरिहि. 2 P S सिद्धिएण. 3 P S आसालि. 4 A णलकुव्वरु.

15. 1 This pāda is missing in P. 2 A णलकुव्वरु. 3 P S तुस्वले. 4 P जह. 5 A करेवि पहरेवि खणेण. 6 S भिडिउ. 7 P S लेवाविअउ, A लेवाविविउ. 8 P सयइ, S सयं 9 P S भुंजाविचयउ.

[ १५ ] १ विमाणावुडः. २ संग्रामे (?). ३ रथरहितः.



## [ १६. सोलहमो संधि ]

णलकुन्वरे धरियँ

विजँ छुट्टे वइरिहँ तणँ ।

णिय-मन्तिहँ सहियउ

इन्दु परिड्डिउ मन्तणँ ॥

[ १ ]

१ जे गूढपुरिस पडुविय तेण

ते आय पडीवा तक्खणेण ॥ १

परिपुच्छिय 'लइ' अक्खहँ दवत्ति केहउ पहु केहिय तासु सत्ति ॥ २

किं वलु केहउ पाइक-लोउ

किं वसणु कवणु गुणु को विणोउ ॥ ३

तं णिसुणेंवि दणु-गुण-पेरिण्हि

सहसक्खहँ अक्खिउ हेरिण्हि ॥ ४

'परमेसर रणें रावणु अचिन्तु

उच्छाह-मन्त-पहु-सत्ति-वन्तु ॥ ५

११ चउ-विज्ज-कुसलु छगुण-णिवासु

छव्विह-वलु सत्त-पयँइ-पयासु ॥ ६

सत्तविह-वसण-विरहिय-सरीरु

वहु-वुद्धि-सत्ति-खम-काल-धीरु ॥ ७

अरिवर-छव्वग-विणासयालु

अट्टारहविह-तित्थाणुपालु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तहँ केरँ साहणें

सव्वु सामि-सम्मणियउ ।

१०

णउ कुड्डउ लुड्डउ

को वि भीरु अवमाणियउ ॥ ९

1. 1 P S माणें मलिण विजण. 2 P जणवण कहिउं इंदु, S जणवइ कहियउ इंदु. 3 A °धयइ. 4 A °लद्धि°. 5 P S काल. 6 P S सयल पसाहणे सव्वु. 7 A वीरु.

\* Between the first and the second Kadavaka all the Mss. read the following Sanskrit passage which is obviously a sort of commentary on the political terms occurring in the 1. Kadavaka. In all probability it was not a part of the original text, but got incorporated in the body of the text from its natural place as a marginal gloss. The slight incorrectness of the Sanskrit of the passage is ignored: का तिष्ठः शक्तयः । प्रभुशक्तिः । उत्साहशक्तिः । मन्त्रशक्तिश्चेति ॥ का चतस्रो विद्याः । आन्वीक्षिकी त्रयी वार्ता दण्डनीतिश्चेति । साङ्ख्यो योगो लोकायतं चान्वीक्षिकी । सामर्थ्यजुर्वेदा-स्त्रयी । कृषिः पाशुपादयं वाणिज्यं वार्ता च । आन्वीक्षिकी-त्रयी-वार्तानां योगक्षेमसाधनो दण्डस्तस्य नीतिर्दण्डनीतिरिति ॥ षड्गुणाः के ते । संधि-विग्रह-यानासन-संश्रय-द्वैधीभावाः । किं तद् षड्विधं बलम् । मूलबलम् । भृत्यबलम् । श्रेणीबलम् । मित्रबलम् । अमित्रबलम् । आटविकबलं चेति ॥ कां सप्त प्रकृतयः । स्वात्म्यमाल-जनपद-दुर्ग-कोश-बल ( V. I. दण्ड )-मित्राणि ( gloss on स्वामिं—'स्वात्म्यमालौ च राष्ट्रं च दुर्गं कोशौ बलं सुहृत् इत्यमरः ) ॥ कानि सप्त व्यसनानि । पानम् । द्यूतम् । स्त्री । मृगया ( gloss पापर्द्धिः ) । पारुष्यम् । दण्डपारुष्यम् । अर्थदूषणं चेति ( gloss on पानम्—'द्यूतं मयं पिशितं च वेद्या पापर्द्धि-चौर्यं परदारसेवा' इत्यादि ) । तत्रादौ चत्वारि कामजानि, त्रीणि कोपजानि ॥ कोऽरिषड्वर्गः । काम-क्रोध-लोभ-मान-मद-हर्षाः ॥ कान्य-ष्टादश तीर्थानि । मन्त्रि-पुरोहित-सेनापति-युवराज-दौवारिकान्तर्वेशिक-प्रशास्तु-समाहर्तृ-संवि-धातृ-प्रदेष्टृ-नायक-पौरव्यावहारिक-कर्मान्त्रिक-मन्त्रिपरिषद्-दण्डदुर्गान्तपालाटविकाः ॥ पसाहणि (? not in A) [ अ ] शाङ्गानि ते ॥ छ ॥

[ १ ] १ यूयं कथयत, २ शीघ्रम्, ३ प्रकृति.



[ २ ]

विणु<sup>१</sup> गित्ति<sup>२</sup> एक्कु वि पउ ण देइ अट्टविह-विणोए<sup>३</sup> दिवसु णेइ ॥ १  
 पहरद्धु<sup>४</sup> पयाव-गवेसणेण अन्तेउर-रक्खण-पेसणेण ॥ २  
 पहरद्धु णवरु कन्दुअ-खणेण<sup>५</sup> अहवइ अत्थाण-णिवन्धणेण<sup>६</sup> ॥ ३  
 पहरद्धु ण्हाण<sup>७</sup>-देवच्चणेण भोयण-परिहाण-विलेवणेण ॥ ४  
 पहरद्धु दव-अवलोयणेण पाहुड-पडिपाहुड-ढोयणेण ॥ ५  
 पहरद्धु लेह-वायण-खणेण सासणहर-हेरि-विसज्जणेण ॥ ६  
 पहरद्धु<sup>८</sup> सइर<sup>९</sup>-पविहारणेण अहवइ अब्भन्तर-मन्तणेण ॥ ७  
 पहरद्धु सयल-वल-दरिसणेण रह-गय-हय-हेइ<sup>१०</sup>-गवेसणेण ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

१०

पहरद्धु णराहिउ<sup>५</sup>  
 जम-थाणें परिड्डिउ

सेणावइ-संभावणें<sup>६</sup> ।  
 परमण्डल<sup>७</sup>-आरूसणेण ॥ ९

[ ३ ]

जिह दिवसु तेम<sup>१</sup> गिवाण-राय  
 पहिलए पहरद्धे<sup>२</sup> विचिन्तमाणु  
 वीर्यए पुणो वि ण्हाणासणेण  
 तइयए जय-तूर-महारवेण  
 चउत्थए पञ्चमें सोवण-खणेंण  
 छट्ठए हय-पडह-विउज्झणेण  
 सत्तमें मन्तिहिं सहुं मन्तणेण<sup>३</sup>  
 अट्टमें सासणहर-पेसणेण  
 महेणसि-परिपुच्छण-आसणेण

णिसि णेइ करेप्पिणु अट्ट भाय ॥ १  
 अच्छइ णिगूढुं पुरिसिहिं समाणु ॥ २  
 अहवइ णरवइ-सुह-दंसणेण ॥ ३  
 अन्तेउरु विसइ मणुच्छवेण ॥ ४  
 चउदिसु दिडेण परिरक्खणेण ॥ ५  
 सबत्थसत्थ-परिवुज्झणेण ॥ ६  
 णिय-रज्ज-कज्ज-परिचिन्तणेण ॥ ७  
 सुविहाणें वेज्ज-संभासणेण<sup>८</sup> ॥ ८  
 णिमिस्सि-पुरोहिय-घोसणेण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

२०

इय सोलहं-भाएहिं  
 मणु जुज्झहो उप्परि

दिवसु वि रयणि वि णिवहइ ।  
 तासु णिरारिउ उच्छहइ<sup>१०</sup> ॥ १०

२५

२. १ PS कंडुखणेण, A कंडुअखणेण. २ A णिवद्धणेण. ३ PS ण्हाणे. ४ PS सुरइ. ५ PS णराहिउ. ६ P corrects to °संभासणेण. ७ S परमंडले.

३. १ PS तेण. २ A णिगूढउ. ३ PS वीर्यउ. ४ PSA मंतण. ५ PS सविहाण. ६ PS °संभावणेण. ७ A महरिसि-आसण-परिपुच्छणेण. ८ PS णिमिस्सि. ९ PS सोलस°. १० S उव्वहइ.

[ २ ] १ नीला विना. २ प्रजायाः, प्रतापं च (?). ३ 'सुइर' खेच्छया, विद्याविनोदेन.  
 ४ 'हेति' आयुधः.

[ ३ ] १ भो इन्द्र. २ प्रविशति. ३ वैद्य. ४ सूफकार-कोष्ठागारक-संभाषणम्.

पउ० चरि० १७



[ ४ ]

तुम्हहुँ धँइ एक्कं वि णाहिँ तत्ति  
 वालत्तणें जें<sup>४</sup> णउ णिहउ सत्तु  
 जइयहुँ णामउ छुडु छुडु दसासु  
 ५ जइयहुँ करे लगउ चन्दहासु  
 जइयहुँ सुरसुन्दरु वड्डु कणउ  
 जइयहुँ जगभूसणु धरिउ णाउ  
 जइयहुँ सु-तणूयरि गँउ हरेवि  
 तइयहुँ जें णाहिँ जें<sup>१०</sup> णिहउ<sup>११</sup> सत्तु

10

बुच्चइ सहसक्खें  
 पच्चेल्लिउ हुअवहु

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘किं केसरि सिसु-कंरि वहइ ।  
 सुक्कउ ‘पायउ सुहुँ डहइ’ ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

पच्चत्तरु देवि गइन्द-गमणु  
 15 जहिँ भेउ ण भिन्दइ को वि लोउ  
 तहिँ पइसेवि पभणइ अमर-राउ  
 किं सांमु भेउ किं ‘उववैयाणु  
 किं कम्मरम्भुववाय-मन्तु  
 किं देस-काल-पविहाय-सारु  
 20 किं<sup>७</sup> कज्ज-सिद्धि पच्चमउ मन्तु  
 तो भारदुवाएं वुत्तु एम  
 कज्जन्ते<sup>१०</sup> णवर णिवडइ छेउ  
 तं णिसुणेंवि भणइ विसालचक्खु

25

ता अच्छउ सुरवइ  
 पहु मन्ति-विहूणउ

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो णीसेसु रज्जु करइ ।  
 12 चउरङ्गिहि मि ण संचरइ ॥ ११

4. 1 S A तुब्बह. 2 S पइ. 3 P एक्कु, S इक्कु. 4 PS णाइ. 5 A सुइणे. 6 A जि. 7 PS वि. 8 A विज्जहं. 9 PS अवहरेवि. 10 S जिं. 11 PS णिहउ. 12 A पउत्तु. 13 A करे धरइ. 14 PS सुहि, A सुहुं.

5. 1 A एयंत°. 2 S साउ. 3 PS उयपयाणु, A उवयदाणु. 4 PS °परिपयाणु. 5 PS °रंभोवायचत्तु. 6 A °वारु. 7 S कें. 8 S सव्वु. 9 A भारदवाएं. 10 PS कज्जंतगमणे. 11 P S इहु; P records also a variant पहु. 12 A चउरंगेहिं वि संचरइ.

[ ४ ] १ नख-कर्तनीयोऽपि यदासीत् तत् कुठारच्छेद्यं संजातम्. २ प्रयत्नम्. ३ समर्थः (?). ४ वृक्षः.

[ ५ ] १ उपप्रदानं दण्डम्. २ अनन्तर-प्रतिपादिता. ३ मन्त्रिणा.



[ ६ ]

पारासरु पभणइ 'विहि मणोज्जु  
पिसुणेण वुत्तु 'वेणिं वि ण होन्ति  
कउंटिलें वुच्चइ 'कवण भन्ति  
मणु चवइ 'गरुअ वारहुँ वुद्धि  
तं णिसुणेंवि पभणइ अमरमन्ति  
'भिगुणन्दणु वोळइ 'वुद्धिवन्तु  
तं णिसुणेंवि चवइ सहासणयणु  
अण्णहोँ अण्णारिस होइ वुद्धि

णउ एक्कें मन्तिएँ रज्ज-कज्जु' ॥ १  
अवरोप्परु घडेंवि कु-मन्तु देन्ति' ॥ २  
तिणि वि चेयारि वि चारु मन्ति' ॥ ३  
णउँ एक्कें विहिँ तिहिँ कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ४  
'अइसुन्दरु जइ सोलह हवन्ति' ॥ ५  
अकिलेसें वीसहिँ होइ मन्तु' ॥ ६  
विणु मन्ति-सहासें मन्तु कवणु ॥ ७  
अकिलेसें सिज्जइ कज्ज-सिद्धि' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

10

जयकारिउ सर्वेहिँ  
तो समउ दसासें

'अम्हहुँ केरी वुद्धि जइ ।  
सुन्दर सन्धि सुराहिवइ ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

बुह अत्थसत्थं पभणन्ति एव  
एक्कु वि मालिहें सिरु खुडेंवि घित्तु  
तो तउ परमेसर कवण हाणि  
जइ साम-भेय-दाणेंहिँ जि सिद्धि  
अच्छन्ति वालि-रणु संभरेवि  
णल-णील ते वि हियवएँ असुद्ध  
खर-दूसणा वि णिय-पाण-भीय  
माहेसरपुरवइ-मरुणरिन्द

कहिँ लब्भइ उत्तम सन्धि देव ॥ १  
अण्णु वि जइ रावणु होइ मित्तु ॥ २  
अहि असइ तो वि 'सिहि महु-चाणि ॥ ३  
तो दण्डें पउज्जिएँ कवणं विद्धि ॥ ४  
सुग्गीव-चन्दकरं कुद्ध वे वि ॥ ५  
सुवन्ति णिरारिउँ अत्थ-लुद्ध ॥ ६  
कज्जेण जेणं चन्दणहि णीय ॥ ७  
अवमाणेंवि वसिकिय जिह गइन्द ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

आएहिँ उवाएहिँ  
दहवयण-णिहेलणु

भेइज्जन्ति णराहिवइ ।  
जाइ दूउ चित्तज्जु जइ' ॥ ९

6. 1 P S मन्तिहिँ. 2 S विणिं सि. 3 P चडेवि, घिडि वि. 4 P कुमन्ति. 5 P कउदालें, marginally 'कउटलि' पाठे; S कउदाले. 6 A वि तिणि. 7 P S हुन्ति. 8 A कउ. 9 P S पभणिउ, A पभणइ.

7. 1 P S सत्थे अत्थ. 2 A उत्तर. 3 P S दाणें. 4 P दंड, S दंडि. 5 P S पउंजेवि. 6 P S कवणु. 7 S चंदकुर, A चंदनल. 8 S णिराहिउ. 9 A केण. 10 P S अवमाणसि.

[ ६ ] १ बृहस्पतिः. २ शुक्रः.

[ ७ ] १ सर्पः. २ मयूरः. ३ सहस्रकिरण. ४ भो इन्द्र (?).



[ ८ ]

तं मन्ति-वयणु पडिवण्णु तेण  
सिक्खवइ पुरन्दरु किं पि जाम  
'ओसारेंवि दिज्जइ कण्ण-जाउ  
आवेसइ इन्दहों तणउ ठूउ  
सो भेउ करेसइ णरवराहं  
सहुं तेण महुर-वयणोहिं तेव  
सो थोवउं तुहुं पुणु पवलु अज्जु  
एथु जें अवसरें संगीमें सक्कु

10

मरु-जगें दसाणण  
उवयारहों तहों मइ

॥ घत्ता ॥

जं पइं विग्घहं रक्खियउ ।  
परम-भेउ एहु अक्खियउ' ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

गउ णारउ कहि मि णहङ्गणेण  
१५ 'पर-गूढपुरिस ण विसन्ति जेम  
एत्तडिय परोप्परु वोळ जाव  
पुर-रट्ठाडवि' वहु संथवन्तु  
रण-दुग्ग-परिग्गह-महि णियन्तु  
वहुसंथ-वुद्धि-णीइउ सरन्तु  
२० स-सणेहु समाइच्छिउ करेवि  
वइसणउ दिण्णु संवाहु थोरु  
पुज्जेप्पिणु कैप्पिणु गुण-सयाइ

25

वुच्चइ चित्तङ्गेण<sup>13</sup>  
तं कवणु दुलङ्खउ<sup>15</sup>

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं देवहों सीसइ णरेंण ॥  
जं ण वि दिट्ठु दिवायरेंण' ॥ १०

8. 1 A सावु. 2 A °वयणेण. 3 P S A वोलिज्जइ. 4 P S थोडउ. 5 P S वि. 6 P S संगाम°. 7 A सक्किज्जइ. 8 P S विप्पहु.

9. 1 A पुरपरवहारि. 2 P पडु, marginally records वहु. 3 P संथवंद; marginally records संथवंतु, A °संथवंतु. 4 P °तिवंद. 5 A दुग्गयडिंभहं. 6 S °भवणि, A °भवण. 7 S सासणहु. 8 A पासे. 9 P S संवाद°. 10 P कणउ. 11 P S डोरु. 12 A अपिणु. 13 A चित्तगे. 14 A देवहुं. 15 A दुलंघु.

[ ८ ] १ सर्व्वम्. २ समर्थः.

[ ९ ] १ बहुविचार-बुद्धिः. २ ताम्बूलः. ३ कथयित्वा.



[ १० ]

तं वयणु सुणेंवि परितुडु राउ 'मइँ चिन्तिउ को वि कु-दूउ आउ ॥ १  
जिम सासणहरु जिम परिमियत्थु एवहिँ मुणिओ-सि णिसिद्ध-अत्थु ॥ २  
धण्णउ सुरवइँ तुहुँ जासु 'अत्तु वर-पञ्चवीस-गुण-रिद्धि पत्तु ॥ ३  
भणु भणु पेसिउ कज्जेण केण' विहसेवि वुत्तु चित्तंगएण ॥ ४  
'पहु सुन्दर अम्हहुँ तणिय बुद्धि सुहु जीवहुँ वे वि करेवि सन्धि ॥ ५  
रुववइ-णामँ रुवें पसण्ण परिणेप्पिणु इन्दहों तणिय कण्ण ॥ ६  
करि लङ्का-णयरिहें विजय-जत्त चलँ लच्छि मणूसहों केवण मत्त ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

<sup>१०</sup>मु वयणु महारउ तुम्हहँ सबहँ थाउँ मणें ।  
जिह मोकखु कुँ-सिद्धहों तेम ण सिज्जइ इन्दु रणें' ॥ ८

[ ११ ]

तं सुणेंवि सत्तु-संतावणेण चित्तङ्गु पभणिउ रावणेण ॥ १  
'वेयड्हहों सेढिहिँ जाइँ ताइँ पण्णास व सट्ठि वि पुरवराइँ ॥ २  
सबइँ महु अप्पेवि सन्धि करहों णं तो कल्लएँ संगामें मरहों ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेंवि पहरिसियङ्गएण दहवयणु वुत्तु चित्तङ्गएण ॥ ४  
'एक्कु वि सुरवइ सयमेव उग्गु अण्णु वि रहणेउर-णयरु दुग्गु ॥ ५  
परिभमियँउ परिहउ तिण्णि तासु सरिसाउ जाउ रयणायरसु ॥ ६  
'संकम वि चयारि चउदिसासु चउ-वारइँ एक्केकएँ सहासु ॥ ७  
'वलवन्तहुँ जन्तहुँ भीसणाहँ अक्खोहणि अक्खोहणि घणाहँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

जोयण-परिमाणें जो दुक्कउ सो णउ जियइ ।  
जिह दुज्जण-वयणहुँ को वि ण पासु समिलियइ ॥ ९

10. 1 A णिसिद्धअत्थु. 2 PS सुरवइ धण्णउ (P धण्णउं), A धणउं सुरवइ. 3 PS मंतु. 4 A जेण. 5 A अम्हहं. 6 A जीवहु. 7 S रुववइणामे, A रुवइणामें. 8 PS णयरिहि. 9 A चल. 10 PS एउ. 11 S तुम्हहु. 12 A ठाउ. 13 A कुसिद्धहं.

11. 1 PS जाइं. 2 P परिभमिउ, S परिभामिउ. 3 PS संकाम चयारि वि चउदिसासु. 4 PS चउवारए. 5 A वलवन्तहं जंतहं भीसणाहं. 6 P भीसणाइ, S भीसणाह. 7 P घणाइं, S घणाह. 8 P वयणहं, S वयणाहं. 9 S समिलियइं, A समासयइं.

[ १० ] १ आज्ञाधारकः. २ यथार्थज्ञाता. ३ सिद्धार्थः. ४ आप्तः. ५ चृणों का मात्रा वार्ता वा.

[ ११ ] १ गोलकपाषाणानाम्.



[ १२ ]

जसु एहउ अत्थि 'सहाउ दुग्गु  
जसु अट्ठ लक्ख भइहुँ गयाहुँ  
संकिण्ण-गइन्दहुँ वीस लक्ख  
एहउ पहिलारउ मूल-सेणु  
तइयँउ सेणी-वलु दुण्णिवारु  
दुज्जउ पच्चमउ अमित्त-सेणु  
रावण पुणु वूहँ णाहि छेउ  
हय-गय-रह-णर-जुज्झहुँ तहेव

अण्णु वि साहणु अच्चन्त-उग्गु ॥ १  
वारह मन्दहुँ सोलह मयाहुँ ॥ २  
रह-तुरय-भडहुँ पुणु णत्थि सङ्ख ॥ ३  
वलु वीयउ मिच्चहुँ तणउ अण्णु ॥ ४  
चउथउ मित्त-वलु अणाय-पारु ॥ ५  
छट्ठउ आडविउ 'अणाय-गण्णु ॥ ६  
अमरा वि वलहुँ ण मुणन्ति भेउ ॥ ७  
सो सुरवइ जिज्जइ समरँ केव' ॥ ८

10

॥ घत्ता ॥

बुच्चइ दहवयणें  
तो अप्पउ घत्तमि

'जइ तं जिणमि ण आहयणें ।  
'जालामालाउलें जलणें' ॥ ९

[ १३ ]

इन्दइ पभेणइ 'सुर-सार-भूअ  
जं किउ जम-धणयहुँ विहि मि ताहुँ  
तं तुहुँ वि करेसइ ताउ अज्जु  
तं वयणु सुणेंवि उट्ठन्तएण  
'णिम्मन्तिओ-सि इन्देण देव  
सिरिमाँलि कुमारेंहिँ ससिधएहिँ  
जमराएँ जम्भव-णील-णलहों  
सोमेण 'विहीसण कुम्भयणण

किं जम्पिएण वहवेण दूअ ॥ १  
जं सहसकिरण-णलकुवराहुँ ॥ २  
लहु ठाउ पुरन्दरु जुज्झ-सज्जु' ॥ ३  
चित्तङ्गे बुच्चइ जन्तएण ॥ ४  
'विजयन्तें इन्दइ तुहु मि तेव' ॥ ५  
सुग्गीव तुहु मि सीहद्धएहिँ ॥ ६  
हरिकेसिं हत्थ-पहत्थ-खलहों ॥ ७  
अवरेहि मि केहि मि' के वि अण्ण' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

परिवाडिँए तुम्हेहुँ  
भुज्जेवउ सव्वेहिँ

दिण्णउ एउं णिमन्तणउ ।  
गरुअ-पहारा-भोयणउ' ॥ ९

12. 1 A णाहि. 2 A सवल०. 3 A तइउ. 4 P S चउत्थउ. 5 P S 'वारु. 6 P पंचमउ, S पंचमु. 7 P S ताहिं. 8 A जुज्झहुँ. 9 P S जालाउले जलंतजलणे.

13. 1 A 'धणयहुँ. 2 S तुहु मि. 3 P णेमन्तिउसि, S णेमन्तिओसि. 4 P S तेण. 5 P सिरिमाले. 6 P S हरिकेसी. 7 P S विहीसणु कुंभयण्णु. 8 S अवरेहिँ हणेसमि. 9 P S अण्णु. 10 P पडिवाडिँ. 11 A एउ. 12 A तुह्य. 13 P भुंजेवउ, S भुंजेहउ. 14 P S 'पहारा रण-भोयणउ. 15 S wrongly numbers this Kadavaka as ॥ १४ ॥

[ १२ ] १ सहाय, सद्भावो वा, दुर्गम्. २ अज्ञातगणना.

[ १३ ] १ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.



[ १४ ]

गड एम भणैवि चित्तु तेत्थु  
'परमेसर दुज्जउ जाउहाणु  
तं णिसुणैवि पवल अराइ-पक्खु  
हय भेरि-तूर पडु पउह वज्ज  
पक्खरिय तुरङ्गम<sup>१</sup> जुत्त सयड  
वीसावसु वसु<sup>२</sup> रण-भर-समत्थ  
किंपुरिस गरुड गन्धव जक्ख  
जं णयर-पओलिहिं वलु ण माइ

सुर-परिमिउ सुरवर-राउ जेत्यु ॥ १  
ण करेइ सन्धि तुम्हैहिं समाणु<sup>३</sup> ॥ २  
सण्णज्झइ सरहसु दससयक्खु ॥ ३  
किय मत्त महागय<sup>४</sup> सारि-सज्ज ॥ ४  
जस-लुद्ध कुद्ध सण्णद्ध सुहड ॥ ५  
जम-ससि-कुवेर पहरण-विहत्थ ॥ ६  
किण्णर णर अमर विरल्लियक्खं ॥ ७  
तं<sup>५</sup> णहयलेणं उप्पएवि जाइ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सण्णहैवि पुरन्दरु  
णं विज्झहो उप्परि

णिग्गउ अइरावए चडिउ ।  
सरय-महाघणु पायडिउ ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

मिग-मन्द-भह<sup>१</sup>-संकिण्ण-गएहिं  
थिउ अगगए<sup>२</sup> पच्छए भड-समूहु  
सुरवर स-पवर<sup>३</sup>-पहरण-कराल  
डसियाहर रत्तुप्पल-दलक्ख  
हयं पञ्च पञ्च चञ्चल वलग्ग<sup>४</sup>  
एउ जेत्तिउ रक्खणु गयवरासु<sup>५</sup>  
चउदह अङ्गुलिहिं णरो णरासु  
पञ्चहिं पञ्चहिं गउ गयवरासु

घड विरएवि पञ्चहिं चाव-सएहिं ॥ १  
सेणावइ-मन्तिहिं रइउ वूहु ॥ २  
घण-क्कखहिं पक्खहिं लोयवाल ॥ ३  
गए गए पण्णारह गत्त-रक्ख ॥ ४  
भड तिण्णि तिण्णि हए हए स-खग्ग ॥ ५  
तेत्तिउ जे पुणु वि थिउ रहवरासु ॥ ६  
'रयणिहिं तिहिं तिहिं हउ हयवरासु ॥ ७  
धाणुंक्किउ छहिं धाणुक्कियासु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं<sup>१०</sup> वूहु रएप्पिणु  
समरङ्गणे मेइणि

भीसणु तूर-वमालु किउ ।  
सक्कु सै इं भू सेवि थिउ ॥ ९

\*

14. 1 A सज्ज. 2 P S तुरिय संजुत्त. 3 P रणयरह मत्थ, S सुरणरभरसमत्थ, A रणस-यसमत्थ. 4 A विरित्तियक्ख. 5 A जं. 6 S णहयले णं. 7 P उप्पयवि, S उप्पहि वि. 8 S पय-डिउ. 9 S wrongly numbers this Kaḍavaka as १५ ॥

15. 1 A भग. 2 A पच्छइ अंगइ. 3 S सव्वइ. 4 P हए. 5 S चलग. 6 A हयव-रासु. 7 P अंगुलेहिं. 8 S धाणुक्किओ. 9 P S वि. 10 S जं. 11 S सयं.

[ १४ ] १ रावणः. २ अंबारी.

[ १५ ] १ हस्तैः त्रिभिः.



## [ १७: सत्तरहमो संधि ]

मेन्तणएँ समत्तएँ दूएँ णियत्तएँ उभय-वलहँ अमरिसु चडइ  
तइलोक-भयङ्करु सुरवर-डामरु रावणु इन्दहों अग्निभडइ ॥

[ १ ]

5 किय करि सारि-सज्ज पक्खरिय तुरय-थट्ठा  
उब्भिय धय-णिहाय स-विमाण रह पयट्ठा ॥ १  
आहय समर-भेरि भीसावणि सुरवर-वइरि-वीर-कम्पावणि ॥ २  
हत्थ-पहत्थ करेँवि सेणावइ दिण्णु पयाणउ पचलित्ठ णरवइ ॥ ३  
कुम्भयण्णु लङ्केस-विहीसण णल-सुग्गीव-णील-खर-दूसण ॥ ४  
10 मय-मारिच्च-भिच्च-सुअसारण अङ्गङ्गय-इन्दइ-घणवाहण ॥ ५  
रण-रसेण भिज्जन्त पधाइय णिविसेँ समर-भूमि संपावियँ ॥ ६  
पञ्चहिँ धणु-सएहिँ पहु देप्पिणु रिउँ-बूहहों पडिबूहु रएप्पिणु ॥ ७  
णिवडित्ठ जाउहाण-वलु सुर-वलें पहय-पडह-परिवड्डिय-कलयलें ॥ ८  
जाउ महाहउ भुवण-भयङ्करु उट्ठित्ठ रउ मइलन्तु दियन्तरु ॥ ९

15 ॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय-गत्तइँ रह-धय-छत्तइँ संबइँ खणें उद्धूलियइँ ।  
जिह कुलइँ दुपुत्तें तिह वड्डन्तें वेणिण वि सेण्णइँ मइलियइँ ॥ १०

[ २ ]

विब्भम-हाव-भाव-भूभङ्गरच्छराइँ ।

20 जायइँ सुर-विमाणइँ धूलीधूसराइँ ॥ १

ताव हेइ-घट्टणेण कराळउ उच्छलियउ सिहि-जाला-मालउ ॥ २  
सिवियहिँ छत्त-धएँहिँ लगन्तिउ अमर-विमाण-सयाइँ दहन्तिउ ॥ ३

1. 1 A reads the following Sk. stanza in the beginning of this Sandhi : तावद् गर्जन्ति तुङ्गाः करटपट(५)लाजानघीरा(?)द्वगण्डा

—मातङ्गदन्तक्षतगुरुगिरयो भग्ननानाद्रुमौघाः ॥

लीलोद्धतैलैताग्रेर्निजयुवतिकरैः सेव्यमाना यथेष्टं ।

यावन्नो कुम्भिकुम्भस्थलदलनपटुः केसरी संप्रयाति ॥

2 A पराइय. 3 A संपाइय. 4 P रिबु°. 5 A पत्तइँ. 6 S (marginally), A तिणिण वि (A विणिण वि) खणे ओणल्लियइँ.

2. 1 P °भंगुरवरच्छराइँ, S भंगुरवरच्छरइँ, A भंगुरथुराइँ. 2 P धूसरइँ, S धूलीधूसरइँ, A धूलीधूसराइँ. 3 P S सिवियहिँ.

[ १ ] १ भयान्णे(न)कः. २ मन्त्री.



पुणु पच्छलें सोणियं-जल-धारउ रय-पसमणउ हुआस-णिवारउ ॥ ४  
 'ताहिं असेसु दिसांमुहु सिच्चउ थिउ णहु णाई कुसुम्भएँ घित्तउ ॥ ५  
 अण्णउ परियत्तउ गयणङ्गहों णं घुसिणोलिउं णह-सिरि-अङ्गहों ॥ ६  
 जाय वसुन्धरि रुहिरायम्भिरि सरहस-सुहड-कवन्ध-पणच्चिरि<sup>१०</sup> ॥ ७  
 करि-सिर-मुत्ताहलेंहि विमीसिय सञ्ज व ताराइणं पदीसिय ॥ ८  
 रह खुप्पन्ति वहन्ति ण चक्कइं वाहण-जाण-विमाणइं थक्कइं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तेहएँ वि महारणें मेइणि-कारणें रत्तें तरन्तें तरन्ति णर ।  
 जुज्झन्ति स-मच्छर तोसिय-अच्छर णाई महण्णवें वारियर ॥ १०

[ ३ ]

तो गज्जन्त-मत्त-मायङ्ग-वाहणेणं ।

अमरिस-कुद्धएणं गिवाण-साहणेणं ॥ १

जाउहाण-साहणु पडिपेल्लिउ णं खय-सायरेण जगु रेळिउ ॥ २  
 णिसियर परिभमन्ति पहरण-भुअ णं आवत्त-छुद्ध जल-बुबुव ॥ ३  
 पेक्खेंवि णिय-वलु ओहट्टन्तउ 'सुरवगला-मुहें आवट्टन्तउ ॥ ४  
 पेक्खेंवि उत्थल्लन्तइं छत्तइं मत्त-गयहुं भिज्जन्तइं गत्तइं ॥ ५  
 पेक्खेंवि फुट्टन्तइं रह-वीढइं जाण-विमाणइं भेमरुवगीढइं ॥ ६  
 पेक्खेंवि हयवर पाडिज्जन्ता सुहड-मडप्पर साडिज्जन्ता ॥ ७  
 'आयामेप्पिणु रह-गय-वाहणें भिडिउ पसण्णकित्ति सुर-साहणें ॥ ८  
 वाणर-चिन्धु महागय-सन्दणु चाव-विहत्थु महिन्दहों णन्दणु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णर-हय-गय तज्जेंवि रह-धय भज्जेंवि बूहहों मज्झें पइडु किह ।  
 वम्महेंहि विन्धन्तउ जीविउ लिन्तउ कामिणि-हियउ वियडु जिह ॥ १०

4 S A जलशोणियं. 5 P °विवारउ, S °विचारउ, A निवारउ. 6 A दिसावहु. 7 A रत्तउ.  
 8 A घुसिणुल्लउ. 9 PS सरहसु सुहडु कवंधु. 10 P पणच्चि. 11 A °मुत्ताहलवामीसिय.  
 12 A तारावज्ज पदंसिय. 13 A गुप्पन्ति. 14 P णइ, A नहं नवि.

3. 1 P S A °कुद्धेण. 2 P S उणल्लं वइ. 3 A छिज्जन्तइं. 4 P सारिज्जन्ता. 5 P S सुप्.

[ २ ] १ रुधिरधाराभिः. २ जलचराः.

[ ३ ] १ सेनामुखे. २ चित्तभ्रमरगृहीताणि. ३ प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.



[ ४ ]

सुरवर-किङ्करोहिं उत्थरैवि अहिमुहेहिं ।

लइउं पसण्णकित्ति तिव्वेहिं सिलिंमुहेहिं ॥ १

- तो एत्थन्तरं दिद-भुअ-डालें रावण-पित्तिण्ण सिरिमालें ॥ २  
 ५ रहवरु वाहिउ सुरवर-<sup>१</sup>वन्दहों पढमउ <sup>२</sup>भिद्दु महाहवें चन्दहों ॥ ३  
 कुन्त-विहत्थहों सीहारुद्धहों जयसिरि-पवर-णारि-अवगूढहों ॥ ४  
 'अरें स-कलङ्क वङ्क महिलाणण पुरउ म थाहि जाहि मयलञ्छण' ॥ ५  
 तं णिसुणेंवि ओखण्डिय-माणउ लहसिउ मियङ्क थक्कु जमराणउ ॥ ६  
 महिसारुद्धु दण्ड-पहरण-धरु तिहुअण-जण-मण-णयण-भयङ्करु ॥ ७  
 १० सो वि समुत्थरन्तु दणुं-दुड्डउ किउ णिविसद्धें पाराउड्डउ ॥ ८  
 ताम कुवेरु थक्कु सवडम्मुहु किउ णारारैहिं सो वि परम्मुहु ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सिरिमालि धणुद्धरु रणमुहें दुद्धरु धरेंवि ण सक्किउ सुरवरेंहिं ।  
 संताउ करन्तउ पाण हरन्तउ वम्महु जेम कु-मुणिवरेंहिं ॥ १०

[ ५ ]

- १५ भग्गे कियन्ते समरें तो ससि-कुवेर-राएँ ।  
 केसरि-कणय-हुअवहा मल्लवन्त-जाएँ ॥ १  
 तिण्णि वि भिडिय खत्तु आमेल्लेवि धय-धूवन्त महारह पेलेवि<sup>१</sup> ॥ २  
 तीहि मि समकण्डिउ रयणीयरु णं धाराहर-घणेंहिं महीहरु ॥ ३  
 २० सरवर-सरवरेंहिं विणिवारिय तिण्णि वि पुट्ठि देन्त ओसारिय ॥ ४  
 अमर-कुमार णवर उच्चाइय रिउ जिह<sup>२</sup> एकहिं मिलेवि पराइय ॥ ५  
 लइय सिलीमुहेहिं सिरिमालि परम-जिणिन्द-चरण-कमलालिं ॥ ६  
 अद्धससीहिं सीसं उच्छिण्णइ णं णीलुप्पलाइं विक्खिण्णइ ॥ ७  
 जउ जउ जाउहाणु परिसक्कइ तउ तउ अहिमुहु को वि ण थक्कइ ॥ ८  
 २५ णिएवि कुमार-सिरइ छिज्जन्तइ रण-देवयहें वलि वं दिज्जन्तइ ॥ ९

४. १ P लइअउ. २ P S A सिलीमुहेहिं. ३ P <sup>१</sup>विंदहो. ४ A पढमुदिभद्दु. ५ P S अखं-  
 डिय. ६ A मयङ्क. ७ P marginally, 'रणे' पाठे; A रणे. ८ P S णाराएँ. ९ P S रणउहे.  
 १० P डुमुणिवरहुं, S कुमुणिवरहो.

५. १ A भग्ग. २ P S कियन्त. ३ S <sup>१</sup>रायणं. ४ S <sup>२</sup>आयेणं. ५ P S A आमेल्लिवि. ६ P  
 S A पेलेवि. ७ A समकुण्डियउ. ८ P S जमजीह एकहिं. ९ A पचाइय. १० P S सिरिमालें.  
 ११ A चरणकमलालिं. १२ S सीसइ. १३ P S वि.

[ ४ ] १ समहस्य. २ भेडु. ३ आलङ्कितस्य.

[ ५ ] १ 'तिण्णि वि भिडिय' इति सम्बन्धः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

सहस्रकु विरुज्झइ किर सण्णज्झइ ताव जयन्ते दिण्णु रहु ।  
‘मइं ताय जियन्ते सुहड-कयन्ते अप्पुणु पहरणु धरहि कहँ’ ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

जयकारेवि सुरवइं धाईओ जयन्तो ।

‘णिसियर थाहि थाहि कहँ जाहि महु जियन्तो ॥ १

वाहि वाहि सबडम्मुहु सन्दणु हउँ धव देसि पुरन्दर-गन्दणु ॥ २  
तीरिय-तोमर-कणिय-घायहुँ बहु-बावल-भल्ल-णारायहुँ ॥ ३  
अज्झससिहिं खुरूप-सेल्लगहुँ पट्टिस-कलिहँ-सूल-फर-खगहुँ ॥ ४  
मोगगर-लउडि-चित्तदण्डुण्डिहिं सबल-हुलि-हल-मुसल-मुसुण्डिहिं ॥ ५  
झसर-तिसत्ति-परसु-इसु-पासहुँ कणय-कोन्त-घण-चक-सहासहुँ ॥ ६  
रुक्ख-सिलायल-गिरिवर-घायहुँ हवि-जल-पवण-विजुँ-संघायहुँ ॥ ७  
तं णिसुणेवि सिरिमालि पहरिसिउ सुरवइ-सुअहोँ महारहु दरिसिउ ॥ ८  
‘पइं मेळेप्पिणु जय-सिरि-लाहवें को महु अण्णु देइ धव आहवें’ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तो एव विसेसेवि सर संपेसेवि छिण्णु जयन्तहोँ तणउ धउँ ।  
गयणङ्गणं-लच्छिहें कमल-दलच्छिहें हारु णाई उच्छेलवि गउ ॥ १०

[ ७ ]

दहमुह-पित्तिण दणु-देह-दारणेणं ।

मुसुमूरिउ महारहो कणय-पहरणेणं ॥ १

एउ ण जाणहुँ कहँ गउ सन्दणु चुकँउ कह वि कह वि सुर-गन्दणु ॥ २  
दुक्खु दुक्खु मुच्छा-विहलल्लु उड्डिउ उज्ज-सुण्डु णं मयगलु ॥ ३  
भीसण-भिण्डिवाल-पहरण-धरु जाउहाण-रहु किउ सय-सकरु ॥ ४  
सो वि पहार-विहुरु णिच्चेयणु मुच्छ पराइउ पसरिय-चेयणु ॥ ५

14 P किह, S किहा.

6. 1 PS सुरवइ. 2 P धाहयउ. 3 A °घायहिं. 4 A °णारायहिं. 5 PS °सेलगहिं.  
6 PS °कलिस°. 7 PS °सखगेहिं. 8 PS °दंडुडिहिं. 9 PS °मुसुण्डिहिं. 10 PS °पासेहिं.  
11 PS °सहासेहिं. 12 PS °वायहिं. 13 PS °विजसंघायहिं. 14 PS घणु, A घउं.  
15 PS गयणंगणि.

7. 1 A जाणहं. 2 PS चुकु. 3 PS °भिडिमाल°. 4 SA °वेयणु.

२ इन्द्रपुत्रेण.

[ ७ ] १ पुनर्भव-जीवितव्यः.



धाइउ धुणेंवि सरीरु रणङ्गणें  
विणि मि दुज्जय दुद्धर पवयल<sup>७</sup>  
वेणि मि परिभमन्ति गह-मण्डलें  
सुरवइ-गन्दणेण आयामेंवि

कूर-महागहु णाई गहङ्गणें ॥ ६  
विणि मि भीम-गयासणि-करयल ॥ ७  
लीह दिन्ति रावणें आखण्डलें ॥ ८  
कुलिस-दण्ड-सणिह गय भामेंवि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

आहउ वच्छ<sup>१०</sup>त्थलें पडिउ रसायलें पाण-विवज्जिउ रयणियरु ।  
जउ जाउ जयन्तहों णिसियर-तैन्तहों धित्तु<sup>११</sup> णाई सिरे रय-णियरु ॥ १०

[ ८ ]

<sup>१</sup>जं सिरिमालि पाडिओ अमर-गन्दणेणं ।

<sup>१०</sup>तां इन्दइ पधाविओ समउ सन्दणेणं ॥ १

‘अरे दुबियट्ट  
बलु बलु हयास  
वयणेण तेण  
उत्थरिय वे वि  
<sup>१५</sup>रिउ-महणेण  
विणिहय-पहरेंहि  
रक्खिउ सरीरु  
उप्पएवि जीम

मम ताउ वहेवि कहिं जाहि सण्ड ॥ २  
मई जीवमाणें कहिं जीवियास’ ॥ ३  
करें धणुहरु किउ ‘सुर-गन्दणेण ॥ ४  
समरङ्गणें सर-मण्डवुं करेवि ॥ ५  
<sup>६</sup>आयामेंवि दहमुह-गन्दणेण ॥ ६  
सण्णाहु छिण्णु तीसहिं सरेहिं ॥ ७  
कह कह वि णाहिं कप्परिउ वीरु ॥ ८  
किर धरइ पुरन्दरु पत्तुं ताम ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

<sup>२०</sup>उगामिय-पहरणु चोइय-वारणु अन्तरें थिउ अमराहिवइ ।  
‘अरें अरिवर-महणं<sup>१०</sup> रावण-गन्दणं<sup>११</sup> उवारे<sup>१२</sup> वलि चारहडि जइ ॥ १०

[ ९ ]

खत्तु मुएवि सर्वेहिं <sup>२</sup>भिउडि-भासुरेहिं ।

लङ्काहिवहों गन्दणो <sup>३</sup>वेडिओ सुरेहिं ॥ १

५ A पुणु वि. ६ P S A वि. ७ A पव्वल. ८ P देंत, S दित. ९ P S रावण°. १० P S वच्छ-यले. ११ A जियंतहो. १२ A खित्तु.

८. १ P S read दुवई in the beginning. २ P S पाडिउ. ३ P S तं. ४ P S पधाइउ. ५ P S जीवमाण. ६ A कंड. ७ P समरंगणेण with °ण scored off, S समरंगणेण, A गयणंगणे. ८ S A °मंडउ. ९ P पुत्तु. १० S °महणु. ११ S °गंदणु. १२ P S उवरें. १३ P वलु.

९. १ P S read दुवई at the beginning of this stanza. २ P S आराडि-भिउडि°. ३ P S वेडिउ सुरवरेहिं.

२ समर्थः. ३ तस्य समूहस्य. ४ धूलिनिकर, निशाचरं वा.

[ ८ ] १ जयन्तेन. २ सर्वं सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा.



वेढिउ एकु अणन्तेहिँ रावणि  
रोकइ वलइ धाइ अन्भिइइ  
सन्दण सन्दणेण संचूरइ  
तुरउ तुरङ्गमेण विणिवायइ  
जाम वियम्भइ सवायामें  
पभणइ 'रावण किं निचिन्तउ  
अणु वि रावणि लइउ अखत्तें  
दुज्जउ जइ वि महाहवें सकइ

तो वि ण गणइ सुहउ-चूडामणि ॥ २  
रिउ पण्णास-सहिँ दलवट्टइ ॥ ३  
गयवर गयवरेण मुसुमूरइ ॥ ४  
णरवर णरवर-घाएँ घायइ ॥ ५  
ताव सु-सारहिँ सम्मइ-णामें ॥ ६  
मल्लवन्त-णन्दणु अत्थन्तउ ॥ ७  
वेढिउ सुरवर-वल्लेणँ समत्तें ॥ ८  
एकु अणेय जिणेवि किंस कइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

तें वयणें रावणु जण-जूरावणु चडिउ महारहँ खग-करु । 10  
लक्खिजइ 'देवेंहिँ' बहु-अवल्लेवेंहिँ णाँइ कियन्तु जगन्तियरु ॥ १०

[ १० ]

दूरत्थेण 'णिसियरिन्देण सुरवरिन्दो ।

सीहेण' विरुद्धेण 'जोइओ गइन्दो ॥ १

'सारहिँ वाहिँ वाहिँ रहुँ तेत्तहँ  
जेत्तहँ अइरावणु गलगज्जइ  
जेत्तहँ सुरवइ सुर-परियरियउ  
तं णिसुणेंवि 'सम्मइ उच्छाहिउ  
किउ कलयलु दिण्णइँ रण-तूरइँ  
समरु' घुट्टु वलइ मि अन्भिइइ  
पवर-तुरङ्गम पवर-तुरङ्गहुँ  
रह रहवरहुँ परोप्परु धाइय

आयवत्तु आपण्डुरुँ जेत्तहँ ॥ २  
जेत्तहँ भीसण दुन्दुहि वज्जइ ॥ ३  
जेत्तहँ वज्ज-दण्डु करेँ धरियउ' ॥ ४  
पूरिउ सङ्गु महारहुँ वाहिउ ॥ ५  
हसियइँ सणि-जम-मुहइँ व कूरइँ ॥ ६  
रण-रसियइँ सण्णाह-विसइइँ ॥ ७  
भिडिय मयङ्ग मत्त-मायङ्गहुँ ॥ ८  
पायालहुँ पायाल पराइय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेलिय-हुङ्कारइँ दिण्ण-पहारइँ सिर-कर-णासँ णमन्ताइँ ।  
भिडियइँ अ-णिविण्णइँ वेणिण मि सेण्णइँ मिहुणइँ जेमँ अणुरत्ताइँ ॥ १० 25

4 A आवट्टइ. 5 P S णरवरेण संघायइ. 6 P S मल्लवंतु. 7 P °चलण. 8 P संमत्तें, A सम्मत्ते. 9 P S णाइ, A नाइ. 10 P जगंतु corrected to जगंत, S जगंतु, A जगत्त°. 10. 1 तेण णिसियरिन्देण. 2 P S A सीहेण. 3 P S विरुद्धेण. 4 A जोइअ णं. 5 A आवंडुरु. 6 S समरुट्टु, A समरुधुट्टु. 7 In all the cases P S have °हु and A °हं. 8 P माइंदहु, S मायंदहु. 9 A °णासु. 10 S जिम, A जिहं.

[ ९ ] १ इन्द्रजति. २ सिरिमाली मृतः. ३ इन्द्रयतिः. ४ इन्द्रपक्षजतैः. ५ गर्वैः.

[ १० ] १ मन्त्री.



[ ११ ]

जाउ महन्तु आहवो 'विहिं विहिं जणाहुं ।

इन्दइ-इन्दतणयहुं इन्द-रावणाहुं ॥ १

- रयणासव-सहसार-जणेरहुं मय-भेसइ-मारिच्च-कुवेरहुं ॥ २  
 ५ जम-सुग्रीवहुं दूसम-सीलहुं 'अणल-णलहुं पलयाणिल-णीलहुं ॥ ३  
 ससि-अङ्गयहुं दिवायर-अङ्गहुं खर-चित्तहुं दूसण-चित्तङ्गहुं ॥ ४  
 सुअ-चमूहुं वीसावसु-हत्थहुं सारण-हरि-हरिकेसि-पहत्थहुं ॥ ५  
 कुम्भयण-ईसाणणरिन्दहुं विहि-केसरिहिं विहीसण-खन्दहुं ॥ ६  
 घणवाहण-तडिकेसकुमारहुं मल्लवन्त-कणयहुं दुवारहुं ॥ ७  
 १० जम्बुमालि-जीमुत्तणिणायहुं वज्जोयर-वज्जाउहरायहुं ॥ ८  
 वाणरधय-पञ्चाणणचिन्धहुं एम जुञ्जु अग्निभट्ट पसिद्धहुं ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

करि-कुम्भ-विकत्तणु गञ्जोलिय-तणु जो रणें जासु समावडिउ ।  
 सो तासु समच्छरु तोसिय-अच्छरु 'गिरिहें देवगिं व अग्निभडिउ ॥ १०

[ १२ ]

को वि क्वाण-पाणिण सुरवहू णिएवि ।

ण मुअइ मण्डलगुं पहरं समल्लिएवि ॥ १

- को वि णीसरन्तन्त-चुम्भलो भमइ मत्त-हत्थि व स-सङ्गलो ॥ २  
 को वि कुम्भि-कुम्भयल-दारणो मोत्तिओह-उज्जलिय-पहरणो ॥ ३  
 २० को वि दन्त-मुसलुक्खयाउहो धाइ मत्त-मायङ्ग-सम्मुहो । ४  
 को वि खुडिय-सीसो धणुञ्जरो वलइ धाइ विन्धइ स-मच्छरो ॥ ५  
 को वि वाण-विणिभिण-वच्छओ वाहिरन्तरुच्चरिय-पिच्छओ ॥ ६  
 सोणियारुणो सहइ णरवरो रत्त-कमल-पुज्जो व स-भमरो ॥ ७  
 को वि एक्क-चलणे तुरङ्गमे 'हरि व वित्थिओ ण भरिए कमे ॥ ८  
 २५ को वि 'सिरंउडे करेवि करयले जुञ्ज-भिकख मग्गेइ पर-वले ॥ ९

11. 1 S 'भेसहु. 2 A 'मारीच'. 3 P खरवूखणचित्तहु चित्तंगहु. 4 PS 'चमूह, A वसहुं. 5 A 'करिकेसि'. 6 S गिरिहिं. 7 A 'देवगिं'.

12. 1 PS मण्डलगु. 2 A समणिगि. 3 A 'चुम्भलो. 4 PS A 'मुसलक्खया'. 5 PS 'पिच्छउ, A 'पिच्छओ. 6 PS महुअरो. 7 A 'चलणे तुरंगमो. 8 A करि. 9 S सिरभिउडि.

[ ११ ] १ द्रौ द्रौ सुगटानां संग्रामो जातः. २ अग्नेः. ३ पवनः.

[ १२ ] १ विष्णु-इव, यथा पादे स्थितः बलि-दान-प्रस्तावे. २ मत्तकपुटे.



॥ वृत्ता ॥

भड्डु को वि पडिच्छिहँ णिवड्डिय-सिरु सोणिय-धारुच्छलिय-तणु ।  
लक्खिज्जइ दारुणु सिन्दूरारुणु फग्गुणै णाई सहसकिरणु ॥ १०

[ १३ ]

कथ इ मत्त-कुञ्जरा जीविण चत्ता ।

5

कसण-महाघण व दीसन्ति धरणि-पत्ता ॥ १

कथ इ स-विसाणइँ कुम्भयलइँ णं रणवहु-उक्खलइँ स-मुसलइँ ॥ २  
कथ इ हय करवालँहिँ खण्डिय अन्त-ललन्त खलन्त पहिण्डिय ॥ ३  
कथ इ छत्तइँ हयइँ विसालइँ णं जम-भोयणैँ दिण्णइँ थालइँ ॥ ४  
कथ इ सुहड-सिराइँ पलोड्डइँ णाई अ-णालइँ णव-कन्दोड्डइँ ॥ ५ 10  
कथ इ रह-चक्कइँ विच्छिण्णइँ कलि-कालहोँ आसणइँ वं दिण्णइँ ॥ ६  
कथ वि भड्डहोँ सिवङ्गण दुक्किय 'हियवउ णाहिँ' भणेवि उदुक्किय ॥ ७  
कथ वि गिड्डु कवन्धेँ परिट्ठिउ णं अहिणव-सिरु सुहड्डु समुट्ठिउ ॥ ८  
कथ इ गिड्डेँ मणुसु ण खड्डउ वारोँहिँ चञ्चुँहिँ भेउ ण लड्डउ ॥ ९

॥ वृत्ता ॥

13

कथ इ णर-रुण्डेँहिँ कर-कम-तुण्डेँहिँ समर-वसुन्धरि भीसणिय ।  
वहु-खण्ड-पयारैँहिँ णं सूआरैँहिँ रइय रसोइ जमहोँ तणिय ॥ १०

[ १४ ]

तहिँ तेहएँ महाहवे किय-महोच्छवेहिँ ।

20

कोकिउ एकमेक्कु लङ्केस-वासवेहिँ ॥ १

'उर्रेँ उर्रेँ सक सक परिसकहिँ जिह णिड्डविउ मालि तिह थक्कहि ॥ २  
हउँ सो रावणु भुवण-भयङ्करु सुरवर-कुल-कियन्तु रणैँ दुद्धरु' ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणेवि वलिउ आँखण्डलु पच्छायन्तु सरैँहिँ णह-मण्डलु ॥ ४  
दहमुहो वि उत्थरिउ स-मच्छरु किउ सर-जालु सरैँहिँ सय-सकरु ॥ ५ 25  
तो एत्थन्तरेँ हय-पडिवक्खेँ सरु अग्गेउ मुक्कु सहसक्खेँ ॥ ६

10 s पडिथिरु.

13. 1 P s mostly read कथ वि. 2 P करवालिहि, s करवालिहिँ. 3 The portion from व दिण्णइँ up to गिड्डु क° in line 8 is missing in A. 4 P s सुहड. 5 P चंचुहे.

14. 1 s reads दुवई in the beginning of this stanza. 2 A उर उर, 3 P सुरवल, s सुरवल°. 4 A आहंडलु.



धाइउ धगधगन्तु धूमन्तउ - चिन्धिहिं छत्त-धएहिं लगन्तउ ॥ ७  
 रावण-वलु णासंघिय-जीविउ णासइ जाला-मालालीविउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

रयणियर-पहाणें वारुण-वाणें सरवरग्गि उल्लाहवियउ ।  
 मसि-वण्णुपरत्तउ धूमल-गत्तउ पिसुणु जेम वोल्लावियउ ॥ ९

[ १५ ]

उवसमिए हुआसणे वयण-भासुरेणं ।

वहल-तमोहं-पहरणं पेसियं सुरेणं ॥ १

किउ अन्धारउ तेण रणङ्गणु किं पि ण देक्खंइ णिसियर-साहणु ॥ २  
 १० जिम्भइ अङ्गु वलइ णिदायइ सुअइ अचेयणुं ओसुविणायइ ॥ ३  
 पेक्खेवि णिय-वलु ओणल्लन्तउ मेल्लिउ दिणयरत्थु पजलन्तउ ॥ ४  
 अमराहिवेण राहु-वर-पहरणु णाग-पासं सर मुअइ दसाणणु ॥ ५  
 पवर-भुअङ्ग-सहासैहिं दट्ठउ सुर-वलु पाण लएवि पणट्ठउ ॥ ६  
 गारुडत्थु वासवेण विसज्जिउ विसहर-सरवर-जालु परज्जिउ ॥ ७  
 १५ खगउड-पवणन्दोलिय मेइणि डोला-रूढी णं वर-कामिणी ॥ ८  
 पक्ख-पवण-पडिपहय-महीहर णच्चाविय सँ-दिसिवह स-सायर ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

मेल्लेवि रिउ-घायणु सरु णारायणु तिजग्गविहसणें गएं चडिउ ।

जेत्तहें अइरावणु तेत्तहें रावणु जाएवि इन्दहों अग्भिडिउ ॥ १०

[ १६ ]

मत्त गइन्द दोवि उग्भिण्ण-कसण-देहा ।

णं गज्जन्त धन्त सम-उत्थरन्तं मेहा ॥ १

परोवरस्स पत्तया मयम्बु-सित्त-गत्तया ॥ २

थिरोर थोर-कन्धरा पलोट्ट-दाण-णिज्झरा ॥ ३

२५ स-सीयर व पाउसा मयन्ध मुक्क-अङ्कुसा ॥ ४

५ P S धूमदउ. ६ P चिधइ, S चिधइ. ७ P S णासंघिउ. ८ P उल्लाहविउ, S उण्हाविउ, A उण्हावियउ. ९ P S परत्तउ.

15. 1 S reads दुवई in the beginning of the stanza. 2 P S °तमोहं. 3 A पेक्खइ. 4 P S णिचेयणु. 5 A °वास. 6 P S °सहासै. 7 S खगउडु. 8 P S दस दिसि-वह सायर. 9 S तिजय°.

16. 1 A होवि. 2 P S समुत्थरन्त. 3 P परोवरस्स मत्तया corrected to परोवरपम-त्तया, S °मत्तया.

[ १४ ] १ तिध्यापितः.

[ १५ ] १ प्रभातें (?). २ प्रकट (?).



विसाल-कुम्भमण्डला      णिवद्ध-दन्त-उज्जला ॥ ५  
अथक्क-कण्ण-चासरा      णिवारियालि-गोयरा ॥ ६  
समुद्ध-सुण्ड-भीसणा      विसट्ट-घण्ट-णीसणा ॥ ७  
मणोज्ज-गेज्ज-पन्तिणो      भमन्ति वे<sup>१</sup> वि दन्तिणो ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

मयगल्लेहिं महन्तेहिं      विहि मि भमन्तेहिं      सुरवइ-लङ्काहिं पवर ।  
भव-भवणेहिं छुंढी      णं महि मूढी      भमइ स-सायर स-धरधर ॥ ९

[ १७ ]

तिजगविहसणेण किउ सुर-करी णिस्थो ।

परिओसिय णिसायरा ल्हसिउ वइरि-सत्थो ॥ १

रावणु णव-जुवाणु वलवन्तउ      अमराहिउ गय-वेस-महन्तउ ॥ २  
भमेवि ण सक्किउ करिवरुं खच्चिउ      रक्खे सयवारउ परियच्चिउ ॥ ३  
गउ गएण पहु पहुणोदुद्धउ      झम्प देवि अंसुएण णिवद्धउ ॥ ४  
विजउ घुट्टु रयणीयर-साहणे      देवेहिं दुन्दुहि दिण्णं दिवङ्गणे ॥ ५  
ताव जयन्तु दसाणण-जाएं      आणिउ वन्धेवि वाहु-सहाएं ॥ ६  
जमु सुग्गीवे दूसम-सीले      अणलु णलेण अणिलु रणे णीले ॥ ७  
खर-दूसणेहिं चित्त-चित्तङ्गय      रवि ससि लेवि आय अङ्गङ्गय ॥ ८  
सुरवर-गुरु मएण णिन्भिच्चें      लइउ कुवेरु समरे मारिच्चें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो जसु उत्थरियउ सो ते धरियउ      गेणहेवि पवर-वन्दि-सयइ ।  
गउ सुरवर-डामर      पुरु अजरामर      जिणु जिह जिणेवि महाभयइ ॥ १०

[ १८ ]

लङ्क पुरन्दरे णिए जय-सिरी-णिवासो ।

सहसारेण पत्थिओ<sup>१</sup> पत्थिवो दसासो ॥ १

‘अहो जम-धणय-सक्क-कम्पावण      देहि सुपुत्त-भिक्षु महु रावण’ ॥ २

4 P S °सोड°. 5 A दोवि. 6 A नयर. 7 P S °भवणे च. 8 A छुढी.

17. 1 A °विहसणेणं. 2 A राइवेय°. 3 A गयवरु. 4 A °णोदुद्धउ. 5 P S A दुन्दुहिं.  
6 P S दिण्णु, A दिन्न. 7 P S णहंगणे.

18. 1 A णिओ. 2 P S °सिरि°. 3 P S पत्थिवो, A missing.

[ १६ ] १ °शब्दो.

[ १७ ] १ वृद्धः. २ वरत्रेण. ३ अग्निः. ४ वायुः.

[ १८ ] १ प्रार्थितः. २ राजा.

पउ० चरि० 19



तं गिसुणेवि भणइ सुर-वन्धणु  
जमु तलवरु परिपालउ पट्ठणु  
पुप्फ-पयरु 'घरें देउ वणासइ  
वत्थ-सहासइ हवि पक्खालउ  
५ जोणह करेउ मियङ्कु गिरन्तरु  
अमरराउ मज्जणउ भरावउ  
तं पडिवणु सव्वु सहसारें

‘तुम्ह वि अम्ह वि एउ गिवन्धणु ॥ ३  
पङ्गणु गिक्किउं करउ पहज्जणु ॥ ४  
सहुं गन्धर्व्वेहिं गायउ सरसइ ॥ ५  
कोसु असेसु कुवेरु गिहालउ ॥ ६  
सीयलु णहयलें तवउ दिवायरु ॥ ७  
अण्णु विं घणेंहिं छडउ देवावउ ॥ ८  
मुक्कु सक्कु लङ्कालङ्कारें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णिय-रज्जु विवज्जेवि गउ पव्वज्जेवि सासयपुरहो सहसणयणु ।  
१० जय-सिरि-वहु मण्डेवि थिउ अवरुण्डेवि सँ इं भु य-फलिहेंहिं दहवयणु ॥ १०

\*

इय चारु-पउमचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।  
जाणंह ‘रा व ण वि जयं’ सत्तारहमं इमं पव्वं ॥

\*

[ १८. अट्टारहमो संधि ]

रणे माणु मल्लेवि पुरन्दरहो परियञ्चेवि सिहरइ मन्दरहो ।  
१५ आवइ वि पडीवउ जाम पडु ताणन्तरें दिडु अणन्तरहु ॥

[ १ ]

पेक्खेप्पिणु गिरि-कञ्चण-सुभहु<sup>१</sup>  
सुरवर-सय-सेव-करावणेण  
‘भड-भञ्जण भुवणुच्छलिय-णाम  
२० तं गिसुणेवि पभणइ समर-धीरु  
दसरह-भायरु अणरण-जाउ  
उप्पणउ एयहो एत्थु णाणु  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु गिसियरिन्दु  
परियञ्चेवि णवेवि थुणेवि गिविडु  
जिण-वन्दण-दूरुच्छलिय-सहु ॥ १  
मारिच्चिं पपुच्छिउ रावणेण ॥ २  
उहु कलयलु सुम्मइ काइं माम’ ॥ ३  
‘एहु जइ णामेण अणन्तवीरु ॥ ४  
सहसयर-सणेहें तवसि जाउ ॥ ५  
उहु दीसइ देवागमु स-जाणु’ ॥ ६  
गउ तेत्तेहें जेत्तेहें मुणिवरिन्दु ॥ ७  
सयलु वि जणु वयइ लयन्तु दिडु ॥ ८

४ P गिक्कउ. ५ PS पुरे. ६ PS गंधर्व्वे, A गंधर्व्विवहिं. ७ A मयंकु. ८ A मि. ९ PS सयं.  
१० PS ‘वलेहिं, A ‘फलिहिं. ११ P धणंजयासु, S धणंजयासि. १२ P जउहाण, S  
जाउहाण.

१. १ A आवेवि. १ A. PS ‘सुहाउ. २ PS ‘णाउ. ३ A मारीइ. ४ A सुवइ. ५ PS  
वीरु. ६ PS उहु. ७ PS पडु.

[ १ ] १ अनन्तऋषिनामेदम्.



॥ घत्ता ॥

महवयइँ को वि कौ वि अणुवयइँ  
कौ वि दिहुँ<sup>१०</sup> सम्मत्तु लएवि थिउ

कौ वि सिक्खावयइँ गुणवयइँ ।  
पर रावणु एकु ण उवसमिउ ॥ ९

[ २ ]

धम्मरहु महारिसि भणइ तेत्थु  
अहों दहमुह मोहन्धारें छुढ  
अमियालएँ अमिउ ण लेहि केम  
तं वयणु सुणेप्पिणु दससिरेण  
'सक्कमि धूमद्धएँ झम्प देवि  
सक्कमि गिरि-मन्दरु णिइलेवि  
सक्कमि मारुउ 'पोट्टुलें छुहेवि  
सक्कमि रयणायर-जलु पिएवि

'मणुयत्तु लहेंवि वइसरेंवि एत्थु ॥ १ ५  
रयणायरें रयणु ण लेहि मूढ ॥ २  
अच्छहि णिहुअउ कट्टमउ जेम' ३  
वुच्चइ थोत्तुग्गीरिय-गिरेण ॥ ४  
सक्कमि फण-फणिमणि-रयणु लेवि<sup>३</sup> ॥ ५  
सक्कमि दस दिसि-वह दरमलेवि ॥ ६ १०  
सक्कमि जम-महिसें समारुहेवि ॥ ७  
सक्कमि आसीविसु अहि णिएवि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सक्कमि सक्कहों रणें उत्थरेंवि  
सक्कमि महि गयणु एकु करेंवि

सक्कमि ससि-सूर<sup>८</sup>हें पंह हरेवि ।  
दुद्धरु णउ सक्कमि<sup>१०</sup> वउ धरेवि ॥ ९ १५

[ ३ ]

परिचिन्तेवि सुइरु णराहिवेण  
'जं मइँ ण समिच्छइ चारु-गत्तु  
गउ एम भणेप्पिणु णियय-णयरु  
एत्तहें वि महिन्दु महिन्द-णामें  
तहों 'हिययवेय णामेण भज्ज  
झिन्दुएणं रमन्तिहें थण णिएवि  
उप्पण चिन्त 'कहों कण्ण देमि  
विज्जाहर-सयइँ मिलन्ति जेत्थु

'लइ लेमि एकु वउ' वुत्तु तेण ॥ १  
तं मण्ड लएमि ण पर-कलत्तु' ॥ २  
थिउ अचलु रज्जु भुञ्जन्तु खयरु ॥ ३  
पुरवरें इच्छियं-अणुहूअ-कामें ॥ ४ २०  
तहें दुहियञ्जणसुन्दरी मणोज्ज ॥ ५  
थिउ णरवइ मुहें कर-कमलु देवि ॥ ६  
लइ वट्टइ गिरि-कइलासु णेमि ॥ ७  
वरु अवसें होसइ को<sup>४</sup> वि तेत्थु' ॥ ८

८ P S महवयइँ को वि अणुवयइँ. ९ P S को वि गुणवयइँ, A missing. १० P S दिहु.

२. १ A धम्मरव. २ A मणुसत्तु. ३ A लेमि. ४ A णिइलेमि. ५ P S पोट्टुलु, A पोट्टलि.  
६ P समारुहेमि. ७ P S रयणायर. ८ P 'सूरहु, S सूरह, A सूरहं. ९ A पहरवि. १० A पर  
दुधरु न सक्कमि.

३. १ P S णउ मंडए लेवि ण. २ P इच्छिए. ३ P गंदुएहि<sup>०</sup>, S गेंदुयहि. ४ P S कवणु.

[ ३ ] १ मनोवेगा, २ पूर्यते; पर्यालोचने प्रस्तावे, पूर्यते.



॥ घत्ता ॥

गँउ एम भणेंवि पहु पवयहों जिणं-अट्ठाहिँ अट्ठावयहों ।  
आवासिउ पासेहिँ गीयडेंहिँ णं तारायण मन्दर-तडेंहिँ ॥ ९

[ ४ ]

५ एत्तहें वि ताव पल्हाय-राउ  
स-विमाणु स-साहणु स-परिवार  
एक्कत्तहें दूसावासु लइउ  
अवर वि जे जे आसण-भव  
पहिलए फग्गुणणन्दीसराहें  
१० दिणें वीयँए विहि मि णराहिवाहें  
पल्हाए खेडु करेवि' वुत्तु  
किण कीरइ पाणिग्गहणु राय'  
परिओसु पवडिउ सज्जणाहें

सहुँ केउंमइँ रविपुरहों आउ ॥ १  
अणु वि तहें पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ २  
णं वन्दणहत्तिँ इन्दु अइउ ॥ ३  
ते ते विज्जाहर मिलिय सब ॥ ४  
किय णवण-पुज्ज तइलोक-णाहें ॥ ५  
मित्तइय परोप्परु हूअ ताहें ॥ ६  
'तउ तणिय कण्ण महु तणउ पुत्तु ॥ ७  
तं णिसुणेंवि तेण वि दिण्ण वाय ॥ ८  
मइलियइँ मुहइँ खल-दुज्जणाहें ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

१५ 'वहु अञ्जण वाउकुमारु वरु'  
'तइयँ वासरें पाणिग्गहणु'

घोसेप्पिणु णयणाणन्दयर ।  
गय णरवइ णियय-णियय-भवणु ॥ १०

[ ५ ]

एत्थन्तरेँ दुज्जउ दुण्णिवारु  
णउ विसहइ तइयउ दिवसु एन्तु  
२० धूमाइ वलइ धगधगइ चित्तु  
चन्दिणउ चन्दु चन्दणु जलहु  
दाहिण-मारुउ सीयल-जलाइँ  
णिडुहइ अज्जुवड्ढइँ अणज्जु  
णीससइ ससइ वेवइ तमेण  
२५ उट्ठण-आहरण-पसाहणाइँ

मयणाउरु पवणञ्जय-कुमारु ॥ १  
अच्छइ विरहाणलें झम्प देन्तु ॥ २  
णं मन्दिरुँ अब्भन्तरेँ पलित्तु ॥ ३  
कप्पूर-कमलदलसेज्ज-महुँ ॥ ४  
तहों अग्गि-फुलिज्जइँ केवलाइँ ॥ ५  
सज्जण-हिययाइँ व पिसुण-सज्जु ॥ ६  
धाहावइ धाहा पञ्चमेण ॥ ७  
सवइँ अज्जहों असुहावणाइँ ॥ ८

५ P गय. ६ P S A जिणु. ७ P पासेहिँ अवासिउ (corrected to आवासिउ); S पासेहिँ अवासिउ.

४. १ P S अणेतहे. २ A एक्केतहे. ३ S वीयइँ दिणि. ४ P खेडू, S खेडू. ५ P S करिवि.  
६ P सज्जणाहे, S सज्जणाहें, A missing. ७ P °दुज्जणाहे. ८ P S णियणिय, A णियय.

५. १ P S पत्त. २ S मंदरु. ३ P S °मंदु. ४ P S A अंगवंगइ. ५ S A missing.

[ ४ ] १ प्रहादः. २ केतुमतीभार्यया. ३ आदित्यपुरस्य.

[ ५ ] १ ग्लान्या.



॥ घत्ता ॥

पासेउ वलग्गइ ल्हसइ तणु तं इङ्गिउ पेक्खँवि अण्ण-मणु ।  
पभणिउ पँहसिएण णिएवि मुहु 'किं दुवलिहुयउ कुमार तुहु' ॥ ९

[ ६ ]

विरहग्गि-दड्ढ-मुहु-कञ्जएण पहसिउ पवुत्तु पवणञ्जएण ॥ १  
'भो णयणाणन्दण चारु-चित्त णउ विसहउं तइयउ दिवसु मित्त ॥ २  
जइ अज्जु ण लक्खिउ पियहँ वयणु तो कल्लँ महु णित्तुलउ मरणु' ॥ ३  
तं णिसुणँवि वुच्चइ पहसिएण कमलेण व वयणँ पहसिएण ॥ ४  
'फणि-सिर-रयणेण वि णाँहि गणु एउ कारणु केत्तिउ जँ विसणु ॥ ५  
किं पवणहँ कवणु वि दुप्पवेसु' मय वेणिण वि रयणिहि तप्पवेसु ॥ ६ 10  
थिय जाल-गवक्खए दिट्ठ वाल णं मयण-वाण-धणु-तोण-साल ॥ ७  
'मारो वि मरइ विरहेण जाहँ को वणँवि सकइ रूवु ताहँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं वहु पेक्खँवि परितोसिएण वरइत्तु पसंसिउ पहसिएण ।  
'तउ जीविउ सहलु अणन्त सिय जसु करँ लग्गेसइ एह तिय' ॥ ९ 15

[ ७ ]

एत्थन्तरँ अट्ठमी-चन्द-भाल मुहु जोएँवि चवइ वसन्तमाल ॥ १  
'सहलउ तउ माणुस-जम्मु माएँ भत्तारु पहञ्जणु लद्धु जाएँ' ॥ २  
तं णिसुणँवि दुम्मुहँ दुट्ठ-वेस सिरु विहुणँवि भणइ वि मीसँकेस ॥ ३  
'सोदामणिपहु पहु परिहरेवि थिउ पवणु कवणु गुणु संभरेवि ॥ ४ 20  
जं अन्तरु गोपय-सायराहुं जं जोइङ्गणहँ दिवायराहुं ॥ ५  
जं अन्तरु केसरि-कुञ्जराहुं जं कुसुमाउह-तिथ्थङ्कराहुं ॥ ६  
जं अन्तरु गरुड-महोरगाहुं जं अमरराय-पहरण-णगाहुं ॥ ७  
जं पुण्डरीय-चन्दुज्जयाहुं तं विज्जुप्पहु-पवणञ्जयाहुं ॥ ८

6 s. पिक्खि वि.

6. 1 P S A °मुहु. 2 P S A कल्लइ. 3 P S A णाहि. 4 P S कित्तिउ, A कित्तउ.

5 s. तं.

7. 1 s अद्धसियंद°. 2 P सलहउ. 3 P S दुम्मह, दुम्महल.

२ प्रहसितः मित्रेण.

[ ६ ] १ मुखकमलेन. २ भस्त्रा. ३ कामोऽपि.

[ ७ ] १ मिश्रकेशी. २ विद्युत्प्रभु. ३ वज्रः.



॥ घत्ता ॥

आँएहिँ आलावैहिँ कुविउ णरु  
‘किं वयणैहिँ बहुँएहिँ वाहिरैहिँ

थिउ भीसणु उक्खय-खग्ग-करु ।  
रिउ रक्खउ विहि मि लेमि सिरइँ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

५ कडु-अक्खरेण परिभासिरेण  
‘जं करि-सिर-रयणुज्जलिय(?) देव  
लज्जिज्जहि वोळहि णाँ मुक्खु’  
दस-वरिस-सरिस गय रयणि तासु  
कोक्कावैवि<sup>१</sup> णरवइ पवर वर(?)  
१० अँजणसुन्दरिहँ तुरन्तएण  
संचलइ पउ पउ जेम जेम  
तेहएँ अवसरँ बहु-जाणएहिँ

करँ धरिउ पहज्जणु पहसिएण ॥ १  
तं असिवरु मइलहि एत्थु केम ॥ २  
णिउ णिय-आवासहोँ दुक्खु दुक्खु ॥ ३  
रवि उग्गउ पसरिय-कर-सहासु ॥ ४  
हय भेरि पयाणउ दिण्णु णवर ॥ ५  
उम्माहउ लाइउ जन्तएण ॥ ६  
कप्पिज्जइ हियवउ तेम तेम ॥ ७  
कर-चरण धरेप्पिणु राणएहिँ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

वलि-वण्ड मँण्ड परियत्तियउ

तेण वि उवाउ परिचिन्तियउ ।

१५ ‘लइँ एकवार करयले धरेविँ

पुणु वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेविँ ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

तो दुक्खु दक्खु दुम्मिय-मणेण  
थिउ वारह वरिसइँ परिहरेवि  
वारे वि ण जाइ ण(?) जेम जेम  
१० उज्जन्तउ उरु विरहाणलेण  
परिवार-भित्ति-चित्ताँ जाँ  
दिल्लइँ आहरणइँ परियलन्ति  
गउ रुहिरु णवर थिउ अँइणु अत्थि  
तहिँ तेहएँ कालेँ दसाणणेण

किउ पाणिग्गहणु पहज्जणेण ॥ १  
णवि सुअइ आलवँइ सुइणवे(?) वि ॥ २  
खिज्जइ झिज्जइ पुणु तेम तेम ॥ ३  
णं वुज्जावइ अंसुअ-जलेण ॥ ४  
णीसास-धूम-मलियाँ ताँ ॥ ५  
णं णेह-खण्ड-खण्डइँ पडँन्ति ॥ ६  
णउ णावइ जीविउ अत्थि णत्थि ॥ ७  
सुरवर-कुरङ्ग-पञ्चाणणेण ॥ ८

२५

॥ घत्ता ॥

जो दुम्महु दूउ विसजिय

सो आयउ कप्प-विजियउ ।

हय समर-भेरि रँहवरँ चडिउ

रणेँ रावणु वरुणहोँ अब्भिडिउ ॥ ९

४ S आयहे. ५ P S A बहुअहि.

८. १ P S A कोक्काविहि. २ A जं अँजण°. ३ P S मँडइ, A वलिवँडइ मँडइ. ४ A लए. ५ P S A धरेवि.

९. १ A दुक्ख दुक्ख. २ A ण. ३ A आलाव. ४ A जेण. ५ P खिज्जइ marginally corrected to सिज्जइ. ६ P तेव तेव. ७ P S दिल्लइ, A दिल्लउ. ८ A गलंति. ९ P S अजिणु. १० P S रहवर.

[ ९ ] १ प्रखेदति ( v. I. सिज्जइ ). २ स्थि.



[ १० ]

एत्थन्तरें वरुणहों गन्दणेहिं समरङ्गणें वाहिय-सन्दणेहिं ॥ १  
 'राजीव-पुण्डरीएहिं पवर खर-दूसण पाडेंवि धरिय णवर ॥ २  
 गय पवण-गमणें 'केण वि ण दिट्ठं सहुं वरुणें जल-दुग्गमें पइड्ड ॥ ३  
 'सालयहुं म होसइ कहि मि घाउ' उवेदेंवि गउ रयणियर-राउ ॥ ४  
 णीसेस-दीव-दीवन्तराहुं लहु लेह 'दिण्ण विज्जाहराहुं ॥ ५  
 अवरेकु रणङ्गणें दुज्जयासु पट्टविउ लेहु पवणज्जयासु ॥ ६  
 तं पेक्खेवि तेण वि ण किउ 'खेउ णीसरिउ स-साहणु वाउ-वेउ ॥ ७  
 थिय अज्जण कलसु लएवि वोरें णिन्भच्छिय 'ओसरुं दुड्ड दारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि अंसु फुसन्तियएँ वुच्चइ लीहउ कहुन्तियएँ ।  
 'अच्छन्तें अच्छिउ जीउ महु जन्तें जाएसइ पइं जि सहुं ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तं वयणु पडिउ णं असि-पहारु अवहेरि करेप्पिणु गउ कुमारु ॥ १  
 माणस-सरवरें आवासु मुक्कु अत्थवणहों ताम पयड्डु दुक्कु ॥ २  
 दिट्ठइँ सयवत्तइँ मउलियाइँ पिय-विरहिय-महुअरि-मुंहलियाइँ ॥ ३  
 चक्की वि दिट्ठ विणु चक्कएणं वाहिज्जमाण मयरद्धएणं ॥ ४  
 विहुणन्ति चञ्चु पङ्गाहणन्ति विरहाउर पक्कन्दन्ति धन्ति ॥ ५  
 तं णिएँवि जाउ तहों कलुणं-भाउ 'मइँ सरिसउ अण्णु ण को वि पाउ ॥ ६  
 ण कयाइ वि जोइउ णिय-कलत्तु अच्छइ मयणगि-पलित्त-गत्तु ॥ ७  
 परिअत्तेवि संमाणिउ ण जाम रणें वरुणहों जुज्जु ण देमि ताम' ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सब्भाउ सहायहों कहिउ पुणु पहसिएँण वुत्तु 'एँहु परम-गुणु' ।  
 उप्पएँवि णहङ्गणें वे वि गय णं सिय-अहिसिञ्चणें मत्त गय ॥ ९

10. 1 PS गवण. 2 PS इट्ठ. 3 P सालयहु, S सालयहो, A सालयहं. 4 PS रयणी यराउ. 5 A दीवन्तराहं. 6 PS लेहु दिण्णु. 7 A विज्जाहराहं. 8 A सरु. 9 PS पुसंतियएँ.

11. 1 PS चक्कवेण. 2 PS मयरद्धवेण, A रद्धए. 3 PS ए कंदन्ति. 4 PS करुणं. 5 PS महु. 6 P परिअत्तेवि, S परिभत्तिवि. 7 PS सबभाव.

[ १० ] १ राजी[ व ]-पुण्डरीकौ पुत्रौ. २ केनापि न दृष्टः. ३ विलम्बम्.

[ ११ ] १ शब्दं कुर्वाणाः. २ धावन्ती.



[ १२ ]

णिविसेण पत्त अञ्जणहँ भवणु  
गउ पहसिउ अब्भन्तरँ पइडु  
'परिपुण्णं मणोरह अञ्जु देवि  
तं णिसुणँवि भणइ वसन्तमाल  
'भव-भव-संचिय-दुह-भायणाँए  
तो किं वेयारहि' रुअइ जाव  
महुरक्खर विणयालाव लिन्तु  
पलङ्क चडिउ करँ लेवि देवि

पच्छणु 'होवि थिउ कहि मि पवणु ॥ १  
पणवेप्पिणु पुणु आगमणु सिद्धु ॥ २  
हउँ आयउ वाउकुमारु लेवि' ॥ ३  
थोरंसु-सित्त-थण-अन्तराल ॥ ४  
एवडु पुणु जइ अञ्जणाँ ॥ ५  
सयमेव कुमारु पइडु ताव ॥ ६  
आणन्दु सोक्खु सोहग्गु दिन्तु ॥ ७  
विहसन्त-रमन्तइँ थियइँ वे वि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सइँ भुवँहिँ परोप्परु लिन्ताइँ सरहसु आलिङ्गणु दिन्ताइँ ।  
णीसन्धि-गुणेणं न णायाइँ दोण्णि वि एक्कं पिव जायाइँ ॥ ९

\*

इय रामएवचरिए धणञ्जयासिय-सयम्भुएव-कए ।  
'पवणञ्जणा विवाहो' अट्टारहमं इमं पवं ॥

\*

[ १९. एगुणवीसमो संधि ]

पच्छिम-पहरँ पहञ्जणँण आउच्छियं पिय पवसन्तएण ।  
'तं मरुसेज्जहि मिगणयणि जं मइँ अवहत्थिय भन्तएण' ॥

[ १ ]

जन्तएण आउच्छियं जं परमेसरी ।

२० थिय विसण्ण हेट्टामुह अञ्जणसुन्दरी ॥ १

कर मँउलिकरेप्पिणु विण्णवइ 'रँयसँलहँ गम्भु जइ संभवइ ॥ २  
तो उत्तरु काइँ देमि जणहँ न वि सुज्जइ एउ मज्झु मणहँ' ॥ ३

12. 1 P S अञ्जणहो. 2 A होइ. 3 P records a variant 'तव पुण्ण', A तउ सुहल. 4 P S आइउ. 5 A 'भय'. 6 P corrects to 'भायणाहँ. 7 P corrects to अञ्जणाहँ. 8 P किं ण, S किं पि. 9 P S वियारहि. 10 P S देंतु. 11 P S रवंतइँ. 12 A सुएहिँ. 13 A 'गुणे णायाइँ. 14 P S विणिण. 15 P S एक्कमिव, A इक्कं पिव. 16 P S अट्टा-रसमं.

1. 1 S आउच्छिय. 2 A जं पि वसन्तएण. 3 P तंमारुसेज्जहे, S तंमारुसेज्जहे. 4 P S मिगणयणे. 5 P जंतएण. 6 A परमेसरि. 7 P S पसण्ण. 8 A अञ्जणसुंदरि. 9 P रइ-सलहिँ, S रइसलहि.

[ १ ] १ क्षमां कुरु. २ अज्ञानेन. ३ बद्धहस्तौ. ४ रजस्वलायाः.



चित्तेण तेण सुपरिद्वेवि  
गउ णरवइ सहँ मित्तेण तहिँ  
गुरुहार हूअ एत्तेहँ वि सइ  
'एउ काइँ कम्म पुइँ आयँरिउ  
दुवार-वइरि-विणिवारहो  
तं सुणँवि वसंतमाल चवइ

कङ्कण अहिणाणु समेलवेंवि ॥ ४  
माणससरें दूसावासु जहिँ ॥ ५  
कोकावेंवि पभणँइ 'केउमइ ॥ ६  
णिम्मलु महिन्द-कुलु धूसरिउ ॥ ७  
मुहु मइलिउ सुअहोँ महाराहोँ ॥ ८  
'सुविणे' वि कलङ्कु ण संभवइ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

इमु कङ्कण इमु परिहणँउ इमु कञ्चीदामु पहङ्गणहोँ ।  
णं तो का वि परिक्ख करें परिसुज्झहुँ जेणँ मज्जे जणहोँ ॥ १०

[ २ ]

तं णिसुणँवि वेवन्ति समुट्ठिय अप्पणु ।

वे वि ताउ कसघाएँहिँ हयउ पुणुप्पणु ॥ १

'किं जारहोँ णाहिँ सुवण्णु धरें  
अण्णु वि एत्तिउ सोहग्गु कउ  
कडुअक्खर-पहर-भयाउरउ  
हँकारेंवि पभणिउ कूर-भडु  
एयउ दुट्ठउ अवलक्खणउ  
माहिन्दपुरहोँ दूरन्तरेण  
जिह मुअहुँ ण आवइ वत्त महु'  
गउ वे वि चडावेंवि णवर तहिँ

जें कडउ घडावेंवि छुहइ करें ॥ २  
जें कङ्कण देइ कुमारु तउ' ॥ ३  
संजायउ वे वि णिरुत्तरउ ॥ ४  
'हय जोत्ते महारहँ-वीढे चडु ॥ ५  
ससि-धवलामल-कुल-लज्जणउ ॥ ६  
परिधिर्ववि आउ सहँ रहवरें ॥ ७  
तं णिसुणँवि सन्दणु जुत्तु लहु ॥ ८  
सामिणि-केरउ आएसु जहिँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

णयरहोँ दूरें वरन्तरेण

'माएँ खमेज्जहि जामि हउँ'

अङ्गण रुवन्ति ओआरिया ।

सहुँ धाहएँ पुणु जोकारिया ॥ १०

10 A तं परिच्छिदेवि. 11 A समुल्लवि. 12 PS पभणिय, A पभणइ. 13 A संचरिउ.  
14 PS णिसुणेवि. 15 PS सिविणए. 16 PS एउ. 17 PS परिहाणउ, A परिहणउ.  
18 PS किं वि. 19 PS जेम.

2. 1 A अप्पणु. 2 PS पुणु वि पुणु. 3 PS A हँकारिवि. 4 PS महारहे. 5 PS दूरत्त-  
णेण. 6 A परिधिविवि. 7 PS A चडाविवि. 8 PS दूरवन्तरेण. 9 A रुवन्ति.



[ ३ ]

कूर-वीरें परिअत्तएँ रवि अत्थन्तओ ।

अञ्जणाएँ केरउ दुक्खु वं असहन्तओ ॥ १

- मीसण-रयणिहिँ मीसण अँडइ खाइ व गिलइ व उवरि व पँडइ ॥ २  
 ५ भिब्भियइ व भिङ्गारी-रवेंहिँ रुवइ व सिव-सदेंहिँ रउरवेंहिँ ॥ ३  
 पुप्फुवइ व फणि-फुकारएँहिँ वुक्कइ व पैमय-वुकारएँहिँ ॥ ४  
 सा दुक्खु दुक्खु परियलिय णिसि दिणयरेंण पसाहिय पुव-दिसि ॥ ५  
 गइयउ णिय-णयरु पराइयउ अगएँ पडिहारु पधाइयउ ॥ ६  
 'परमेसर आइय मिग-णयण अञ्जणसुन्दरि सुन्दर-वयण' ॥ ७  
 १० तं सुणेंवि जाय दिहि णरवरहों 'लहुँ पट्टणें हइ-सोह करहों ॥ ८  
 उब्भहों मणि-कञ्चण-तोरणइँ वर-वेसउ लेन्तु पसाहणइँ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

सब पसाहहों मत्त गय

पल्लाणहों पवर तुरङ्ग-थड ।

(जय-)मङ्गल-तूरँइँ आहणहों

सवडम्मुह जन्तु असेस भड' ॥ १०

[ ४ ]

भणेंवि एम पडिपुच्छिउ पुणु वज्जावओ ।

'कइ तुरङ्ग कइ रहवर को वोलावओ' ॥ १

- पडिहारु पवोलिउ अतुल-वलु 'णउ को वि सहाउ ण किं पि वलु ॥ २  
 अञ्जण वसन्तमालाएँ सहुँ आइय पर एत्तिउ कहिउ महु ॥ ३  
 २० एकएँ अंसुअ-जल-सित्त-थण दीसइ गुरुहार विसण्ण-मण' ॥ ४  
 तं णिसुणेंवि थिउ हेट्टामुहउ णं णरवइ सिरेँ वज्जेण हउ ॥ ५  
 'दुस्सील दुट्ठ मं पइसरउ विणु खेवें णयरहों णीसरउ' ॥ ६  
 पभणइ आणन्दु मन्ति सुचवि 'अपरिक्खिउ किज्जइ कज्ज ण वि ॥ ७  
 सासुअउ होन्ति विरुआरियउ महसइहें वि' अवगुण-गारियउ ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

सुकइ-कहहों जिह खल-मइउ

हिम-वदलियउ कर्मलिणिहिँ जिह ।

'होन्ति सहावें वइरिणिउ

णिय-सुण्हहँ खल-सासुअउ तिह ॥ ९

3. 1 P S A अत्थंतउ. 2 P S वि. 3 P S A असहंतउ. 4 P अडइँ corrected to अडइ, S अडइँ, A अडइ व. 5 P पडइँ corrected to पडइ, S पडइँ, A पडइ वी. 6 P S विंभियइ. 7 A वहु. 8 A पल्लाणहुँ. 9 P 'तूडइँ.

4. 1 S missing. 2 P S 'रहघय. 3 P corrects to मेलावउ, S वोलावउ. 4 S सुवचि, A सुणेवि. 5 A मि. 6 P S 'कारियउ. 7 P कवलणिहुँ, S कवलाणिहु. 8 S हुँति. 9 P S 'सुण्हहुँ. 10 P A खलु.

[ ३ ] १ अटव्या (?). २ मत्कट-पूत्कारौ (?).

[ ४ ] १ सुवचनवाच.



[ ५ ]

सासुआण सुण्हाण जणे सुपसिद्धइं ।

एकमेक-वइराइँ अणाइ-णिवद्धइं ॥ १

|                              |                                   |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| भत्तारु भणेसइ जं दिवसु       | विरुआरी होसइ तं दिवसु' ॥ २        |
| वयणेण तेण मन्तिहें तणेण      | आरुडु पसण्णकित्ति मणेण ॥ ३        |
| 'किं कन्तएँ णेह-विहणियँ      | किं कित्तिएँ वइरिहिँ जाणियँ ॥ ४   |
| किं सु-कहएँ णिरलङ्कारियँ     | किं धीयँ लज्जण-गारियँ ॥ ५         |
| घरें अज्जण समरंज्जणे पवणु    | गम्भहों संवन्धु एत्थु कवणु' ॥ ६   |
| तं णिसुणेवि णरेण णिवारियउ    | पडहउ देप्पिणु णीसारियउ ॥ ७        |
| वणु गम्पि पइडुउ भीसणउ        | धाहाविउ पहरेंवि अप्पणउ ॥ ८        |
| 'हा 'विहि हा काइँ कियन्त किउ | णिहि दरिसेंवि लोयण-जुयलु हिउ' ॥ ९ |

॥ घत्ता ॥

विहि मि कलुण कन्दन्तियहिँ वणे दुक्खें को व ण पेळियउ ।

सच्छन्देहिँ चरन्तएँहिँ हरिणेहिँ वि 'दोवउ मेळियउ ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

वारवार सोआउर रोवइ अज्जणा ।

'का वि णाहिँ मँइ जेही दुक्खहँ भायँणा ॥ १

|                                        |                                                               |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|
| सासुअएँ हयासएँ परिहविय                 | हा माएँ पँइ वि णउ संथविय ॥ २                                  |
| हा भाइ-जणेरहों णिदुरहों                | णीसारिय कह रुयन्ति पुरहों ॥ ३                                 |
| कुलहर- <sup>५</sup> पइहरहि मि दइयहु मि | पूरन्तु मणोरह सबहु मि' ॥ ४                                    |
| गम्भेसरि जउ जउ संचरइ                   | तउ तउ रुहिरहों छिलरु भरइ ॥ ५                                  |
| तिस-भुक्ख-किलामिय चत्त-सुह             | गय तेत्थु जेत्थु पलियँङ्क-गुह ॥ ६                             |
| तहिँ दिडु महारिसि सुद्धमइ              | णामेण भडारउ अमियगइ ॥ ७                                        |
| अत्तावण-तावें तावियउ                   | <sup>१०</sup> छुडु जें <sup>११</sup> छुडु जोगु खम्मावियँउ ॥ ८ |
| तहिँ अवसरें वे वि पढुक्कियउ            | णं दुक्ख-किलेस <sup>१३</sup> हिँ मुक्कियउ ॥ ९                 |

॥ घत्ता ॥

चलण णवेप्पिणु मुणिवरहों अज्जण विण्णवइ लुहन्ति मुहु ।

'अण्ण-भवन्तरे काइँ मँइ किउ दुक्किउ <sup>१४</sup>जें अणुहवमि दुहु' ॥ १०

5. 1 P S 'याए. 2 P सवरंगणे. 3 P S हउ. 4 P S चरंतेहिँ. 5 P दोवउ, S दुवो.

6. 1 A अंजण. 2 P णहिँ, S A णाहि. 3 P महि. 4 S A भायण. 5 S मइ. 6 P S 'पइहरविहि दइवहु मि. 7 P रुहेरुहो, S रुहेरुहे. 8 P S परिअंउ. 9 P S आतावण'. 10 P S छुडु छुडु जे. 11 P A जोग, S जोगु. 12 P S A खमाविभउ. 13 P S 'किलेसहो. 14 A जं.

[ ५ ] १ मन्त्री (?). २ दुर्वा.

[ ६ ] १ अतिकोमलाङ्गी.



[ ७ ]

पुणु वसन्तमालाए वुत्तु 'णउ तेरउ ।

एउ सबु फलु एयहौ गब्भहौ केरउ' ॥ १

तं णिसुणेंवि विगय-राउ भणइ  
 १ जइ घोसइ 'होसइ तणउ तउ  
 पइ पुव-भवन्तरे सइ करेण  
 परिधित्त पत्त 'तं एहु दुहु  
 गउ एम भणेप्पिणु अमियगइ  
 विहुणिय-तणु दूरुगिणण-कमु  
 १० कुञ्जर-सिर-रुहिरारुण-गहरु  
 अइ-वियड-दाढ-फाडिय-वयणु  
 खय-सायर-रव-गम्भीर-गिरु

'एउ गब्भहौ दोसु ण संभवइ' ॥ २  
 एहु चरिम-देहु रणें लद्ध-जउ ॥ ३  
 जिण-पडिम सबत्तिहें मच्छरेण ॥ ४  
 एवहिं पावेसहि सयल-सुहु' ॥ ५  
 ताणन्तरे दुक्कु मयाहिवइ ॥ ६  
 सणि असणि णाई जमु काल-समु ॥ ७  
 कीलाल-सित्त-केसर-पसरु ॥ ८  
 रत्तुपल-गुञ्ज-सरिस-णयणु ॥ ९  
 लङ्गूल-दण्ड-कण्डुइय-सिरु ॥ १०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं पेक्खेवि हरिणाहिवइ  
 १५ विज्जा-पाणें उप्पएवि

अञ्जण स-मुच्छ महियलें पडइ ।  
 आयासे वसन्तमाल रडइ ॥ ११

[ ८ ]

'हा समीर पवणञ्जय अणिल पहञ्जणा ।

हरि-कियन्त-दन्तन्तरे वट्टइ अञ्जणा ॥ १

हा कम्मं काई किउ केउमइ  
 २० हा ताय महिन्द मइन्दु धरे  
 हा मायरि तुहु मि ण 'संथवहि  
 गन्धवहौ देवहौ दाणवहौ  
 जक्खहौ रक्खहौ रक्खहौ सहिय  
 तं णिसुणेंवि गन्धवाहिवइ  
 २५ मणिचूड रयणचूडहें दइउ  
 अट्ठावउ सावउ होवि थिउ

खलें मुइय लहेसहि कवण गइ ॥ २  
 सुं-पसण्णकित्ति पडिरक्ख करे ॥ ३  
 मुच्छाविय दुहिय समुत्थवहि ॥ ४  
 विज्जाहर-किण्णर-माणवहौ ॥ ५  
 णं तो पञ्चाणणेण गहिय' ॥ ६  
 रणें दुज्जउ पर-उवयार-मइ ॥ ७  
 पञ्चाणणु जेत्यु तेत्थु अइउ ॥ ८  
 हरि पाराउट्टउ तेण किउ ॥ ९

७. १ A तउ तणउ. २ A चरम°. ३ A ते. ४ A कालदुक्कालसमु. ५ A 'पुंजगुजणयणु.  
 ६ P S 'सरि°. ७ S णंगूल°. ८ A विज्जापाण.

८. १ पहंजण. २ A अंजण. ३ S A काई कंसु. ४ P सुमुच्छहहि, S समुच्छवहि, A समु-  
 ट्ठवहि. ५ A वहिय. ६ P S रयणचूडहहि, A रयणचूडहो.

[ ७ ] १ आत्मीपीठात् (?) गृहाङ्गणे निक्षिप्ता. २ रुधिर.

[ ८ ] १ हे भ्राता. २ न संबोधयसि. ३ ओ राक्षसयुक्ताः राक्षसाः (?). ४ सखी. ५ अष्टा  
 पदः श्रापदो बभूव.



॥ घत्ता ॥

तावैहिँ गयणहों ओअरैवि अञ्जणहें वसन्तमाल मिलिय ।  
‘इहुँ अट्ठावउ होन्तु ण वि ता वट्ठइ(?)आसि माएँ गिलिय’ ॥ १०

[ ९ ]

एम वोळ किर विहि मि परोप्परु जावैहिँ ।

‘गीउ गेउ गन्धर्व मणहरु तावैहिँ ॥ १

तं णिसुणेंवि परिओसिय णिय-मणें(?) ‘पच्छणु को वि सुहि वसइ वणें ॥ २

असमाहि-मरणु जें णासियउ अणु वि गन्धर्व पयासियउ’ ॥ ३

अवरोप्परु एम चवन्तियहुँ पलियङ्क-गुहहिँ अच्छन्तियहुँ ॥ ४

माहवमासहों बहुलट्ठमिँ रयणिहें पच्छिम-पहरद्धे थिएँ ॥ ५

णक्खत्ते सवणें उप्पणु सुउ हल-कमल-कुलिस-झस-कमल-जुउ ॥ ६

चक्कडुस-कुम्म-सङ्ग-सहिउ सुह-लक्खणु अवलक्खण-रहिउ ॥ ७

ताणन्तरे पर-वल-णिम्महें पंडिसूरें सूर-सम-प्पहेंण ॥ ८

णहें जन्तें वे वि णियच्छियउ ओअरैवि विमाणहों पुच्छियउ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कहिँ जायउ कहिँ वद्धियउ कहों धीयउ कहों कुलउत्तियउ ।  
कसु केरउ एवहुँ दुहु वणें अच्छहों जेण रुअन्तियउ’ ॥ १०

[ १० ]

पुणु वसन्तमालाएँ पडुत्तरु दिज्जइ ।

णिरवसेसु तहों णिय-वित्तन्तु कहिज्जइ ॥ १

‘अञ्जणसुन्दरि णामेण इमं सइ सुद्ध मुद्ध जिह जिण-पडिम ॥ २

मणवेय-महाएविहें तणयं जइ मुणहों महिन्दु तेण जणियं ॥ ३

पायड पसण्णकित्तिहें भइणि मणहरु पवणझयाहों घरिणि’ ॥ ४

विज्जाहरु तं णिसुणेंवि वयणु पभणइ वाहम्भ-भरिय-णयणु ॥ ५

‘हउँ माएँ महिन्दहों मेहुणउ सु-पसण्णकित्ति महु भायणउ ॥ ६

तउँ होमि सहोयरु माउलउ पडिसूरु हणूरुह-राउलउ’ ॥ ७

7 P S जइ यहे.

9. 1 P S गीउ. 2 P बहुलट्ठमीभ, S धवलट्ठमिया, A बहुलट्ठमिँ. 3 P S थिय. 4 P S वद्धियउ. 5 P missing. 6 P S एवहुँ.

10. 1 A इमा. 2 P S तणिय, A तणिया. 3 A मुणहुँ. 4 A जणिया. 5 P S भायणउं. 6 S तं.

[ ९ ] १ जिनोकं गीतं गाइतम्. २ चैत्रे. ३ कृष्णाष्टमी. ४ करकमलयुग्मम्. ५ विद्याधरेण.

[ १० ] १ द्वीपस्य नामेदम्. २ राजा.



तं गिसुणेंवि जाणेंवि सरेंवि गुणु अत्तिंल्लु तेहिं ता रुण्णु पुणु ॥ ८  
जं लइउ आसि पुण्णोहिं विणु तं दिण्णु विहिंहे णं सोर्ये-रिणु ॥ ९  
॥ घत्ता ॥

सरहसुं सोइउ देन्तएहिं जं एकमेकु आवीलियउ ।  
अंसु पणालें णीसरइ णं कलुणु महारसु पीलियउ ॥ १०

[ ११ ]

दुक्खु दुक्खु साहारेवि णयण लुहावेंवि ।  
माउलेण गिय गियय-विमाणें चडावेंवि ॥ १

सुर-करिवर-कुम्भत्थल-थण्हें गयणङ्गणें जन्तिहे अङ्गणहे ॥ २  
१० णीसरिउ वालु अइ-दुल्ललिउ णं णहयल-सिरिहे गब्भु गलिउ ॥ ३  
मारुइ दंवत्ति णिवडिउ इलहे णं विज्जु-पुज्जु उप्परि सिलहे ॥ ४  
उच्चाएवि णिउ विज्जाहरेहिं णं जम्मणें जिणवरु सुरवरेहिं ॥ ५  
अङ्गणहे समप्पिउ जाय दिहि णं णट्ठु पडीवउ लद्धु णिहि ॥ ६  
गिय-पुरु पइसारेवि णरवरेंण जम्मोच्छउ किउ पंडिदिणयरेण ॥ ७

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘सुन्दरु’ जगें सुन्दरु भणेंवि ‘सिरिसइलु’ सिलायलु चुण्णु णिउ ।  
हणुरुह-दीवें पवड्डियउ ‘हणुवन्तु’ णामु तें तामुं किउ ॥ ८

[ १२ ]

एत्तहे वि खर-दूसण मेलावेप्पिणु ।

वैरुण्हो रावण्हो वि सन्धि करेप्पिणु ॥ १  
२० गिय-णयरु पईसइ जाव मरु णीसुण्णु ताम गिय-घरिणि-घरु ॥ २  
पेक्खेप्पिणु पुच्छिय का वि तिय ‘कहिं अङ्गणसुन्दरि पाण-पिय’ ॥ ३  
तं गिसुणेंवि बुच्चइ वालियए ‘णव-रम्भ-गब्भ-सोमालियए ॥ ४

7 P S अत्तिंल्लु तेण ता रुण्णु पुणु. 8 P S लइयउ, A लयउ. 9 A विसहि. 10 The Ghatta is missing in A. 11 P सहरसु. 12 S पलाणें.

11. 1 P संहारेवि, S संहारिवि, A साहारिवि. 2 P S A चडावित्ति. 3 A थणाहे. 4 A थजणाहे. 5 A इडत्ति. 6 S सिलहिं. 7 P S जम्मण. 8 A णट्ठ. 9 A लद्ध. 10 P S हणुअंतु. 11 P S णाउ, S नामु. 12 A तहो तेण.

12. 1 wanting A. 2 P S A मेलावेप्पिणु. 3 This half is metrically defective by two moras.

३ अत्यन्तम्. ४ शोकऋणम्. ५ आलिङ्गनम्.

[ ११ ] १ नीता. २ चपल. ३ प्रतिसूर्येण. ४ श्रीशैलं नाम.

[ १२ ] १ पवनंजयः.



किर गब्भु भणेंवि पर-गरवरहों केउमइएँ घल्लियँ कुलहरहों ॥ ५  
 तं सुणेंवि समीरणु णीसरिउ अणुसरिसेहिँ वयसेहिँ परियरिउ ॥ ६  
 गडं तेत्थु जेत्थु तं सासुरउ किर दरिसावेसइ साँ सुँरउ ॥ ७  
 पिय इट्ठ ण दिट्ठ णवर तहि मि असहन्तु पहञ्जणु गउ कहि मि ॥ ८  
 परियत्तिय पहसियाँइ-सयण दुक्खाउर ओहुल्लिय-वयण ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘एम भणेज्जहु केउमइ पूरन्तु मणोरह माँ तउ ।  
 विरह-दवाणल-दीवियउ पवणञ्जय-पायवुं खयहों गउ’ ॥ १०

[ १३ ]

दुक्खु दुक्खु परियत्तिय सयल वि संज्जणा ।

10

गय रुयन्त णिय-णिलयहों उम्मण-दुम्मणा ॥ १

पवणञ्जओ वि पडिवक्ख-खउ काणणु पइसरइ विसाय-रउ ॥ २  
 पुच्छइ ‘अहों सरवर दिट्ठ धण रत्तुप्पल-दल-कोमल-चलण ॥ ३  
 अहों रायहंस हंसाहिवइ कहें कहि मि दिट्ठ जइ हंस-गइ ॥ ४  
 अहों दीहर-गहर मयाहिवइ कहें कहि मि णियम्बिणि दिट्ठ जइ ॥ ५ ॥  
 अहों कुम्भि कुम्भ-सारिच्छ-थण केत्तहें वि दिट्ठ सइ सुद्ध-मण ॥ ६  
 अहों अहों असोय पल्लविय-पाणि कहिँ गय परहुएँ ‘परहूय-वाणि ॥ ७  
 अहों रुन्द चन्द चन्दाणणिय मिग कहि मि दिट्ठ मिग-लोयणिय ॥ ८  
 अहों सिहि कलाव-सण्णिह-चिहुर ण णिहालिय कहि मि विरह-विहुर’ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

20

एम भवन्ते विउल्ले वणे णग्गोह-महादुमु दिट्ठ किह ।  
 सासय-पुँर-परमेसरेंण णिक्खवणे पयागु जिणेण जिह ॥ १०

[ १४ ]

तं णिएवि वड-पायवु अण्णु वि सरवर ।

25

कालमेहु णामेण खमाविउ गयवर ॥ १

4 A घल्लिउ. 5 P परिगरिउ. 6 This and the following line are missing in A.  
 7 S एहसिय आइ. 8 A पायउ.

13. 1 P A सज्जण. 2 A रुयन्ति. 3 A णिलयहुं. 4 P A उम्मण. 5 S परहूय, A परहुय. 6 A परहुय°, S रहुय°. 7 A विउल. 8 P S पुँरवर°.

14. 1 S A पायउ. 2 A मि.

२ मित्रैः. ३ अजनी. ४ कामभोगं (गं). ५ व्याघुटितः. ६ वृक्षः.

[ १३ ] १ कोकिलास्वराः ( ? ).



‘जं सयल-काल कण्णारियउ  
आलाणं-खम्भे जं आलियउ  
तं सयलु खमेज्जहि कुम्भि महु’  
‘जइ पत्त वत्त कन्तहें तणिय  
जइ धइ पुणु एह ण हूय दिहि  
थिउ मउणु लएवि णराहिवइ  
सच्छन्दु गइ<sup>१०</sup>न्दु वि संचरइ  
पडिरक्खइ पासु ण मुअइ किह

अङ्कुस-खर-पहर-वियारियउ ॥ २  
जं सङ्खलं-णियलहिं णियलियउ ॥ ३  
‘तहिं पच्चक्खाणउ लइउ लहु ॥ ४  
तो णउ णिवित्ति गइ एत्तडिय ॥ ५  
तो एत्थु मज्झु सण्णास-विहि’ ॥ ६  
झायन्तु सिद्धि जिह परम-जइ ॥ ७  
सामिय-सम्माणु ण वीसरइ ॥ ८  
भव-भव-किउ सुक्किय-कम्मु जिह ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० ताम रुअन्ते पढसिएण अक्खिउ जणणिहें वुण्णाणणहें ।  
‘एउ ण जाणहुं कहि मि गउ मरुएउ विओएं अज्जणहें’ ॥ १०

[ १५ ]

तं णिसुणेंवि सब्झिय-पसरिय-वेयणा ।

पवण-जणणि मुच्छाविय थिय अच्चेयणा ॥ १

१५ पवालिय हरियन्दण-रसेण  
‘हा पुत्त पुत्त दक्खवहि मुहु  
हा पुत्त आउ महु कमेहि पडुं  
हा पुत्त पुत्त उववणेहि भमु  
हा पुत्त पुत्त अत्थाणु करे  
२० हा बहुए बहुए मइ भन्तियए  
पत्थाए धीरिय ‘लुहहि मुहुं  
हउं कन्ते गवेसंमि तुव तणउ

उज्जीविय कह वि पुण्ण-वसेण ॥ २  
हा पुत्त पुत्त कहिं गयउ तुहुं ॥ ३  
हा पुत्त पुत्त रहगएहिं चडुं ॥ ४  
हा पुत्त पुत्त झेन्दुएहिं रमु ॥ ५  
हा पुत्त महाहवे वरुणु धरे ॥ ६  
तुहुं घलिय अपरिक्खन्तियए’ ॥ ७  
णिक्कारणे रोवहि काइ तुहुं ॥ ८  
इमु मेइणि-मण्डलु केत्तडउ’ ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

२५ एम भणेवि णराहिवेण उवयारु करेवि सासणहरहुं ।  
उभय-सेढि-विणिवासियहुं पडुविय लेह विज्जाहरहुं ॥ १०

३ P S आलाणे. ४ P S संकल. ५ P वयण. ६ P S वे. ७ S A गय. ८ P वेहं, S घइ,  
A पइ. ९ P S पुण. १० P S A गयन्दु. ११ P S °किय. १२ P S जाणहु, A जाणहं.

१५. १ A सच्चंगिउ. २ A °वेयण. ३ P S गयणिच्चेयणा, A थिय अच्चेयण. ४ S पुण्णहो.  
५ P पइ. ६ P चइ. ७ P झेन्दुएहि, S झिन्दुयहि, A झिन्दुवहि. ८ P S A मुहुं. ९ P S गवेसउ.  
१० P S एउ. ११ P S सासणहरहं. १२ P S विज्जाहरहं.



[ १६ ]

एकु जोहु संपेसिउ पासु दसासहो ।

अक-सक-तइलोक-चक-संतासहो ॥ १

|                            |                                 |    |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----|
| अवरेकु विहि मि खर-दूसणाहुँ | पायाललङ्क-परिभूसणाहुँ ॥ २       |    |
| अवरेकु कइद्वय-पत्थिवहोँ    | सुग्रीवहोँ किक्किन्धाधिवहोँ ॥ ३ | 5  |
| अवरेकु किक्कपुर-राणाहुँ    | णल-णीलहुँ पमय-पहाणाहुँ ॥ ४      |    |
| अवरेकु महिन्द-गराहिवहोँ    | तिकलिङ्ग-पहाणहोँ पत्थिवहोँ ॥ ५  |    |
| अवरेकु धवल-णिम्मल-कुलहोँ   | पडिसूरहोँ अञ्जण-माउलहोँ ॥ ६     |    |
| दूवत्तएँ पत्तएँ गीढ-भय     | हणुवन्तहोँ मायरि मुच्छ गय ॥ ७   |    |
| अहिसिञ्चिय सीयल-चन्दणें    | पड वाइय वर-कामिणि-जणें ॥ ८      | 10 |
| आसासिय सुन्दरि पवण-पिय     | णं थिय तुहिणाहय कमल-सिय ॥ ९     |    |
| ॥ घत्ता ॥                  |                                 |    |

ताम 'विधीरियं माउलें' 'मा माएँ विसूरउ करि मणहोँ ।

सिद्धहोँ सासय-सिद्धि जिह तिह पइँ दक्खवमि समीरणहोँ' ॥ १०

[ १७ ]

पुणु पुणो वि धीरेप्पिणु अञ्जणसुन्दरि ।

णिय-विमाणें आरूढु गराहिव-केसरि ॥ १

|                             |                                   |    |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|
| गउ तेत्तहें जेत्तहें केउमइ  | अण्णु वि पल्हाय-गराहिवइ ॥ २       |    |
| णरवर-विन्दाइँ असेसाइँ       | 'मेलेप्पिणु गयइँ गवेसाइँ ॥ ३      |    |
| तं भूअरवाडइ दुक्काइँ        | घण-उलइँ व थाणहोँ चुक्काइँ ॥ ४     | 20 |
| पवणञ्जउ जहिँ आरूहेंवि गउ    | सो कालमेहु वणें दिहु गउ ॥ ५       |    |
| उद्धाइउ उँकरु उव्वयणु       | तण्डविय-कण्णु तम्भिर-णयणु ॥ ६     |    |
| तं पाराउट्टउ कँरवि वलु      | गउ तहिँ जें पडीवउ अतुल-वलु ॥ ७    |    |
| गणियारिउँ ढोइय वसिकियउ      | णव-णलिणि-सण्डें भमरु व थियउ ॥ ८   | 25 |
| किङ्करेहिँ गवेसन्तेहिँ वणें | लक्खिउ वेल्लहलें लया-भवणें ॥ ९    |    |
| जोक्कारिउ विज्जाहर-सएँहिँ   | जिह जिणवरु सुरेहिँ समागएँहिँ ॥ १० |    |

16. 1 PS °दूसणाहं. 2 PS °परिभूसणाहं. 3 S किक्कपुर°. 4 PS अवरेक. 5 PS °कुलणिम्मलहो. 6 A दुव्वत्तए. 7 P हणुअंतहो. 8 A विहीरिय. 9 PS पहंजगहो.

17. 1 A °वंदाइँ. 2 PA मेलेप्पिणु, S मिलेप्पिणु. 3 S सो उक्करवयणु. 4 S तंदुविअय°. 5 PS गणियारि पढोइय. 6 PS सइँ. 7 PS वि. 8 PS वेल्लहल.

[ १६ ] १ विशेषेण धीरिता.

[ १७ ] १ मेलापकं कृत्वा. २ हस्तिनी.

पउ० न्वरि० 21



॥ घत्ता ॥

मउणु लएवि परिडियउ णउ चवइ ण चलइ झाण-परु ।  
जाय भन्ति मणें सँबहु मि 'कडुमउ किण्णं णिम्मविउ णरु' ॥ ११

[ १८ ]

5 पुणु सिलोउ अवणीयलें लिहिउ स-हत्थेण ।

'अञ्जणाएँ मुइयाँ मरमि परमत्थेण ॥ १

जीवन्तिहें णिसुणमि वत्त जइ तो वोळमि लइ एत्तडिय गइ' ॥ २  
तं णिसुणेंवि हणुरुह-राणएँण वज्जरियं वत्त परिजाणएँण ॥ ३  
तामरस-ल्हास-सरिसाणणउ विणिण मि वसन्तमालञ्जणउ ॥ ४  
10 जिह उभय-पुरहुँ परिघलियउ जिह वणें भमियउ एक्कलियउ ॥ ५  
जिह हरिवरेण उवसगु किउ अट्ठावएण जिह उवसमिउ ॥ ६  
जिह लद्धु पुत्तु भूसँणु इलहें जिह णहें णिज्जन्तु पडिउ सिलहें ॥ ७  
सिरिसँइलु णाउँ हणुवन्तु जिह वित्तन्तु असेसु वि कहिउ तिह ॥ ८  
तं वयणु सुणेवि समुडियउ पडिसूरें णिय-णयरहों णियउ ॥ ९

15

॥ घत्ता ॥

मिलिउ पहञ्जणु अञ्जणहों वेणिण मि णिय-कहउ कहन्ताइँ ।  
हणुरुह-दीवें परिडियइँ थिरु रज्जु सँ इं भु ज्जन्ताइँ ॥ १०

\*

[ २०. वीसमो संधि ]

वद्धन्तउ पावणि भड-चूडामणि जाव जुवाण-भावें चडइ ।  
20 तहिँ अवसरें रावणु सुर-संतावणु रणउहें वरुणहों अग्निभडइ ॥

[ १ ]

दूआगमँणें कोउ संवज्जइ सइँ सरहसु दसासु सण्णज्जइ ॥ १  
परिवेढिउ रयणियर-सहासँहिँ पेसिय सँसणहर चउपासँहिँ ॥ २  
खर-दूसण-सुग्गीव-णरिन्दहुँ णल-णीलहुँ माहिन्द-महिन्दहुँ ॥ ३

9 PS सो णवरु, A झाण यरु. 10 A सन्वह. 11 PS कित्त, किंत.

18. 1 PS धरणिगले. 2 A मुइयए मरामि. 3 PS जीवन्तिय. 4 PS वज्जरिउ. 5 PS परिजाणियण. 6 A तामरिस°. 7 A °पुरहं. 8 A जिम. 9 S जं. 10 PS भूसण. 11 PS सिरिसयलु. 12 P सइ, S सयं.

1. 1 PS वद्धंतउ. 2 PS दूआगमेण.

[ १ ] १ हनुवन्तः. २ दूताः.



पल्लहायहो पडिदिणयर-पवणहुं जाणैवि समरु वरुण-दहवयणहुं ॥ ४  
मारुइ सयण-जयासाऊरैहिं वुच्चइ पवणञ्जय-पडिसूरैहिं ॥ ५  
'वच्छ वच्छ परिपालहि मेइणि माणहि राय-लच्छि जिह कामिणि ॥ ६  
अम्हैहिं रावण-आण करेवी पर-वल-जय-सिरि-वहुअ हरेवी' ॥ ७  
तं णिसुणैवि अरि-गिरि-सोदामणि चलण णवेप्पिणु पभणंइ पावणि ॥ ८ 5

॥ घत्ता ॥

'किं तुम्हें विरुज्झहो अप्पुणु जुज्झहो मइं हणुवन्ते हुन्तएण ।  
पावन्ति वसुन्धर चन्द-दिवायर किं किरणोहें सन्तएण' ॥ ९

[ २ ]

भणइ समीरण 'जयसिरि-लाहउ अज्जु वि पुत्त ण पेक्खिउ आहउ ॥ १ 10  
अज्जु वि वालु केम तुहुं जुज्झहि अज्जु वि बूह-भेउ णउ वुज्झहि' ॥ २  
तं णिसुणेवि कुविउ 'पवणञ्जइ 'वालु कुम्भि किं विडंवि ण भञ्जइ ॥ ३  
वालु सीहु किं करि ण विहाडइ किं वालग्गि ण डहइ महाडइ ॥ ४  
वालयन्दु किं जणै ण मुणिज्जइ वालु भडारउ किं ण थुणिज्जइ ॥ ५  
वालु भुवङ्गमु काइं ण डङ्कइ वाल-रविहें तमोहु किं थक्कइ' ॥ ६ 15  
एम भणेवि 'पहंजणि-राणउ लङ्काणयरिहें दिणु पयाणउ ॥ ७  
दहि-अक्खय-जल-मङ्गल-कलसहिं णड-कइ-वन्दि-विप्प-णिग्घोसहिं ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

हणुवन्तु स-साहणु परिओसिय-मणु एन्तुं दिट्ठु लङ्केसरेंण ।  
छण-दिवसे वलन्तउ किरण<sup>१३</sup>-फुरन्तउ तरुण-तरणि णं ससहरेंण ॥ ९ 20

[ ३ ]

दूरहो 'जै तइलोक-भयावणु सिरु णावैवि जोक्कारिउ रावणु ॥ १  
तेण वि सरहसेण सबङ्गिउ एन्तउ सामीरणि आलिङ्गिउ ॥ २

3 A पल्लहायहुं पडिदिणयरतणयहुं. 4 P पवणहु, S तवणहु. 5 A वोलइ. 6 P तुम्ह, S तुम्हेहिं, A तुम्हि. 7 The whole portion following तुम्हि wanting in A. 8 P हणुअंते, S हणुवन्ते, A wanting.

2. 1 The first two lines are wanting in A. 2 S अज्ज. 3 PS अज्ज. 4 A विडव. 5 S वालइंदु. 6 S A भुयंगमु. 7 S पहंजणे, A पहंजणु. 8 P S A राणउं. 9 P S A पयाणउं. 10 A जय. 11 A 'सेसहिं. 12 P विप्प corrected to विंद, S धिंद. 13 S किरणु.

3. 1 PS जे.

३ विद्युत्.

[ २ ] १ हनूमन्त. २ वृक्षम्. ३ हनूमन्तम्. ४ आगच्छतु.



चुम्बेवि उँचोलिहिँ वइसारिउ  
 'धण्णउ पवणु जासु तुहुँ णन्दणु  
 एम कुसलं-पिय-महुरालावेहिँ  
 तं हणुवन्त-कुमारु पपुज्जेवि  
 ५ वेलन्धर-धेरें मुक्कं-पयाणउ  
 कहि मि सम्बु-खर-दूसण-राणा  
 कहि मि कुमुअ-सुग्गीवङ्गङ्गय

वारवार पुणु साहुकारिउ ॥ ३  
 भरहु जेम पुरएवँहों णन्दणु' ॥ ४  
 कङ्कण-कञ्चीदाम-कलावेहिँ ॥ ५  
 वरुणहों उप्परि गँउ गलगज्जेवि ॥ ६  
 थिउ वलु सरयम्भ-उल-समाणउ ॥ ७  
 कहि मि हणुवँ-णल-णील-पहाणा ॥ ८  
 णं थिय थइँहिँ मत्त महागय ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

१० रेहइ णिसियर-वलु वड्डिय-कलयलु थडेंहिँ थडेंहिँ आवासियउ ।  
 णं दहमुह-केरउ विजय-जणेरउ पुण्ण-पुज्जु पुज्जेहिँ थियउ ॥ १०

[ ४ ]

तो एत्थन्तरें रणें णिकरुणहों  
 'देव देव किं अच्छहि अविचलु  
 चारहुँ तणउ वयणु णिसुणेप्पिणु  
 १५ मन्तिहिँ कण्ण-जाउ तहों दिज्जइ  
 जेण धणउ समरङ्गणें वड्डिउ  
 जें अट्ठावउ गिरि उद्धरियउ  
 जेण णिरत्थीकिउ णल-कुवुरु  
 तेण समाणु कवणु किर आहउ

चर-पुरिसैहिँ जाणाविउ वरुणहों ॥ १  
 वेलन्धरें आवासिउ पर-वलु' ॥ २  
 वरुणु णराहिउ ओसारेप्पिणु ॥ ३  
 'केर दसाणण-केरी किज्जइ ॥ ४  
 तिज्जगविहसणु वारणु वसिकिउ ॥ ५  
 माहेसर-वँइ णरवइ धरियउ ॥ ६  
 ससहरु सूरु कुवेरु पुरन्दरु ॥ ७  
 केर करन्तहुँ कवणु पराहउ ॥ ८

२०

॥ घत्ता ॥

तं णिसुणेंवि दुद्धरु वरुणु धणुद्धरु पजलिउ कोव-हुवाँसणें ।  
 'जइयहुँ खर-दूसण जिय वेणिण मि जण तइँउ काँइ किउ रावँणें' ॥ ९

[ ५ ]

एव भणेवि भुवणें जस-लुद्धउ  
 २५ करि-मयरासणु विप्फुरियाहरु  
 ताडिय समर-भेरि उग्गिभय धय

सरहसु वरुणु राउ सण्णद्धउ ॥ १  
 दारुण-णागपास-पहरण-करु ॥ २  
 सारि-सज्ज किय मत्त महागय ॥ ३

२ P S अच्छोलिहिँ. ३ A °पुरुएवा. ४ P S कुसल. ५ P तुरालावहि. ६ S सइ. ७ P S  
 वेलंधरे. ८ A मुक्कु. ९ P S हणुअ°.

४. १ P वरुण. २ S तिजय°. ३ P रावण. ४ A णराहिउ उद्धरियउ. ५ P करंतउ,  
 S करंतहु. ६ P S °हुवासणेण. ७ P तइअहं, S तइयह. ८ P रामवणेण.

५. १ S भुवेणे, A भुअण.

[ ५ ] १ अंवारी.



हय पक्खरिय पजोत्तिय सन्दण  
पुण्डरीय-राजीव धणुद्धर  
तोयावलि-तरङ्ग-वगलामुह  
सञ्ज्ञा-गलगज्जिय-सञ्ज्ञावलि  
जलकन्ताइ अणैय पधाइय  
विरएवि गरुड-बूहु थिय जावैहि

णिग्गय वरुणहो केरा णन्दण ॥ ४  
वेलाणल-कलोल-वसुन्धर ॥ ५  
वेलन्धर-सुवेल-वेलामुह ॥ ६  
जालामुह-जलोह-जालावलि ॥ ७  
सरहस आहव-भूमि पराइय ॥ ८  
वइरिहि चाव-बूहु किउ तावैहि ॥ ९

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरोप्परु वरियइ मच्छर-भरियइ दूरुग्घोसिय-कलयलइ ।  
रोमञ्च-विसट्टइ रणं अब्भिट्टइ वे वि वरुण रावण-वलइ ॥ १०

[ ६ ]

10

किय-अङ्गइ उल्लालिय-खगइ  
गय-घड-घण-पासेइय-गत्तइ  
इन्दणील-णिसि-णासिय-पसरइ  
उक्खय-करिकुम्भत्थले-सिहरइ  
पम्मुक्केकमेक-करवालइ  
गय-मय-णइ-पक्खालिय-घायइ  
ताव दसाणणु वरुणहो पुत्तेहि  
केसरि जेम महागय-जूहहि

रावण-वरुण-वलइ आलगइ ॥ १  
कण-चमर-मलयाणिल-पत्तइ ॥ २  
सूरकन्ति-दिण-लज्जावसरइ ॥ ३  
कट्टिय-असि-मुत्ताहल-णियरइ ॥ ४  
दस-दिसिवह-घायइ-कीलालइ ॥ ५  
णच्चाविय-कवन्ध-संघायइ ॥ ६  
वेढिउ चन्दु जेम जीमुत्तेहि ॥ ७  
जीउ जेम दुक्कम्म-समूहहि ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

एकलउ रावणु भुवण-भयावणु भमइ अणन्तए वइरि-वल्ले । 20  
स-णियम्बु स-कन्दरु णाई महीहरु मत्थिज्जन्तए उवहि-जल्ले ॥ ९

[ ७ ]

ताम वरुणु रावणहो वि भिच्चैहि  
हत्थ-पहत्थ-विहीसण-राएहि  
अङ्गङ्गय-सुग्गीव-सुसेणैहि  
कुम्भयण-खर-दूसण-वीरैहि  
वेढिउ खत्त-धम्मु परिसेसवि

विहि-सुअ-सारण-भय-मारिच्चैहि ॥ १  
इन्दइ-घणवाहण-महकाएहि ॥ २  
तार-तरङ्ग-रम्भ-विससेणैहि ॥ ३  
जम्भव-णल-णीलैहि सोण्डीरैहि ॥ ४  
तेण वि सरवर-धोरणि पेसैवि ॥ ५

25

2 P A पजोत्तिय. 3 P S पुण्डरीव. 4 P A वेलामुह. 5 S संज्ञावलिगज्जिय. 6 A जलोलि.

7 P S जलकन्ताइ. 8 A पधाविय.

6. 1 S पचोइय. 2 A सूरकन्त. 3 P °दिणे, S °दिणि. 4 S घाइय. 5 S संघाइय. 6 P S महगय. 7 P एकलउ, S एकिलउ. 8 A मत्थिज्जन्तए. 9 P S उअहि, A उवहि.

[ ६ ] १ अङ्गरक्षणि. २ नृवड ( निविड ? ). ३ सुगन्धवातम्. ४ मेघैः. ५ कटिनी. ६ गुहा.

[ ७ ] १ वेष्टितः.



खेडिय अण्डुहं व जलंधारैहिं ताम दसाणणु वरुण-कुमारैहिं ॥ ६  
 आयामेवि सबहिं सैमकण्डिउ रहु सण्णाहु महाधउ खण्डिउ ॥ ७  
 तं णिएवि णिय-कुल-णेयारें सरहसेण हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

५ रणउहें पइसन्तें वैइरि वहन्तें रावणु उवेढावियउ ।  
 अविआणिय-काएं णं दुवाएं रवि मेहहं मेलावियउ ॥ ९

[ ८ ]

सयल वि सत्तु सत्तु-पडिकूलें संवेढेवि विजा-लङ्गूलें ॥ १  
 लेइ ण लेइ जाम मरु-णन्दणु ताम पधाइउ वरुणु स-सन्दणु ॥ २  
 १० 'अरे खल खुह पाव वेलु वाणर कहिं संचरहि सण्ड अहवा णर' ॥ ३  
 तं णिसुणेप्पिणु वलिउ कइद्धउ सीहु व सीहहों वेहाविद्धउ ॥ ४  
 विणिण वि किर भिडन्ति दणु-दारण णागपास-लङ्गल-प्पहरण ॥ ५  
 ताम दसाणणु रहवरु वाहेवि अन्तरे थिउ रण-भूमि पसाहेवि ॥ ६  
 'अरे' वलु वलु हयास अरे माणव मइं कुविण ण देव ण दाणव ॥ ७  
 १५ जं किउ जम-मियङ्क-धणयक्कहु सहस-किरण-णलकुवर-सक्कहु ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

अवरहु मि सुरिन्दहुं णरवर-विन्दहुं दिण्णइं आसि जाइं जाइं ।  
 परिहव-दुमइत्तइं फलइं विचित्तइं तुज्झु वि देमि ताइं ताइं ॥ ९

[ ९ ]

२० तं णिसुणेवि अतुलिय-माहप्पें णिबभच्छिउ जलकन्तहों वप्पें ॥ १  
 'लङ्काहिव हेवाइउ अवरैहिं सूर-कुवेर-पुरन्दर-अमरैहिं ॥ २  
 हउं पुणु वरुणु वरुणु फलु दावमि पइं दहमुह-दवग्गि उल्हावमि' ॥ ३  
 दोच्छिउ रावणेण एत्थन्तरे 'केत्तिउ गज्जहि सुहडब्भन्तरे ॥ ४  
 अहिमुहु थक्कु दुक्कु वलु वुज्झहि सामण्णाउहेहि लइ जुज्झहि ॥ ५  
 २५ मोहण-थम्भण-डहण-समत्थैहिं को वि ण पहरइ दिवहिं अत्थैहिं ॥ ६

७. १ P marginally corrects to फेडिय. २ PS अण्डुह. ३ A जलवारहिं. ४ P हणु-  
 मंत°, S हणुवंतु. ५ A कयंतें. ६ PS अविआणिअ°. ७ P दुवाएं, S दुवायं. ८ P मेहहु, S मेहहो.

८. १ PS सयल. २ PS 'णंगूल'. ३ A 'सपहरण. ४ P उरें, S उरे, A ऊरे. ५ PS  
 'मियङ्क. ६ PS 'धणयक्कहो. ७ PS 'सक्कहो. ८ PS अवरह. ९ PS सुरिंदहो. १० S 'दुम्म-  
 त्तइ, A दुमत्तइ.

९. १ PS थक्कु. २ SA वुज्झहु. ३ SA जुज्झहु.

२ वृषभ इव. ३ वाणैः वेष्टितः. ४ नायकेन.

[ ८ ] १ हनुवंतेन. २ व्याघ्रतः (?). ३ मम सन्मुखम्. ४ परिभववृक्षोत्पन्नानि.

[ ९ ] १ गर्व नीतः,



एम भणेवि महाहवै वरुणहौं गंहकलोलु भिडिउ णं अरुणहौं ॥ ७  
तहिँ अवसरें पवणञ्जय-सारें आयामेवि हणुवन्त-कुमारें ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

णरवर-सिर-सूलें गिय-लङ्गलें वेढेवि धरिय कुमार किह ।  
कम्पावण-सीलें पवणावीलें तिहुवर्ण-कोडि-पएसु जिह ॥ ९

[ १० ]

गिय-गन्दण-वन्धणें स-करुणहौं पहरणु हत्थें ण लग्गइ वरुणहौं ॥ १  
रावणेण उप्पएँवि णहङ्गणें इन्दु जेम तिह धरिउ रणङ्गणें ॥ २  
कलयलु धुहु हयइँ जय-तूरइँ जलणिहि-सद् सह-गय-दूरइँ ॥ ३  
ताव भाणुकण्णेण स-णेउरु आणिउ गिरवसेसु अन्तेउरु ॥ ४  
रसणा-हार-दाम-गुप्पन्तउ गलिय-घुसिण-कद्दमँ खुप्पन्तउ ॥ ५  
अलि-झङ्कार-पमुहलिज्जन्तउ गिय-भत्तार-विओअ-किलन्तउ ॥ ६  
अंसु-जलेण धरिणि सिञ्चन्तउ कज्जल-मल्लेणँ वयँइँ मइलन्तउ ॥ ७  
तं पेक्खेवि गज्जोलिय-गत्ते गरहिउ कुम्भयणु दहवत्ते ॥ ८

॥ घत्ता ॥

‘कामिणि-कमल-वणइँ सुअ-लय-भवणइँ महुँअरि-कोइल-अलिउलइँ ।  
एयइँ सुपसिद्धइँ वम्मह-चिन्धइँ पालिज्जन्ति अणाउलइँ’ ॥ ९

[ ११ ]

तं गिसुणेवि स-डोरु स-णेउरु रविकण्णेण मुक्कु अन्तेउरु ॥ १  
गउ गिय-णयरु मडप्फर-मुक्कउ करिणि-जूहु णं वारिहें चुक्कउ ॥ २  
कोक्कवेप्पिणु वरुणु दसासें पुज्जिउ सुर-जय-लच्छि-णिवासें ॥ ३  
‘अवल्लुय मं’ तुहुँ करहि सरीरहौं मरणु गहणु जउ सबहौं वीरहौं ॥ ४  
णवर पलायणेण लज्जिज्जइ जें मुहुँ णामु गोत्तु मइलिज्जइ’ ॥ ५  
दहवयणहौं वयणेहिँ स-करुणें चलण णवेप्पिणु वुच्चइ वरुणें ॥ ६

4 P हणुअंत°, S हणुवंतु. 5 A तिहुअणे.

10. 1 A °सूरइँ. 2 P मणोवरु corrected to मणोउरु. 3 P S मलिण. 4 P घयइँ corrected to वयइँ, S धयइँ. 5 A महुअर.

11. 1 P S मडप्फर. 2 P वारिहें, S वारिहि, A वारिहिँ. 3 P S जयसिरिलच्छि°. 4 A अवल्ल. 5 P S मंत करेहिँ. 6 P S महु गोत्तु णाउ. 7 A वयणेण.

२ राहु. ३ सूर्य-सारथिना सह.

[ १० ] १ वदनानि. २ तं अन्तःपुरम्. ३ कामिन्यः कमलवनानि शुका लतागृहाणि चेत्यादीनि सर्वाणि प्रत्येकं कामचिह्नानि. ४ अनुकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

[ ११ ] १ कुम्भकर्णेन. २ गर्तायाः सकाशात्. ३ चित्तखेदं मा कार्षीः.



‘धणय-कियन्त-सकैं जें’ वड्डिय सहसकिरण-णलकुवर वसिकिय ॥ ७  
तासु भिडइ जो सो जि अयाणउ अज्जहों लग्गेवि तुहुं महु राणउ ॥ ८  
॥ घत्ता ॥

अण्णु वि ससि-वयणी कुवल-यणी महु सुय णामें सच्चवइ ।  
5 करि ताएँ समाणउ पाणिग्गहणउ विज्जाहर-भुवणाहिवइ’ ॥ ९  
[ १२ ]

कुं सुमाउहकमला वुह-णयणें परिणिय वरुण-धीय दहवयणें ॥ १  
पुप्फ-विमाणें चडिउं आणन्दें दिण्णु पयाणउ जयजय-सहें ॥ २  
चलियइँ णाणा-जाण-विमाणइँ रयणइँ सत्त णवँद्ध-णिहाणइँ ॥ ३  
10 अँट्टारह सहास वर-दारहुं अँद्धछट्ट-कोडीउ कुमंरहुं ॥ ४  
णव अक्खोहणीउ वर-तूरहुं ( णरवर-अक्खोहणीउ सहासहुं ॥ ५  
अक्खोहणि णरवर-गय-तुरयहुं ) अक्खोहणि-सहासु चउ-सूरहुं ॥ ६  
लङ्क पइहुं सुहुं परिओसैं मङ्गल-धवलुच्छाह-पघोसैं ॥ ७  
पुज्जिउ पवण-पुत्तु दहगीवें दिज्जइ पँउमराय सुग्गीवें ॥ ८  
15 खरेंण अणङ्गकुसुम वय-पालिणि णल-णीलेहिं धीय सिरिमालिणि ॥ ९  
अट्ट सहास एम परिणेप्पिणु गउ गिय-णयरु पसाउ भणेप्पिणु ॥ १०  
सम्भु कुमारु वि गउ वणवासहों खग्गहों कारणें दिणयरहासहों ॥ ११  
॥ घत्ता ॥

सुग्गीवद्धय णल-णील वि गय खर-दूसण वि<sup>१</sup> कियत्थ-किय ।  
20 विज्जाहर-कीलएँ गिय-णिय-लीलएँ पुरइँ स इं भु अन्त थिय ॥ १२  
इय ‘वि ज्जा हर कण्डं’ वीसहिं आसासएहिं मे सिट्ठं ।  
एणिहं ‘उ ज्जा कण्डं’ साहिज्जन्तं णिसामेह ॥  
धुवरायवत इयलु अप्पणत्ति णत्ती सुयाणुपादेण (?) ।  
णामेण सा<sup>११</sup>मिअव्वा सयम्भु-घरिणी मँहासत्ता ॥  
25 तीएँ लिहावियमिणं वीसहिं आसासएहिं पडिवद्धं ।  
‘सिरि-विज्जाहर-कण्डं’ कँण्डं पिव<sup>१३</sup> कामएवस्स ॥

॥ इइ पढमं विज्जाहरकण्डं समत्तं ॥

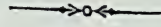
8 P S °इंद. 9 P रणि जें जिय, S रणि जं जिय. 10 A भुअण°.

12. 1 A चडिवि. 2 P S णिवद्ध. 3 P S कुमारहो, A कुमारहु. 4 P S °तुरहु, A तुरहुं.  
5 P S अक्खोहणिहु. 6 wanting in A. 7 P S पइहु. 8 S कि. 9 P एणिहमउज्जाकंडं.  
10 s धुय written above the line in a different hand and then रायधोवत-  
इयलुअप°; A धुअरायधोयतइलुअपत्तिणत्तीसुआणुपादेण. 11 P सामिअव्व. 12 P S महासत्त.  
3 P A wanting.

[ १२ ] १ कामलक्ष्मी वरुणपुत्री. २ पण्डितलोचनेन रावणेन. ३ अन्तःपुरी १८०००. ४ कुमाराः  
५५०००००० ५ पद्मराग-सुता. ६ संधीषु. ७ हनूवंतस्य (?).



# Index Verborum



[Abbreviations. abs.—absolute. agent.—agentive. Bh.—*Bharisattakaha*. caus.—causative. D.—*Deśināmamālā*. den.—denominative. dial.—dialectal. enl.—enlarged. f.—feminine gender. fut.—future. gl.—gloss in Ms. P. G.—Gujarati. H.—Hindi. Hc.—Hemacandra's Prakrit Grammar. Hp.—*Harivamśapurāṇa* edited by L. Alsdorf. Hp. gl.—gloss in Hp. imper.—imperative. indef.—indefinite pronoun. inf.—infinitive of purpose. m.—masculine gender. M.—Marathi. Mp.—*Māhāpurāṇa* of Puṣpadanta. MW.—Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary. n.—neuter gender. nom. prop.—nomen proprium. opt.—optative. part.—participle. pass.—passive. Pischel—*Grammatik*. pl.—plural. p. p.—preterite participle. pres.—present. pret.—preterite. PSM.—*Pārasaddamahārṇavo*. s.—singular. s. v.—sub verbo. Sk.—Sanskrit. ?—doubtful in form or sense. [ ]—phonetic equivalent or phonetically akin. ( )—Sense-equivalent. °—Compounded. #—reconstructed. √—root].

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- अइकमिय 6 9 5, 6 9 9b अतिक्रान्त.  
 अयस 10 8 11a अयशस्.  
 अयाण 13 8 8, enl. 8 4 4, 11 13 3,  
 20 11 8 अज्ञान ignorant, unknowing (G. अजाण, अजाणुं).  
 अंसु 18 10 10a, enl. 18 9 4 अशु (G. औंसु).  
 °अंसु° 14 8 9a, enl. 17 17 4 अंशुक cloth.  
 √अक्ख [आ + ख्या] tell, narrate (G. आखुं)  
 -pres. 3 s. अक्खइ 1 14 7, 5 1a;  
 imper. 2 pl. अक्खहो 16 1 2; p.  
 p. अक्खिय 14 12 1, enl. 9 2 9a, 16 8 9b.  
 अक्खय° 2 17 8 अक्षय inexhaustible (G. अखो nom. prop; आखुं whole);  
 -अक्खयतइय 2 17 8 अक्षयचूतीया (G. अखा(खे)त्रीज).  
 अक्खयाउ (f. pl.) 2 17 3 अक्षताः.  
 अखत्त 15 3 3, 17 9 8 अक्षत्र act transgressing the Kṣatriya code.  
 अखन्ति 6 3 2, 6 12 5, 8 9 4 अक्षान्ति wroth.  
 अक्खरवास° 1 2 2 अक्षरव्यास, अक्षरविस्तार.  
 अक्खसुत्त 9 1 3 अक्षसूत्र rosary of Rudrākṣa beads.  
 अक्खाडय 4 11 2 अक्षवाटक (अक्षपाटक) wrestling ground (G. अखाडो).  
 अक्खाणय 1 14 7 आख्यानक.  
 °अक्खोहिण° 2 5 6, 4 6 3, 13 12 2, 16 11 8, अखोहिण 12 8 1 अक्षौहिणी.  
 अगगए 2 9 6, 16 15 2 अग्रे enl. in front of (H. आगे).  
 अगिम° 7 3 3 अग्रिम foremost, 13 12 4 अभिनव fresh;  
 -अगिमखंध 8 6 1, 12 8 3 अग्रिमस्कन्ध van.  
 अगोय 7 7 6, 8 8 4, 17 14 6 आगेय.  
 °अङ्ग 20 6 1.  
 अङ्गार 13 7 10b, अंगारय 2 3 6 अङ्गारक Mars.  
 °अङ्गुट्टय 2 7 4 अङ्गुष्ठक (G. अंगुठो).  
 अङ्गुल 16 15 7 अङ्गुल (G. आँगल).  
 अङ्गुवङ्ग 18 5 6 अङ्गोपाङ्ग.  
 अचल 12 8 4, 18 3 3  
 अचिन्त 16 1 5 अचिन्त्य unthinkable.  
 अचेयण 17 15 3 अचेतन  
 °अच्चणिय 13 6 8 अर्चना enl.  
 अच्चेयणा 19 15 1b अचेतना.



✓अच्छ (from अ+क्षि, acc. to Turner) be, remain (G. छे etc.);  
 -pres. 1 pl. अच्छहुँ 6 4 4; 2 s. अच्छहि 6 12 9b, 18 2 3; 2 pl. अच्छहु 3 4 10b, अच्छहो 19 9 10b;  
 3 s. अच्छइ 11 3 4, 11 10 1, 13 2 6, 13 8 6, 15 12 7, 16 3 2; 3. pl. अच्छन्ति 16 7 5; imper. 2. pl. अच्छहो 15 2 4; 3. s. अच्छउ 10 8 6, 14 8 6, 16 5 11a; pres. part. अच्छंत 18 10 9b, f. 12 4 6, 19 9 4; p. p. अच्छिय 15 9 10a, 18 10 9b.

अच्छन्तय 5 14 9a, 7 8 2, 17 9 7 मृत dead.

अच्छरिय 3 9 1b आश्चर्य.

अच्छोडिय 4 8 6 आच्छेदित torn off (कवलित Mp. 7 10 11).

अछेय 15 10 7 अच्छेय.

अजयर 9 7 3 अजगर.

अजरामर 15 7 9b, 17 17 10b.

अजिन 18 9 7 अजिन skin.

अज (अय, G. आज);

-अज-वि 4 13 8, 12 1b even now, still

-अजु 2 16 8, 4 9 2, 15 13 1

-अजहो 20 11 8 from to-day.

अजिय 1 8 8 आर्यिका Jain nun.

✓अज्ज (अर्च) worship;

-abs. अज्जेवि 14 9 3.

अज्जलि 2 17 5.

अट्टाहिय 11 2 1, (m. ?) 18 3 9a  
 अट्टाहिका a period of eight days, a Jain religious festival lasting for eight days (G. अट्टाह f.).

अट्टिय 13 5 8 अस्थि enl.

अडइ 19 3 2, °3 8 5 अटवी.

अट्टिय 9 8 8 [आट्ट+इक svārthe] युक्त, पूर्ण.

अण्डुह 20 7 6 अण्डुह bull.

अणन्तय 15 3 2 अनन्त enl.

अणवस 12 6 9a [अण (negative)+वस] undefeated, gl. अ-परवशीकृत.

अणाउल 20 10 9b अनाकुल undisturbed, without ill-treatment, gl. अनाकूलभूतानि स्वस्थानि.

अणार्य 2 13 2 अज्ञात.

-अणायपार 16 12 5 अज्ञात-पार, अपार.

अणिट्टय 12 1b (अणिट्ट enl.) gl. शत्रु.

अणिट्टिय 15 1 4 अविनाशित.

अणित्ति 15 3 4 अनीति.

अणित्रिण 17 10 10b अनिर्विण्ण fatigueless.

अणुदिणु 9 6 9b, 12 11 8 अनुदिनम्.

अणुपच्छण 5 6 8 [अनु+पच्छय < पश्च enl.] अनु, पश्चाद्.

✓अणुभुज्ज [अनु+भुज्ज]

-imper. 2. s. अणुभुज्जे 12 10 9b.

अणुमाण 1 11 4 अनुमान.

अणुसरिस °6 5 4, 19 12 6 अनुसदश.

✓अणुहर [अनु+हृ].

-pres. 3. s. अणुहरइ 1 6 8; pres. part. अणुहरमाण 2 8 8, enl. 6 4 9a, 8 4 1, 15 8 9a.

✓अणुहव [अनु+भू]

-pres. 1. s. अणुहवमि 19 6 10b; p. p. enl. अणुहुत्तउ 5 13 3.

✓अणुहुज्ज [अनु+भुज्ज]

-imper. 2. s. अणुहुज्जे 12 5 13; 3. s. अणुहुज्जउ 15 7 6.

अण्ण 1 10 8 अण.

अण्ण [अन्यद्]

-अण्णमण 18 5 9a अन्यमनस्;

-अण्ण-वि 2 17 2, अण्णु-मि 12 11 4,

अण्णु-वि 1 16 7, 2 3 7, 3 4 6, 12 2 8, 16 4 7, 19 14 1a;

-अण्णहि 10 3 9a अन्यत्र.

अण्णभवन्तर 5 8 1, 6 8 3 अन्यभवान्तर period of another (previous) birth.

अण्णाण 8 8 5 अज्ञान ignorant.

अण्णारिस 16 6 8 अन्यादृश.



अण्णेक 3 12 4, 9 5 9a, 9 8 6, 12 1  
6 [ अन्यद्+एक indef. ] other (के...  
अण्णेक=some.....others).  
अण्णेत्तहें 3 3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 18 4  
2 ( with एत्तहें ) अन्यत्र in another  
place.  
अतुल° 12 1 2.  
अत्त 16 10 3 gl. आत्त.  
अत्तिलु 19 10 8 gl. अत्यन्तम् (from अति?).  
अत्तावणि-सिल 13 8 6 आतापनी-शिला  
slab for practising austerities  
[ Mp. अत्तावण 7 15 8 ].  
✓अत्थ [ from अस्त ]  
-pres. part. enl. अत्थन्तउ 19 3  
1a ( in a preterit sense ), अत्थ-  
न्तय 17 9 7 dying.  
अत्थक्कए 4 14 6, 6 1 6, 12 4 2 all  
of a sudden, without delay.  
अत्थइत्त 14 13 5 अर्थवत् wealthy.  
अत्थवण 13 12 5, 15 6 2 अस्तमन.  
अत्थाण 2 9 7, 19 15 6 आस्थान assem-  
bly hall  
-अत्थाण-णिबन्धण 16 2 3 holding  
the Darbar.  
अत्थि 12 9 7, 16 12 1, 18 9 7 (pl.)  
6 4 5 अस्ति.  
अत्थि 18 9 7 अस्थि.  
अथक्° 17 16 6 अस्थिर.  
अदियहें 6 7 4 [अदिवसे] निशायाम्.  
अद्धससी 17 5 7 [अर्धशशिन्] Ardhaan-  
dra arrow.  
अद्धुसिम्भय 14 7 6, 14 3 6 अर्द्धोन्मीलित  
half open, 14 5 2 partly visible.  
अन्त° 13 4 7°, °14 13 6 आन्त्र (cf. G.  
औत्तर ).  
°अन्तयरि f. 15 13 6 [अन्तकरी] विनाशिका.  
✓अन्दोल [आन्दोल] swing  
-pres. 3 s. अन्दोलइ 14 3 7, p. p.  
enl. अन्दोलन्तय 14 2 8, pret. part  
अन्दोलिय 17 15 8.  
अन्दोलय 14 4 6, °14 12 7 आन्दोल enl.

अन्धार 7 3 8, °1 16 9a, enl. 10 1  
9a अंधकार darkness (G. अंधार,  
अंधारहें);  
-enl. अन्धारय 9 9 9a, 17 15 2  
dark (G. अंधारहें adj.).  
-अन्धारिय 7 2 3 अन्धकारित darken-  
ed (G. अंधारहुँ darken).  
✓अप्प [अर्प] give (G. आपहुँ)  
-abs. अप्पेवि 16 11 3.  
अप्पय 2 12 6, 2 17 9a, 3 3 11a,  
16 12 9b आत्मन् enl. one's self.  
(cf. G. H. आप).  
अप्पणय 1 3 12, 8 1 7, 11 12 8 आत्मन्  
enl. one's own (G. आपणुँ);  
-f. अप्पणिय 12 4 4.  
अप्पाणय 1 1 19b, 2 13 5, 11 10 2  
one's self.  
अप्पुण 5 14 4, 7 10 3, 10 12 8, 11  
11 2, 17 5 10b, 19 2 1a, 20  
1 9a स्वयम् (G. आपण).  
अप्पमाण 10 6 5 अप्रमाण.  
✓अप्फाल [आ+स्फाल] dash, strike,  
beat (G. अफालहुँ).  
-pres. 3. s. अप्फालसि 4 12 2; p.  
p. अप्फालिय 2 4 1; 11 6 6;  
-3 9 5 blurted out? gl. कथित.  
अमेय 15 10 7 [अभेद] अभेद्य.  
अम्भन्तरे 1 11 7, °1 16 6, 5 5 4, 18  
12 2 अभ्यन्तरे within (G. भीतर,  
भीतर).  
अम्भारम्भ 11 1 5?  
✓अम्भिद [सम्+गम्] confront in a  
battles; (see अम्भिड)  
-pres. 3. s. अम्भिदइ 17 9 3; p. p.  
अम्भिदइ 4 7 10b, 4 8 1, 10 9 9b  
(with जुञ्ज) 7 5 2, 17 11 9,  
enl. अम्भिदय 12 6 9b, 15 1b.  
✓अम्भिड [आ+सिद् 'अनादरे, गतौ'; Hc.  
IV 164=सम्+गम्]  
-pres. 3. s. अम्भिडइ 17 1b; imper.  
2. s. अम्भिडु 6 12 9b; p. p. अम्भिडिय



- 7 13 9b, 17 11 10b; enl. अन्वि-  
डिय 8 9 8.
- अमियालय 18 2 3 अमृतालय abode of  
nectar, heaven.
- अमुणिय° 8 6 4 अज्ञात.
- ✓अमेल see ✓आमेल.
- अम्हारिस° 9 6 8 अस्मादृश.
- °अरण (in सुणारण) 5 4 2 अरण्य.
- अराइवख 16 14 3 अराति-पक्ष.
- °अराय 1 2 8 अ-राग.
- °अरि 4 14 7
- अरुह° 2 6 9 अर्हत.
- अरे 7 7 2, 8 8 8, 8 11 5, 9 10 8a  
अरे (G. अरे).
- अलजिय 8 3 4 अलजित.
- अलहन्त 1 4 2, 2 12 4, f. enl. अलह-  
न्तिय 9 8 4 अलभमान.
- अलिय 7 2 7, enl. 8 3 6 अलीक.
- अलिउलय 1 13 9a अलि-कुल enl.
- अल्ल° 1 7 4 आर्द्रा.
- ✓अल्लव [cf. Hc. IV 39 अल्लिव] अप्  
give (cf. G. आल्लुँ)  
-pres. 3. s. अल्लवमि 13 3 10a.
- अलीण [Hc. IV 54] 13 12 5, 14  
3 11, 14 5 8 [आलीन] आश्रित.
- ✓अवयर [अव+तृ]  
-abs. अवयरैवि 9 13 6; p. p. अवय-  
रिय 3 9 1b, अवङ्ण 1 16 5.
- अवगुणकारिय 19 5 4 अवगुणकारिका
- अवगूड 9 14 9b, °17 4 4.
- अवछप्पिणि° 1 11 9a अवसर्पिणी.
- ✓अवतस [अप+त्रस्] 'flee from in  
terror' (mw.)  
-pres. 3. s. अवतसइ 8 11 9a.
- °अवतंस 13 12 7.
- ✓अवमाण [अप+मान्]  
-abs. अवमाणैवि 16 7 8; p. p. enl.  
अवमाणिय 16 1 9b.
- अवरओह 14 3 10 [अपरतीर्था?] tribu-  
tary?
- अवरणहय 5 2 4 अपराह enl.
- अवरामुह° 4 9 8 अपराङ्मुख?
- ✓अवरुण्ड [D. 1 11] (आ+श्लिप्);  
-abs अवरुण्डैवि 10 12 3, 14 5 1, 17  
18 10b; p. p. अवरुण्डिय 5 7 11b.
- अवरेक °10 5 1, 12 1 4, 14 8 7, 14  
12 1, 18 10 6 अपर+एक another  
one.
- अवरोप्पर 3 7 2, 6 7 7, 14 6 1 [Hc.  
IV 409] परस्परम्.
- अवलक्खण 19 2 6 अपलक्षण bad of ch-  
aracter.
- °अवलम्बणिय 14 7 4 \*अवलम्बनिका sort  
of hanging ornament?
- अवलुय 20 11 4 gl. चित्तखेद (cf. D. 1  
36 अवलुआ=क्रोध).
- ✓अवलोय [अव+लोक्];  
-pres. 3. s. अवलोयइ 2 16 5; abs.  
अवल्लोएवि 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 8 8 1;  
p. p. अवलोइय 4 9 5.
- अवसप्पिणि 1 12 9b अवसर्पिणी.
- अवसे 18 3 8 अवश्यम्
- ✓अवहत्थ [अप+हस्त] forsake, push  
aside;  
-abl. अवहत्थैवि 1 4 1; p. p. अवह-  
त्थिय 19 1b.
- ✓अवहर [अप+ह]  
-abs. अवहरैवि 5 3 9b, 9 10 1.
- अवहेरि 2 15 3, 18 11 1 अवधीरणा (cf.  
Mp. 16 25 14)
- अवारै 5 2 5 [from अ-वार] within  
no time, immediately [gl. gives  
अद्वार='side door, secret door?'  
also] (cf. अवारिउ=तात्कालिक Mp. 9  
25 13).
- अविआणिअ° 20 7 9b?
- अविउल 2 12 1, अविओल 4 12 8 [D.  
7 63 विओल=अविम्र] अनुद्धिम्.
- अवियारै 5 8 3, 5 13 7 अविचारेण with-  
out any further thought, im-  
mediately.



अविचल 10 4 1 unmoved.

अवुज्झय° 16 5 4 अज्ञात.

अवुह 1 3 12 अवुध.

असक 16 8 8 अशक्त.

√ अस [अश्] eat;

-pres. 3 s. असइ 16 7 3

असचि 15 14 2 असत्या false.

असमाहिमरण 19 9 3 असमाधिमरण.

असराल 2 16 4 [Hp. 87 4 6, gl.

असराल=बहु, अपर्यन्त ] plenty of.

असहन्त 11 10 1 असहमान.

(अ) सि 6 5 2, 3, 5, 6, 10 10 8, 13  
3 8, 16 10 2, 16 13 5 (in combinations like जाओसि, यिओसि, पत्तोसि, हूओसि, दुक्कोसि, मुणिओसि, गेमन्तिओसि) त्वम् (see Gram.).

असि° 2 8 6 [असि] use of weapons, warfare.

असुन्दर 3 7 4 unbecoming; 11 13 3 unpleasant.

असुरमन्ति 2 3 6 [असुरमन्त्रिन्] शुक.

असुहावणय 12 3 9 b, 18 5 8 अशोभन (cf. G. सोहामणुं).

अहवइ 12 2 9a, 13 4 4, 5, 6, 7, 16  
2 3, 16 2 7 [Hc. IV 419] अथवा.

अहवा 20 8 3 अथवा.

अहिद्विय 2 1 4 (?) gl. हर्षित.

अहिणव 9 9 4 अभिनव.

अहिणाण 19 1 4 अभिज्ञान (G. ँधाण).

अहिमुह्ण 12 5 3 अभिमुखम्.

अहिमुहिहूय 8 1b अभिमुखीभूत became well-disposed or faithful.

√ अहिसार [अभि+सारय्] take out (in a procession);

-abs. अहिसारैवि 5 16 7.

√ अहिसिञ्च [अभि+सिञ्च];

-abs. अहिसिञ्चैवि 14 9 3.

अहौ 1 12 6, 9 10 8, 17 18 2, 19  
3 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8

-अहौ अहौ 2 13 2, 8 4 4, 9 9 4,  
19 13 7.

अहोरण 14 7 8, °14 10 5 (D. 1 25)

उत्तरीयवन्न, gl. उपरितनवन्नम्

आ

√ आइज्झ [cf. आ+व्यध् 'to pin on' MW.] be put on (ornament);

-pres. 3. sing. आइज्झइ 2 6 3;

p. p. enl. आइद्धय 1 4 9b [आविद्ध]

परिहित (cf. D. 2 23 कण्णाईधण= कर्णस्याभरणं कुण्डलादि and आविध and आविधण in PSM.; hence Ramanujaswami's suggestion to connect it with कर्ण+आविद्ध is to be discarded).

√ आउच्छ [आ+पृच्छ];

-abs. आउच्छेवि 9 1 2, 9 7 1; p. p.

आउच्छिय 19 1a.

°आउण्णय 9 4 3 (D. 1 20 आपुण्ण) [आपूर्ण enl.] पूर्ण.

√ आउल [आकुल्य्] harass, put to difficulty;

-pres. 3 s. आउलेइ 10 10 2.

√ आऊर [आ+पूरय्] fill up;

-pres. 3 s. आऊरइ 4 6 3; p. p.

आऊरिय 5 3 3, °7 13 6; enl. आऊरिय 3 2 1b.

आएस 15 1 1, 15 12 2 आदेश (OG. H. Avadhi आयस).

आय 5 13 8, 12 6 5, enl. 10 6 7 [Hc. IV 365] इदम्.

√ आयर (आ+वृ undertake);

-p. p. आयरिय 19 1 8.

°आयत्त° 1 7 3 resting on.

°आयम्ब 4 9 6 आताम्र.

आयन्त्रि °8 9 3, 12 4 2, f. °रि° 17 2 7 आताम्र.

√ आयाम (सामर्थ्यं कृ) exert force, stretch oneself (cf. D. 1 65 आयाम=बल, दीर्घ; different from one occurring at Hp. 85 17 10, 87 2 5);

-abs. आयामैवि 7 7 9a, 17 7 9;



- आयामेपिणु 17 3 8 gl. प्रगुणीभूय, सामर्थ्यं कृत्वा वा.
- ✓ आगच्छ [आ+गच्छ]  
-imper. 2. pl. आगच्छहु 3 4 10b.  
°आगर 4 2 3 आकर.
- आडविय 16 12 6 आटविक.
- आडम्बर 1 13 8 आडम्बर.
- ✓ आडोह (आवीलय् 'make turbid'; cf. G. डोवुँ 'mix with a liquid, डहो-ळुँ 'make turbid')  
-abs. आडोहेंवि 4 10 3.
- ✓ आढप्प (Hc. IV 254; connected by Pischel (223) with pass. caus. of आ+धा)  
-pres. 3. s. आढप्पइ 1 2 12a  
आरभ्यते; p. p. आढत्त 2 4 3, 13 9 8  
आरब्ध.
- ✓ आण [आ+नय्];  
-pres. 3. s. आणइ 2 16 2; p. p. 9 2 5, enl. 13 4 10b (G. आणवुँ).  
आण 8 2 3, 12 4 6 आज्ञा (G. आण).  
-आणवडीवय 12 4 6 [आज्ञाप्रतीप enl.]  
apponent.
- °आणदयरु 10 4 9a, 18 4 10a [आनन्द+कर] आनन्दक.
- आणन्तय 6 1a? आणवडीवय आज्ञाभञ्जक
- आतावण 12 11 9b, 15 9 10a, 19 6 8  
[आतापन] suffering austerities.  
When with सिल (शिल), same as  
अत्तावणि-सिल.
- °आदण्ण 2 13 5 [Hc. IV 422] आकुल.
- आदेस 8 10 7 आदेश.
- °आपण्डुर 8 1 1 आपाण्डुर.
- ✓ आमेल (मुच्) leave;  
-imper. 2. pl. आमेलहु 3 7 4; abs.  
आमेल्लेंवि 2 12 9 a, 10 7 1 (setting  
free), 17 5 2; p. p. आमेल्लिय °4 8  
2°, 7 8 2, 12 9 8.
- आरक्खिय 10 6 1°, 14 4 8 आरक्षिन् enl.  
guard, watchman.
- °आरत्तय 14 6 4 आरक्त enl.
- आरायणु 12 8 4 gl. युद्धरचना.
- आराडि 17 9 1a आराटि (D. 1 75 ren-  
ders this by विलपितम् 'shout'?  
G. राड shout; cf. Sk. राटि war,  
battle).
- ✓ आराह [आ+राध];  
-pres. part. आराहन्त 9 8 9b.
- आरिस 1 1b आरि (designation of  
Raviṣeṇa's *Padmacarita*).
- ✓ आरुह [आ+रुह];  
-abs. आरुहेंवि 12 7 5; p. p. आरुहिय  
15 4 6, enl. आरुढय 2 1 9a.
- ✓ आरुस [आ+रुध्य];  
-abs. आरुसेंवि 13 11 10, 14 10  
9a; p. p. आरुढ 19 5 3, enl. आरुढय  
10 11 9b.
- आरुसण 16 2 9b कोपन.
- ✓ आरोड नि+रुध् (engage in battle)  
(cf. PSM ✓रोड=रुध्);  
-p. p. आरोडिय 11 8 6, 15 3 1.
- आलग्ग 5 11 7, 7 5 7, 20 6 1, enl.  
10 10 9a (आलग्न) fell upon,  
stuck.
- ✓ आलव [आ+लप्] speak with;  
-pres. 3. s. आलवइ 18 9 2.
- आलाणखम्भ 19 14 3 [खम्भ=स्कम्भ]  
आलानस्तम्भ.
- आलावणि° 1 5 8, 7 2 4 [आलापनी]  
type of lute.
- आलियय 19 14 3 [p. p. to आ+✓ली  
enl.] crouched.
- ✓ आलिङ्ग [आ+लिङ्]  
-abs. आलिङ्गेंवि 11 6 7; agent. °आलि-  
ङ्गण 3 8 8.
- आलीविय 17 14 8 आदीपित afire.
- °आलुच्चिय 13 4 6 [आलुच्चित 'torn to  
pieces', mw.] plucked, shaven.
- °आलुच्चिर 13 4 6 (agent. from आ+  
लुच्, cf. आलुच्चित 'torn to pieces',  
mw.) plucking at, pulling.



√आव [connected by Turner with  
√आप्] come;

-pres. 1. pl. आवहुँ 2 15 2, 2. s.  
°आवहि 7 12 5, 3. s. आवइ 5 11 9b,  
10 1 7, 12 1 9b, 18 1b; imper.  
2. s. आउ 19 2 1, 19 15 4; fut.  
3. s. आवेसइ 16 8 4; abs. आवेवे 6  
11 9b; p. p. आइय 1 14 1, 3 9  
10b, 6 15 3, 14 11 1, 15 14 9b,  
enl. 6 12 7, आय 1 7 9b, 1 12  
9b, 2 5 2, 2 10 9b, 2 14 6, 5  
2 9a, 10 2 7, 16 1 1, enl. 8 8  
2 (G. आवहुँ).

आवइ 13 5 10 b आपद् (Hc. 1V 400).  
आवग्ग (f. आवग्गी) 11 2 7, 12 11 5;  
enl. आवग्गय 16 8 7 स्वाधीना (gl.  
at 11 2 7) all, entire; at 12 11  
5='entirely one's own'? [Hp.  
91 21 11 gl. आवग्गी=मूलगी (G. मूलगुं  
all, whole; wholly, entirely)].

√आवट् [आ+वर्त्] go towards;  
-pres. part. enl. आवटन्तय 17 3  
4; p. p. आवटिय 7 6 6.

°आवङ्किय 1 2 3 [आ(=ईषत्) + वक्क enl.  
f.] slightly curved.

आवासिय 3 9 3, 11 8 1, 14 2 2 [आवा-  
सित] camped.

√आवील [आ+पीड्] tie up, tighten,  
press;

-abs. आवीलवि 4 11 2; p. p. आवीलिय  
14 1 7, enl. आवीलियय.

आवील (in पवणावील) 20 9 9b group,  
multitude (?) (cf. आवीलन=समूह  
FSM. and उप्पील below).

°आस 14 13 7 आस्य.

आसङ्किय 1 12 5, enl. 15 9 3 आसङ्कित.

आसण 16 2 9 अशन?

आसणत्थ 7 2 8 आसणत्थ.

आसण्ण 7 4 2 आसण्ण;

-आसण्णभव 18 4 4 आसण्ण-भव.

आसण्णीहुअ 1 8 5 आसणीभूत.

आसव 9 1 9a, 9 9 3 आश्रम.

°आसाऊरय 20 1 5 आशापूरक.

आसासय° 1 2 5 आशासक canto.

आसि 1 12 8, 2 13 9b, 5 5 5, 6 15  
2, 8 7 8, 10 8 4, 13 4 10a, 19  
10 9 आसीत्.

आसीविस-सप्प 11 3 8 आशीविष-सर्प.

आहयण 16 12 9a [corrupt for आह-  
वण=आहव?] battle.

√आहण [आ+हन्] strike;

-imper. 2. pl. आहणहो 19 3 10b;

pres. part. f. आहणन्ति 18 11 5.

आहव-भूमि 20 5 8 battle-ground.

√आहिण्ड [आ+हिण्ड्] wander, roam;  
-pres. 3. s. आहिण्डइ 10 12 9b.

इ

°इ 3 13 7, 5 1 9, 5 2 7, 11 13 2, 13  
2 4 अपि (G. य).

इज्ज 4 9 9b श्वश्रू? (cf. इज्जा=माता PSM.).

√इच्छ [इच्छ्];

-pres. 1 s. इच्छमि 15 14 2, 3 s.

इच्छइ 15 12 5

°इच्छ 14 8 4 इच्छा.

इत्थन्तरें 1 14 1 अत्रान्तरे.

इन्तय 8 9 7 see √ए.

इन्दत्तण 3 6 11b इन्द्रत्व.

इन्दवह 3 6 9b इन्द्रमह? (cf. 38 14 8)

इन्दिन्दिर 13 7 4 (D. 1 79) अमर.

°इरि° 3 8 7 गिरि.

इसु 15 11 9a, 19 15 9 इदम्

इल 12 11 9b, 19 11 4 इला earth  
(Dingal इळ)

इव 5 13 8, 13 4 1a, 13 10 3.

इहलोय 4 13 4 इहलोक.

ई

ईसीसि 4 13 8, 9 1 16, 15 8 6, (ईसीस°)

6 15 4 ईषत् ईषत्.

उ

उववयाण 16 5 4 उपप्रदान (i. e. दान, the  
second of the उपायचतुष्टय).



उड्य 1 16 9b उदित.

उकर 14 5 5, 19 17 6° उत्कर with raised hands.

उखय 1 14 7° (with करवाल), 17 12 4 [उखात Hc. I 6] unsheathed; 13 4 8, 13 8 2 uprooted.

उखन्ध 10 9 6, उखन्धय 11 13 5 [for उखन्दय=अवस्कन्द enl.? See उखन्द and ओखन्द PSM.] siege, march? gl. वैरम्, but gl. on 30 1 5 उपरि वैरम्.

उखल °17 13 2, 15 2 5 उल्लखल (G. ऊखल, ऊखलो).

✓उगम [उद+गम्] rise; -pres. part. उगमन्त 14 5 2; p. p. उगमिय 15 6 5; उगय 15 6 4; caus. p. p. उगामिय° 6 11 8, 17 8 10a.

उगाहिय 16 5 10 [उद्राहित (D. 1 137)] accepted.

उगीरिय °4 13 4 (with थोत्त=स्तोत्र) [उद्गीर्ण] said; 8 6 3 raised (PSM. quotes two passages to support this sense)

उचलिय 6 13 10 उचलित started, moved.

°उचरिय° 17 12 6?

✓उचाय (den. from उच) lift; -abs. उचाएँवि 19 11 5; p. p. उचाइय 2 11 2.

उचोलि 9 3 1, 20 3 3 [cf. D. 1 131 =नीवी] उत्सङ्ग lap. (MP. 22 15 20).

उच्छउ 19 11 7 उत्सवः (G. ओछव).

✓उच्छल [उद+शल] fly upwards; -abs. उच्छलेंवि 17 6 10b, p. p. उच्छलिय 13 5 7, °1 1 9, 9 14 6, 1 13 1°, °18 1 1, °18 1 3, 17 12 10a 17 2 2 (G. उच्छलुँ); caus. p. p. उच्छलविय 13 4 9 उच्छलिय 13 3 1b (G. उच्छलुँ).

✓उच्छह [उत्+सह]; -pres. 3. उच्छहइ 16 3 10b. उच्छिण 17 5 7 उच्छिन्न.

✓उजल [उद+जल] -p. p. °उजलिय 14 6 6; caus. p. p. उजालिय 7 2 4 (G. उजालुँ).

उजुय 5 15 9a ऋजु enl. उजीविय 19 15 2 उजीवित.

✓उजोव [उद+योतय]; -pres. part. f. enl. उजोवंतिय 7 3 8; p. p. °उजोइय 15 14 5.

उज्जर 14 10 8 [from उद+क्षर्] cf. Hc. I 98 ओज्जर निर्क्षर.

उज्जिय °3 10 6, °5 13 6° उज्जित.

✓उट्ट [उद+स्था; G. ऊठुँ]; -imper. 2. s. (intensive) उट्टु 10 4 4; pres. part. उट्टन्त 7 8 4, 9 10 3, enl. 16 13 4; abs. उट्टेवि 8 9 7; caus. imper. 2. pl. उट्टवहों 15 10 6.

✓उड्ड [उद+डय] fly (G. ऊडुँ); -pres. 3. s. उड्डइ 1 5 4, 3. pl. उड्डन्ति 5 11 5, 13 5 5; abs. उड्डेवि 10 9 8; caus. p. p. °उड्डविय° 2 1 8.

उड्डण 14 3 3, 18 5 8° [D. 1 155 ओड्डण=उत्तरिय] upper garment, (G. ओड्डणुँ, ओड्डणी).

उड्डकिय 17 13 7 [from उद+डौक्] अपगता? उणाइ 1 3 6 उणादि.

°उण्ड 17 6 5 (PSM. पिण्ड) bullet like missile?

उण्णाविय° 2 14 9a उण्णामित.

उण्हय 12 12 8 उण्ण enl.

✓उत्थर (आ+क्रम) attack, confront (in battle);

-imper. 2. pl. उत्थरहों 12 9 3 abs. उत्थरेंवि 9 9 9a, 15 7 8, 18 2 9a, 17 4 1a; p. p. उत्थरिय 7 5 1, 15 5 2, enl. उत्थरियय 17 17 10a.



✓उत्थल [from उद्+स्थल, *Pāiala-cchi* gives उत्थलिअ=उच्छलिअ] be thrown upwards (a. उत्थलवुं get displaced violently);  
-pres. part. enl. उत्थलन्तय 17 3  
5. p. p. उत्थलिय 1 3 13, 2 15 9a, enl. 11 8 9b.

उत्त-पउत्तिय 12 9 10b [उत्त+प्र-उत्ति enl.] repartee.

°उत्तारय 1 1 1 उत्तारक.

उत्तिम 2 14 4 उत्तम (a. dial. ओलम).  
उद्° 3 3 6.

उद्दन्तुर 6 7 6 [उद्दन्तुर] having projecting teeth.

✓उद्दाल (आ+छिद् Hc. IV 125) snatch away;  
-imper. 2. pl. उद्दालहौ 7 4 7; abs. उद्दालेवि 9 6 5.

उद्द्वय 7 11 9b gl. विनष्ट (cf. ओद्द्वय).

°उद्धारण 13 6 2 उद्धारक.

उद्दाइय 15 1 5, enl. उद्दाइयय 8 3 9b  
उद्दावित.

✓उद्ध्य [उद्+धू] waive;  
-pres. part. °उद्ध्यमाण 1 7 5, p. p. उद्ध्य 2 11 9a (cf. पवणुद्ध्य Mp. 9 24 10)

उद्दूलिय 2 13 5, 17 1 10a उद्दूलित covered with dust.

उपगार 12 11 4 उपकार.

✓उप्पय [उत्+पत्] leap, fly;  
-abs. उप्पएवि 17 8 9, 16 14 8, 18 11 9b, 19 7 11b, उप्पएवि 15 5 9b.

उप्पज [उत्+पज्; a. उपजवुं];  
-pres. 3. s. उप्पजइ 1 12 4, 5 1 5;  
abs. उप्पजेवि 6 3 6; p. p. enl. उप्पणय 2 1 1.

उप्परि 1 3 3, 2 3 4, 3 1 13b, 12 11 9a, 13 1 10a, 14 5 6, 19 11 4 उपरि.

उप्पझाण (from उद्+पर्याण) dismount  
-abs. उप्पझाणेवि 5 4 5.

✓उप्पाय (उद्+पादय);  
-pres 1. s. उप्पायमि 6 11 3; 3. s. उप्पायइ 1 14 4, 12 12 8; p. p. 143 12b, (f. pl.) उप्पाइउ (for उप्पाइयउ) 1 10 1.

✓उप्पाड [उद्+पाटय; cf. a. उपाडवुं lift, carry] uproot;  
-pres. part. उप्पाडन्त 9 3 9a;  
abs. उप्पाडेवि 8 9 2; p. p. उप्पाडिय 7 11 5

°उप्पील 13 6 3 [D. 1 126] संघात.

✓उच्च [from ऊर्ध्व] raise; set up  
-imper. 2. pl. उच्चहौ 19 3 9;  
abs. उच्चेवि 10 10 9b; p. p. उच्चिय 1 7 8, 2 4 6.

°उच्चड 4 8 5 [उच्चट] formidable.

उच्चिण्ण° 17 16 1a [उच्चिण] रोमाञ्चित.

उभय 4 7 10 b°, 12 1 1, 1 7 1a°

उभयचारि 11 4 2 gl. गिरिचारी समभूमि-चारी वा.

उम्मणदुम्मण 19 13 1b, enl. 12 3 9b  
उम्मनोदुम्मनस् despondent (cf. a. आमणदुम्मणुं).

उम्माहय 6 4 2°, 18 8 6 [उन्माथ enl.] anxiety, longing (Mp. 27 23 11 gl. ओम्माहिय=उत्कण्ठित).

✓उम्मील [उद्+मील] become visible, appear;

-pres. part. उम्मीलन्त 14 5 9a;  
p. p. °उम्मीलिय 9 5 4.

✓उम्मूल [उद्+मूलय] uproot;  
-abs. उम्मूलेवि 13 3 10 b.

उम्मोहिय 2 10 4 [उन्मोहित] become free from delusion.

उरय 10 12 4 उरग, gl. सर्प.

उरस 10 11 8 उरस्.

उरै उरै (for औरै औरै) 17 14 2 ओरे ओरे (a. ओरे ओरे).

उल्लालिय 20 6 1 [Hc. IV 36] उन्नमित raised (a. उल्लळवुं throw up in the air).



°उल्लाव 13 9 4 (i)? (ii) [उल्लाप] conversation.

✓ उल्लुक (Hc. IV 116 उल्लुक=णिलुक=निम्नी) hide;

-pres. 3. s. उल्लुकइ 15 3 9; imper. 2. pl. उल्लुकहौ 14 5 4.

✓ उल्लोल [उद+लुल्] undulate, roll; -pres. 3. s. उल्लोलइ 14 3 4.

✓ उल्लाव (निर्वापय्) extinguish; -pres. 3 s. उल्लावमि 20 9 3; p. p. enl. उल्लावियय 17 14 9a (cf. G. ओलववुँ, होलववुँ).

उवयार 12 11 4, 19 1 5, 19 8 7 उपकार.

✓ उवमिज [from उपमीय्] be compared;

-pres. 2. s. उवमिजहि 2 6 9; pres. 3 s. उवमिजइ 1 6 1, 11 10 8.

उवरि °2 2 9a, 2 3 8, 6 6 2, °11 5 2, 11 14 1, 11 14 8, 13 2 6, °14 7 9a, 19 3 2; उवरि 17 8 10b उपरि.

उवर 1 10 3, 2 11 5, 12 3 5, 13 4 5 उदर.

उवरिल्लिय f. 4 9 9a [Hc. II 163] उपरितना.

उववयाण 16 5 4 [उपप्रदान] दान (second of the four उपायस).

उवसमिय 18 1 9b उपशमित.

उवसोवणि 2 2 7 उपस्त्रापिनी soporific charm.

उवसोह 6 3 4 [उपशोभा] adornment.

उवहि 2 10 5, 9 3 8, 13 2 7, 15 3 8° उदधि.

उव्वरिय 5 11 3, 14 7 5 (cf. D. 1 132 उव्वरिअ=अधिक, अनीप्सित) अवशिष्ट.

✓ उव्वह [उद+वह्];

-pres. 3 s. उव्वहइ 11 5 9b, 13 10 9; p. 3 pl. उव्वहन्ति 1 10 6.

✓ उव्वेह [उद+वेह्] free from a siege;

-abs. उव्वेहेंवि 18 10 4; caus. p. p. enl. उव्वेहवियय 20 7 9a

✓ उव्वेह [उद+वेह्; PSM.] move quickly;

-abs. उव्वेहेंवि 6 2 4.

उव्वेल्लिय 2 4 5 प्रसारित.

उहय° 4 11 6 उभय.

उहु 7 3 5, 6, 18 1 3, 6 that one.

ऊ

✓ ऊसार [उत्+सारय्];

-abs. ऊसारेंवि 16 8 6.

ऊहु 7 3 5 that one.

ए

✓ ए (इ) go;

-pres. 3 pl. एन्ति 5 12 5; imper.

2 s. एहि 7 9 1; pres. part. एन्त

6 2 6, 11 11 7, 14 2 9a, enl.

इन्तय 8 9 7.

एय 17 7 2, ऐय 8 3 6, 15 12 2, 16 15 6 एतद् (G. ए).

एकयल 14 11 6 एक-कला.

एकत्तहें 18 4 3 एकतः (cf. Hc. IV 420 एत्तहें=इतः) at one place; on one side.

एकमण 12 12 9 एकमनस्.

एकमेक 17 14 1b, 19 10 10a (Hc. III 1) एकैक one another. (G. एकमेक).

एकल्लय 20 6 9a [एक+ल्लक] एकाकिन, f. एकल्लिय 19 18 5 (G. एकल्लें, एकली).

एकवार 18 8 9b एक-वार once (G. एकवार). cf. एकएँ वारएँ 14 8 9b once.

एकसि 2 14 1 (Hc. IV 428) [एकशः] सकृत्.

एकैक 15 2 3, enl. एकैकय 8 12 9b एकैक (G. एकैक) each one.

एत्तडय 10 10 8, 14 11 2, 15 12 2, f. एत्तडिय 13 11 2, 15 12 3, 16 9 3, 19 14 6, 19 18 2 एतावत्.

एत्तहें 7 11 3, 10 7 4, 10 9 2, 12 8 1, 18 3 4 [Hc. IV 420] (alw-

ays with वि) इतः now here, equivalent to एत्थन्तरे=अत्रान्तरे.



एत्ति 7 9 2, 7 11 7, 8 6 9a, 12 7  
2, 12 7 9b, 15 11 9b, 15 12  
9b [Hc. II 157] इत्यन्त.

एत्ति 10 1 7 इदानीम्.

एत्थु 16 8 8 [Hc. IV 405] अत्र.

एत्थन्तरे (quite common) अत्रान्तरे at  
this juncture.

एम 2 9 5, 2 14 5, 3 5 6 etc. (P. s.  
have mostly एव) [Hc. IV 401,  
418] इत्थम् एवम्, (G. एम्).-एम वि  
9 11 9a.

एवड्ड 3 9 4, 18 12 5 [cf. Hc. IV  
408 एवड्ड; from ए+वड्ड big] एतावत्  
(G. एवड्ड).

एवहि (variant एमहि) 1 12 7, 2 8  
4, 3 8 10a etc. [Hc. IV 420]  
इदानीम्.

-एवहि सि 5 8 2.

एहु 19 7 5, enl. एहु 16 12 4, एहुँ  
15 10 5, एहुँ 15 11 9a, 16 5 10,  
16 8 8b [cf. Hc. IV 362] एषः  
(G. ए).

ओ

✓ओअर [अव+तृ] get down;

-abs. ओअरेवि 19 8 10a, 19 9 9;

caus. p. p. ओआरिय 19 2 10a.

°ओअरय 3 6 1a [from अव+क्षर] enl.  
निक्षर.

ओहृदय(?) 17 17 4 विनष्ट(?). cf. उद्धय.

✓ओणल (अव+लम्ब) fall down;

-pres. part. ओणलन्तय 17 15 4;

p. p. ओणल 8 9 5, 10 11 8 [ओण-  
ल्लिय=अधःपातित Mp. 7 5 12].

✓ओणाव [अव+नामय] bend down;

-abs. ओणाँवि 9 11 7; p. p. °ओणा-  
विय° 3 7 7.

✓ओरुम्भ (अव+रुध्; रुम्भ=रुध्, Hc.  
IV 218).

-abs. ओरुम्भेवि 9 9 9a.

औरे 10 8 7 ओरे Ho! gl. मम सन्मुखम्.

✓ओलग (सेव्) serve;

-pres. 3. s. ओलगइ 7 6 5.

ओलग 2 9 6 f. सेवा attendance.

ओलम्बिय° 4 12 8 अवलम्बित.

°ओल 4 8 8 आर्द्र;

-ओल्लिय 11 8 3, 14 8 7 आर्द्रित.

✓ओवग [उप+वल्ग] आ+क्रम (PSM; cf.  
Pāi. उत्थरिओवगिगाइ अकन्तं);

-abs. ओवगिय 4 11 3.

ओसहि 4 6 10 f. औषधि.

✓ओसुविणाय [उत्स्रप्ताय] talk in sleep;

-pres. 3. s. ओसुविणायइ 17 15 3.

✓ओसर (अप+सृ);

-pres. 3. s. ओसरइ 8 3 6; imper.

2. s. ओसर 18 10 8;

-caus. ओसार (अप+सारय);

-imper. 2. s. ओसारि 13 2 9; abs.

ओसारिपिणु 20 4 3; p. p. ओसारिय

4 9 3, 11 11 2, 16 4 5, 17 5 4

(cf. G. ओसरवुँ diminish).

ओसोवणि 10 6 8a उपस्वापिनी sleep  
charm.

°ओह 1 13 6 ओघ.

✓ओहट्ट (cf. G. ओट्ट f. ebb) diminish;

-pres. part. enl. ओहट्टन्तय 17 3 4.

✓ओहट्ट [cf. D. 1 166 ओहट्टो अपसृत]

move away.

-p. p. ओहट्टिय 4 10 9a.

ओहर 1 2 2, 3 5 6 kind of aquatic

animal (cf. उहर mentioned along

with शष, सुसुयार, कच्छप and मकर)=

जलचरविशेष Mp. 10 12 9, 87 9 11.

ओहुल्लिय 5 2 2, 19 12 9 [from अव+

फुल्ल] म्लान (Mp. gl. 7 10 1), खिन्न

(cf. D. 1 157 ओहुर=खिन्न, अवनत).

ओहामिय °11 1 8, 11 13 6 अभिभूत,

तिरस्कृत.

य

य 9 12 8 च.

°यन्द 18 7 1 चन्द्र.

°यल 14 11 6 °कला.

क

कइ 2 8 7, 19 4 1b कति.



- कइयहु 9 6 5 [cf. Hc. IV कइयहु IV 422 (1)] कदा.  
 कइवंसिय 12 2 7 कपिवंशिक.  
 कय 6 15 4 कृत.  
 कउ 19 2 3 कः enl.  
 कउ 5 12 9b, 6 3 2, 6 3 7 [Hc. IV 416] कुतः.  
 कउहमग 10 1 8 [\*ककुभा+मार्ग] gl. दिग्मार्ग.  
 कयन्त 10 8 6, 10 9 2 कृतान्त.  
 कयावि 4 3 3 कदापि.  
 ककर 8 10 8 [कर्कर] पर्वतशिखर (Mp. gl. 31 25 7).  
 °कन्ख 16 15 3 कक्ष flank.  
 कक्खड 13 8 4 gl. कर्कश violent.  
 कच्छ 4 11 2 कक्षा loin cloth (G. कच्छ, काछ्डी).  
 °कज्जे 12 5 5 कायें for the sake of.  
 °कञ्चण 1 5 8 काञ्चन.  
 कञ्चुय° 4 7 10a कञ्चुक cuirass.  
 °कज्ज 18 6 1 कज्ज enl. lotus.  
 कट्टिय-धर 3 5 10 [काष्ठिका+धर] staff-bearer (Mp. gl. 6 2 3 यष्टिधर) (cf. G. काठी).  
 कट्टिय-वाल 3 6 9 [\*काष्ठिका-पाल] staff-bearer.  
 कडउल्ला° 14 5 7 [कटक+उल्लय contracted] bracelet (cf. G. कडुल्ले).  
 °कडय 7 1 2 कटक ridge.  
 °कडप्प 13 6 1°a, 13 8 4, [D. 2 13] निकर (G. कडपले).  
 °कडिसरय 13 6 3 [कटि+सर enl.] कटिसूत्र.  
 कडुअ° 12 7 1 कडुक (G. कडुल्ले).  
 कडुआविय° 11 12 5 (quali. °साहण) प्रहृत, पीडित, पराभूत (PSM.).  
 ✓कड्ड [probably from कृष्ट] pull, draw out (G. काडुल्ले);  
 -pres. 1. s. कड्डमि 15 2 7; pres. part. f. कड्डन्तिय 18 10 9a; abs. कड्डेवि 5 10 8; p. p. enl. कड्डियय 14 13 9a.  
 ✓कण [क्वण; G. कणुल्ले] groan;  
 -pres. 3. s. कणइ 1 5 3.  
 °कणय 11 8 4 [D. 2 56] gl. वाण.  
 कणय-डोर 7 2 7 [कनक+दोर] thin golden necklace (cf. G. दोरो and कन्दोरो).  
 कण्ठय 7 2 6, 9 4 4, 9 5 1, 9 10 6, 16 9 8, [कण्ठक] neck ornament (G. कंठी), necklace of one string (G. कंठी).  
 कण्ठिय 1 4 3 [कण्ठिका] necklace of one (or more) string (G. कंठी).  
 °कण्डुइय° 19 7 10 कण्डूयित.  
 °कण्डूयण 2 12 4 कण्डूयन.  
 कण्णारिय 19 14 2 [from कर्ण+आर] goaded near the ears (cf. आरोहें कन्नारिउ गइन्दु Bh. 2 5 5 where Gune renders it by कर्णयोः अंकुशेन प्रेरितः; PSM. wrongly विभूषितः).  
 कण्णजाउ 16 8 3 कर्णजापः whispering in the ear; tale-bearing.  
 कण्णादाण 6 3 9a कन्यादान.  
 °कण्णिणय° 4 5 6, 17 6 3 कर्णिका kind of arrow with an ear-shaped top.  
 °कत्तरी 4 11 4 a term of duelling. (With this line compare Bh. 2 2 7 मल्ल-जुज्झ-आवरगण-सञ्चइँ, दोक्कर-कत्तरी करण-पवञ्चइँ; most of these terms are given by Jacobi with a query).  
 कत्थइ 13 5 4, 5, 6, 8, 9; कत्थ-वि 13 5 2, 3, 17-13 1a कुत्रापि.  
 ✓कन्द (कन्द); bewail, cry;  
 -pres. 3. s. कन्दइ 8 2 9b; pres. part. कन्दन्त 9 10 2, 11 9 5, f. enl. कन्दन्तिय 19 5 10a;  
 -agentive कन्दावण 9 6 9b.  
 °कन्दल° 7 1 5 shoot.  
 कन्दुअ-खण 16 2 3 कन्दुकक्षण game of ball.



कन्दोदृ° 1 13 8 [ D. 2 9 ] नीलोत्पल.

कन्धर 11 6 8.

कप्प 4 4 9b, 8 2 3, 8 4 4, 18 9 9a  
[कल्प] कर tribute (Mp. 39 6 1b  
gl. कप्पु करः दण्डो वा).

✓कप्प cut (G. कापवुँ);

-pass. pres. 3. s. कप्पिज्जइ 18 8  
7; p. p. कप्पिय 4 8 3.

कप्परिय 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 8 cut  
(from ✓कप्पर=✓कप्प extended  
with °र; cf. D. 2 20 कप्परिअं दारितम्).

कप्पिणु 16 9 9 कृत्वा, gl. कथयित्वा (cf.  
Kramadīśvara's *Saṅkṣipta-  
sāra* 5 59 कृप्पि; *Vasudevahindī*  
I, p. 28, l. 1. कप्पि).

कम° 1 13 9b, 17 12 8 कम step;

-कम-मुअण° 1 6 3 कममोचन (1) tak-  
ing steps; (2) swerving from  
tradition (?).

✓कम (कम्) cross;

-pres. 3. s. कमइ 12 6 8; abs.  
कमेप्पिणु 2 3 7.

°कमलायर 2 1 9b कमलाकर.

✓कम्प [कम्प्; G. काँपवुँ];

-pres. 3. pl. कम्पन्ति 1 4 4; pres.  
part. कम्पन्त 1 3 14b, enl. 8 3 3;  
-agentive कम्पावण 13 9 2, 15 1b;  
-कम्पावणसील 20 9 9b.

कम्मन्त 3 13 6 [कर्मन्त given by MW.  
as occurring in the present  
sense in lexicons only] tilled  
or cultivated ground.

कम्मारय 2 10 2 [कर्मकार enl.] ser-  
vant.

✓कर [कृ; G. करवुँ];

-pres. 1. s. करमि 1 3 9, 2 9 2,  
4 4 4, 13 8 8, 2. s. करहि 5 16  
5, करेहि 20 11 4, 3. s. करइ 2 9 3,  
2 10 3, 4 5 9a, 9 4 4, करेइ 4 12  
6, 11 6 2, 16 14 2; 3, pl. करन्ति  
6 14 9a; imper. 2. s. करै 4 3 2,

6 16 8, 7 12 6, 8 4 4, 9 2 6, 9

10 5, 9 10 7, 12 10 9b, 15 5 6,

19 1 10b, 19 8 3, 19 15 6, करि

12 10 9b, 2. pl. करहु 4 3 3, 4 5

2, 5 10 7, 16 11 3, 19 3 8, 3. s.

करउ 17 18 4, करेउ 5 13 2, 17 18

7, 3. pl. करन्तु 12 4 7; fut. 1. pl.

करेसहुँ 3 6 11a, 2. pl. करेसहौँ 12

8 9b, 3. s. करेसइ 16 8 5; pres.

part. करन्त 2 1 9a, 3 2 4, 3 7 8,

14 6 1, enl. 4 1 9a, 6 1 1, 8

1a, 17 4 10b; f. करन्ति 7 3 8, 14

7, enl. करन्तिय 9 8 4; abs. करैवि 2

7 6, 4 12 7, 5 7 7, 6 13 3, 10

7 1, 12 1 3, करेवि 1 8 1, 3 12 2,

4 11 5, 5 5 8, 7 10 1, 9 11 3,

10 8 3, 16 9 7, करैप्पिणु 2 14 8,

2 15 3, 5 3 2, 8 7 3, 10 8 9,

11 11 8, 14 9 1, 19 12 1b,

करेविणु 15 15 7; कप्पिणु see s. v.-

pot. part. करेवी 9 6 9b, 20 1 7;

-pass. pres. 3. s. किज्जइ 13 11 10,

15 7 9a; p. p. कय 1 16 10, किय

11 1 7°, (enl.) 4 1a; -caus.

agentive करावण 18 1 2.

करण 4 11 4; 11 6 4 tactical move

in duelling or subduing an

elephant. See कतरी.

°करयलगा 1 9 1 करतलाग.

✓करकर (onom.) caw;

-pres. 3. s. करकरइ 8 2 9b.

°करगा 1 5 2 कराग (Dingal कगो

hand).

करम्बिय °12 6 6, enl. करम्बियय 11 7

9a [करम्बित] व्याप्त.

करपहर° 4 7 5 [करप्रहार] करकट्टि.

करि° 8 5 6.

कलयण्ठि 14 12 7 [कलकण्ठी; cf. D. 2 30]

कोकिला.

°कलम 1 4 2.



कलमलय 12 12 8 Mp. 36 2 6 gl.

ईर्ष्याजनित-खेद.

कलुण्य 9 10 2 करुण enl.

कलुण् 2 12 9b, 7 12 9a, 16 11 3 कल्ये  
(enl.) to morrow (G. काल्य).

कल्लोल 11 14 6 f., कल्लोल 1 2 5.

कवय 4 7 10a कवच.

कवण 5 13 9b, 9 9 2, 13 5 10b, 16  
6 3 [cf. Pali को-पन, कि-पन; Hc.  
IV 367] किम् (G. कवण, कोण).

कवन्ध 8 3 4 कवन्ध.

क वि 1 2 4 कापि.

कस 9 10 3 कशा whip.

कसण 11 10 7, 14 7 7 कृष्ण.

✓ कह [कथ; G. कहेवुं];

-pres. 1. s. कहमि, 12 1 6, 3. s.

कहइ 3 11 1a; imper. 2. s. कहै

1 9 9b, 6 13 7, 8 6 9a, 19 13 4,

5; 2. pl. कहहु 4 1 9b, कहहौ 19 4

9a, कहहौ कहहौ 12 1b; pres. part.

(enl.) कहन्ता 3 7 9, 19 18 10a;

-pass. pres. 3. s. कहिजइ 19 10

1b; p. p. कहिय 1 12 8, 4 3 5,

4 5 8.

कह 1 10 5 कथम्;

-कह व 4 2 9a, कथम्+इव.

-कह वि 11 12 9a, 15 12 5 कथम्+अपि

-कह वि कह वि 17 8 8.

कहकहन्ती 9 12 1 (onom.) whizzing.

कहाणय 11 3 1 कथानक.

कहि 1 10 3 कुत्र;

-कहि-मि 12 12 9, 14 6 2, 3, 4, 5,

19 12 8 कुत्रापि somewhere, in

some place; 12 2 3 somehow.

काह 11 13 3 किम्.

कहु 17 5 10 कथम्.

काऊसाय 2 11 8 कायोत्सर्ग.

कायम्बरि 14 6 4 कादम्बरी wine.

कागणि 4 6 11b [काकिणी] रत्नविशेष.

काणि 10 12 2, 13 11 9 f. वैर (?).

काणेक्खइ 2 12 8 [काण+✓ईक्ष्] looks  
sideways.

कापुरिस 2 13 2 कापुरुष.

कामसत्थ 4 1 2 कामशास्त्र.

कारणे 1 10 5, 4 12 3, 15 7 4, 20 12 11  
कारणे for the sake of.

कारिम 9 4 7, 14 13 4 [D. 2 27;  
really an °इम derivation from  
✓कृ] कृत्रिम (1) artificial (2) in-  
sincere.

काल 4 6 5 one of the nine treas-  
ures.

°काल-चक्र 3 1 1a कालचक्र.

°कालवास 10 8 8 [कालपाश] Yama's  
noose or an inauspicious astro-  
logical conjunction.

°काव 1 1 19b काव्य.

किय (?) 11 1 7, 11 1 8 कि वा? किल?

किण 18 4 8 किम्.

किंण 11 1 2, किण्ण 19 17 11b किं नु.

किण्ण 14 8 6 किं न.

किर 2 12 7, 4 4 4, 8 11 8, 12 6 9b,

12 10 5, 14 9 5, 17 10 1a [किल]

यावत् just as; about to, as if.

किरिय 11 7 1 किया.

✓किलकिल (onom.) chirp:

-pres. 3. s. किलकिलइ 1 5 7 (cf.

G. किलकिलट chirrup).

°किलन्तय 20 10 6 क्लान्त enl.

°किलामिय 19 6 6 क्लान्त.

किलित्त 13 3 2 [क्लृप्त] रचित.

किलेस 9 10 9b, °19 6 9 क्लेश.

किसलय 3 3 3.

किह 1 10 6, 7, 1 10 9b [Hc. IV

401] कथम्.

✓कील (कोइ);

-pres. part. कीलन्त 2 8 1.

°कील 5 1 7, 15 7 8 कीडा.

कीलाल 19 7 8, °20 6 5 blood.

कुइय 10 10 9a, 11 8 8 कुपित



क्यारि 8 5 3 (?).

कुञ्चिय° 13 6 7 कुञ्चित.

कुट्टणि 13 9 4, 14 13 4 कुट्टिनी.

कुडङ्ग 3 1 4 [D. 2 37 लतागृह; lexical  
कुटङ्गक, कुटङ्गक] bower, thicket.

कुडुम्बि 15 2 5 कुडुम्बिन् farmer? (cf.  
G. कणवी).

कुडार° 16 4 2 कुडार.

कुड see under √ लग्.

कुडू 16 10 1 कुडूत.

कुम्भिल्ल 14 3 6 [कुम्भ+इल्ल] कुम्भवत्.

कुम्भ 1 10 2 कूर्मे tortoise (also the  
tortoise incarnation of Viṣṇu)

कुम्मायारय 15 9 10b कूर्माकार enl.

कुम्मागार 13 6 10b कूर्माकार.

कुलउत्ती 5 13 9a, 11 13 4, enl. कुल-  
उत्तिय 12 2 10b [कुलपुत्री] कुलीना स्त्री.

कुलवहु 4 9 9b कुलवधू.

कुल-पावय 8 7 1 कुलपावक.

कुलहर 15 7 9b, 19 6 4 [कुलगृह]  
father's house (as against fat-  
her-in-law's house).

कुवलयणयणी 20 11 9a कुवलय-नयना.

कुसिद्ध 16 10 8b.

कुसुमा° 14 2 5 कुसुम enl.

कुसुम्भ 4 8 8, enl. 17 2 5 (G. कसुम्भो).

कुहर 1 2 1 [कु-धर] gl. पर्वत.

कुहिणि 6 6 2, 8 3 1 [D. 2 62] रथ्या  
street, road (Mp. 9 23 11).

कूर-भड 19 2 5 ruthless warrior  
कूरभट.

कूर-वीर 19 3 1a ruthless warrior.

कूवार 2 8 2, 10 7 6 cry of help  
(cf. Bh. 8 14 1).

केऊर° 9 8 9a केयूर.

केत्तडय 6 11 3, 15 12 2, 19 15 9  
कियत्.

केत्तिय 11 10 8, 18 6 5, 20 9 4 [Hc.  
II 157] कियत्.

केथु 10 1 4 [Hc. III 405] कुत्र.

केम 1 9 9b, 10 11 4, 18 8 2 [Hc.  
IV 401] कयम् (G. केम);

-केम वि 15 14 3.

केर 4 3 2, 4 3 8, 9b, °15 15 9a सेवा  
केरय [Hc. IV 421 (20)] 16 1 9a,  
13 2 10b, 14 7 8, °19 2 9, 19 3  
1b, °20 3 10b, 20 5 4, केरी °1 9  
9b, 4 3 8, 5 5 3, 16 6 9a, °20 4  
4 genitive postposition (G. केरै).

केव 16 12 8 कयम्.

केवलु 1 13 6 केवलम् (G. केवल).

केसरि 17 11 6 केसरिन्.

केदय 16 1 2 [Hc. IV 402] कीदय.  
केयिय f. 16 1 2.

कोइ 5 13 9a कोऽपि (G. को, कोइ).

कोउहल 1 12 6, 10 2 2 कोऊहल 5 5 1  
कुतूहल.

√कोक [Hc. 4 76] व्याह call;

-pres. part. कोकन्त 3 5 8, 4 7  
10b; p. p. कोकिय 2 9 5, 15 4 7,  
16 8 1; abs. कोकावेवि 19 1 6,  
कोकावेवि 7 10 9a, 18 8 5, कोकावे-  
विण्णु 20 11 3; -caus. p. p. कोका-  
विय 9 2 8.

कोकय 13 11 11b inviter.

कोच्च 3 5 5 कौच्च.

कोट्टय 1 8 7 कोट्ट enl. (G. कोट्टे).

कोडाकोडि 2 10 5 [\*कोटाकोटि] one  
crore multiplied by one crore.

कोडुवणय 6 7 8 [enl. agent from  
caus. from कोडु=कौतुक (D. 2 33,  
Hc. 4 422 (9))] कौतुकोत्पादक (G.  
कोडामणु).

कोट्टुमिय 14 11 8 [cf. PSM. कोट्टुमिअ,  
Hc. IV 168 कोट्टुम=रम्] सुरत.

कोन्त° 11 8 5, 15 5 8 कुन्त.

### ख

खय 19 12 10b क्षय;

-°खयगारय 5 1 5, °खयगारा 8 10 5,

खयकारि f. 4 5 9a क्षयकारक (cf. Mp.

खयगारउ 9 15 17).



खयर 18 3 3 [ खचर ] खेचर.

खयाल 13 4 8 gl. पर्वत-गर्ता (cf. Bh. 3 24 7, 4 3 1 where Jacobi interpretes it as 'thicket').

खगाडड 17 15 8 पक्ष-पुट.

✓ खच्च draw back, pull back;  
-pres. 3. s. खच्चेइ 3 12 5; abs.  
खच्चैवि 3 7 3; p. p. खच्चिय 17 17 3  
(cf. G. खंचावुं hesitate).

खडहार 5 7 1 [D. 2 67 खडं तृणम्]  
तृणभार haystack (G. खड, भारो).

✓ खण (खन्, G. खणवुं);  
-pres. 1. s. खणमि 15 2 6; imper.  
2. pl. खणहौ 7 4 7; pres. part.  
खणन्त 12 8 5.

खणें 17 1 10a क्षणे in a trice.

खणें जें खणें 9 10 3 now and again.

खणदें 4 10 1, 15 8 3 क्षणार्धेन.

खणखणकरन्त 13 7 3 (onom.) tinkling.

खण्ड 17 13 10b [खण्ड] खण्डशर्करा  
(G. खौड f. sugar).

✓ खण्ड -abs. खण्डैवि खण्डैवि 11 1 7.

खत्त 10 12 1, 17 5 2 क्षात्रम्.

खद्वय 17 13 9 [D. 2 67 enl.] भुक्त  
(G. खावुं).

खन्धावार 4 2 9b, 14 11 2 स्कन्धावार.

खन्ति 4 2 9a क्षान्ति.

✓ खम (क्षम);

-opt. 2. s. खमेजहि 19 2 10b, 19  
14 4; caus. pres. 3. s. खमावइ 4  
14 3; p. p. खमाविय 19 14 1b,  
enl. खम्मावियय 19 6 8.

खम्भ °1 16 2°, 7 5 4, °19.14 3  
[Ved. स्कम्भ prop, support,  
pillar] pillar (G. खौभो support-  
ting pillar).

✓ खल [खल] falter;

-pres. 3. s. खलइ 14 3 4; pres.  
part. °खलन्त 17 13 3; p. p. खलिय  
7 7 5.

खलहल 13 5 2 (onom.) श्रुब्ध shaky  
(cf. G. खल्लभल्लवुं become infirm or  
dilapidate).

खल 11 11 9b.

✓ खा [खाद, G. खावुं];

-pres. 3. s. खाइ 19 3 2; -caus.  
p. p. (enl.) खावियय 9 11 2.

खाण 2 8 4 खादन.

खावियय see खा.

खारिय 6 1 9, 8 6 7 क्षारित embittered,  
provoked, exasperated (see.  
Bh. s. v.).

✓ खिज [खिद cf. G. खीजवुं to get  
angry];

-pres. 3. s. खिजइ 18 9 3.

खीण° 3 1a क्षीण.

खीर 2 5 8 क्षीर.

खीलिय 13 1 3 कीलित confined.

खुज्ज° 8 1 6 कुञ्ज.

✓ खुड (=खुड, Hc. IV 116 खण्ड);

-abs. खुडैवि 16 7 2, p. p. खुडिय°  
17 12 5, enl. खुडियय 13 10 10a.

खुत्त 14 7 9b (D. 2 74) निमग्न (G.  
खूतवुं get embedded).

✓ खुप्प (मस्ज, Hc. 4 101; G. खूपवुं);  
-pres. 3. pl. खुप्पन्ति 17 2 9; pres.  
part. enl. खुप्पन्तय 20 10 5.

खुरप्प 11 11 7, 15 5 3 क्षुरप्र sharp-  
edged arrow.

खुरप्प 17 6 4 see खुरप्प.

खुहिय 15 4 6 श्रुब्ध.

खेव 10 10 7, 18 10 7, 19 4 6 [क्षेप]  
कालक्षेप delay;

-ण किउ खेउ did not wait any  
more, acted promptly; विणु खेवें  
immediately.

खेड 6 7 1, 9 8 4, 18 4 7 [Hc. II  
174, IV 168 खेडु=रम्] क्रीडा sport.

खेडिय 20 7 6 [खेटित; from ✓ खिद  
(Dhātupāṭha) 'terrify, alarm';  
cf. PSM. खेडण=पीछे हटना] made to



retreat (cf. G. खेडवुँ un hinge, dislocate).

\*खेरि 13 10 9 gl. कलुषता uneasiness, anxiety (cf. Mp. 8 1 11 gl. वैर; but here we have वैरखेरि).

✓खेल=क्रीड (G. खेलवुँ).

-pres. part. खेलन्त 9 4 1.

खोणि 5 10 9α, °13 4 8 क्षोणी.

खोल 13 4 8 PSM. 'deep cavity, chasm,' but gl. अतीव गाढम्.

ग

गय 1 8 2, 5, enl. 5 4 1, enl. f.

गइय 12 9 9, 15 12 8 गत.

गय° 9 9 8 [गद] disease, sickness.

गय° 11 8 5 गदा.

गयणङ्ग 17 2 6?

गयवह 14 2 8 (गतपतिका) प्रेषितभर्तृका, विधवा.

गरगर° 13 8 7 गद्गद्.

✓गज [गर्ज] roar, make empty noise (G. गाजवुँ);

-pres. 2. s. गजहि 20 9 4, 3. s.

गजइ 1 5 7, 3 3 7; pres. part. f.

गजन्ति 15 14 9α; abs. गजैवि 10 10 8b, गजैवि 9 9 9α.

गजणा 11 3 5 गर्जना.

गजोल्लिय 17 11 10α, °20 10 8° [D. 2 100 (cf. Hc. IV 102 गुंजुल्ल=

उल्लम्) रोमाञ्चित.

✓गण [गण; G. गणवुँ];

-pres. 2. s. गणहि 9 10 4, 3. s.

गणइ 4 5 8, 15 11 7.

गणियारि 5 14 7, °7 3 3, 7 3 10α,

19 17 8 gl. हस्तिनी cow-elephant.

\*गण्डवाल° 14 2 5 [ग्रंथिपाल] gl. भंडार-पलक i. e. भाण्डागारपालक.

\*गण्डवास 13 12 7 [गण्डपार्श्व] surface of the cheeks.

\*गण्ड 3 5 5 rhinoceros.

गण्ण° 16 12 6, 18 6 5 gl. गणना (cf. Bh. 2 28; परिज्ञान Mp. 9 8 12).

गत्तरक्ख 16 15 4 [\*गान्तरक्ष] body-guard.

गन्दुय 18 3 6 (vl. ने°) कन्दुक.

गन्धार° 13 9 9 गान्धार the third primary note of music.

गन्धुकड 1 15 3, 13 9 7 [गन्धोत्कट] highly fragrant.

गन्धेसर 3 10 2 गन्धेश्वर sovereign by birth; गन्धेसरे f. 19 6 5 gl. अति-कोमलाङ्गी born in a royal family.

✓गम [गम्];

-abs. गम्पि 2 7 5, 4 3 6, 10 7 7,

15 9 5, गम्पिण 1 15 9b, 6 15 8,

10 6 1.

गम 7 1 6 march of an assailant.

गमय 5 15 2 [गमक] बोधक giver of knowledge.

गमण 18 10 3 गमन.

गमणमण 6 4 2, गवणमणय 3 6 1b गन्तुमनस्.

गम्भीरत्तण 4 6 8 गम्भीरत्व.

✓गरह [गर्ह] censure;

-pres. 3. pl. गरहन्ति 2 14 5; p. p.

गरहिय 5 1 6, 20 10 8.

गरहण 13 8 7 गर्हणा self-censure, repentance.

गरहज 16 6 4, 16 13 9b, enl. 1 13 7 गुर.

गरुयार 15 9 10b गुरुतर.

✓गल [गल] get reduced, pass, fall (G. गलवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. गलइ 4 5 5; pres.

part. enl. गलन्तय 2 7 9α; abs.

गलैवि 14 7 7.

✓गलगज [गल+गज] grunt, roar (used for the cry of elephants);

-pres. 3. s. गलगजइ 17 10 3;

pres. part. enl. गलगजन्तय 3 6 6;

abs. गलगजैवि 20 3 6; p. p. गलग-

जिय 20 5 7.



गवक्षय 18 6 7 गवाक्ष enl.

✓गविट्ट [denom. from \*गविष्ट=गवेषित]  
search;

-imper. 3. s. गविट्ट 3 11 10a.

✓गवेस [गवेष्ट] search;

-pres. 1. s. गवेसमि 19 15 9; pres.

3. s. गवेसइ 11 13 2; 14 1b; imp-

per. 2. pl. गवेसहों 12 8 9a, 14 9

9a; pres. part. गवेसन्त 19 17 9.

गवेसय 14 10 1, (n. pl.) गवेसाई 19

17 3 गवेषक.

गह 5 5 3 [ग्रह] possession by some  
evil spirit (=पिशाच Mp. 12 19 6).

गहकल्लो 8 11 4, 20 9 7 (D. 2 86)

gl. ग्रहवैरी राहुः (cf. D. 2 2 कल्लो=  
शत्रु; cf. also MW. S. V.)

गहण 12 6 9 in the usage कवण गहण

'what does he count for?'; 20

11 4 destiny (?).

गहिर 1 5 3 गमीर.

✓गा [गै; G. गावुँ];

-pres. 3. s. गाइ 7 10 7.

✓गा [गै-गाय्];

-pres. 3. s. गायइ 1 5 8, 1 14 4,

14 9 5; 3. pl. गायन्ति 7 2 8; imp-

per. 3. s. गायउ 17 18 5; pres.

part. f. गायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p.

गीय 19 9 1b.

गायण 8 1 7 गायक ?

गामं 13 9 8 ग्राम group of tones,  
gamut.

गामिय 1 1 3 गामिन् enl.

गामेह-भास 1 3 11 ग्रामीण-भाषा.

गिद्ध 17 13 8 गृध्र (G. गीघ).

गिम्हयाल 13 1 7 ग्रीष्मकाल.

✓गिल (गृ) swallow (G. गल्लुँ);

-pres. 3. s. गिलइ 19 3 2; p. p.

गिलिय 19 8 10b.

गिष्ठ 1 15 1 आर्द्र (M. गीला);

-गिष्ठगिष्ठोलय 11 14 6 अतिशय-आर्द्र ?

गीय 19 9 1b गीत song;

गीढ 1 10 2, 1 16 2, 12 2 5, 15 5 2,

17 3 6, 19 16 7. gl. घृत, व्याप्त,

once wrongly संवरित, once गृहीत.

Original sense गृहीत. Mp. gl.

4 3 5, 12 17 5 गृहीत, 4 3 5 स्वीकृत

(formed analogically-मुहः मूढ,

बुहः बूढ, गिहः गीढ).

गुञ्ज 14 7 6, 14 8 8° [गुह्य] puden-

dum muliebre.

गुण. 12 5 11 obligation;

-कवण गुण 12 4 6 को गुणः what is  
the use of, what avails ?

गुप्पन्तय 20 10 5 व्याकुल ? in flurry,

fussing with (cf. D. 2 102 संमूढ ?

वर-कञ्ची-कलाव-गुप्पन्तउ Mp. 7 24 10).

गुरुभर 4 10 9a गुरुतर.

गुरुकी 2 10 1, 4 3 9b (f.) गुर्वी.

गुरुहर 7 10 8 गुरु-भर heavy load.

गुरुहार 19 1 6, 19 4 4 [गुरुभारा]

गुर्विणी pregnant.

✓गुलगुल (onom.) grunt;

-abs. गुलगुलेंवि 10 10 9b.

गुलिष f. 6 5 6 (D. 2 103) स्तम्भ cluster ?

गुह 19 6 6 गुहा.

गुहिल 6 5 3 gl. घनम्, but perhaps

=गुह+इल i. e. गुहायुक्त.

गूढपुरिस 16 1 1 [गूढपुरुष] spy.

गेय 2 4 3, 13 9 8.

गेज 17 16 8 प्रैवेयक (cf. D. 2 94

गेजल=प्रैवेयक)-neck ornament.

गेज्झ 6 5 5 गृह्य.

✓गेणह [ग्रह-गृह्णा; M. घेणँ];

-pres. 2. s. गेणहहि; abs. गेणहेंवि 2 11

6, 17 17 10a.

गेह 1 16 5.

गोउर 1 7 7, 2 2 2° गोपुर gate.

गोच्छय 6 6 5, 6 6 6 गुच्छ enl.

गोदृङ्गण 4 1 2, 8 8 5 गोघ्राङ्गण.

गोप्पय 18 7 5 गोष्पद shallow puddle.



गोमय 2 17 2 श्रीखण्ड? (गोमयण संमज्जण rendered by gl. as श्रीखण्डेनार्चनं पटकूलेन मर्दनम्)

घ

घई 16 4 1, 19. 14 6 [Hc. IV 424] pleonastic indeclinable.

°घघर° 6 11 5 (onom.) hoarse cry (of monkeys).

घघरय. 13 1 7 [घघरक] क्षुद्रघण्टिका small ornamental bell.

✓ घट्ट [घट्ट suit; G. घट्टुँ];

-pres. 3. s. घट्टइ 15 13 9a.

घट्टिय 5 12 7 [घट्टित] movement.

घट्ट 13 3 9a वृष्ट.

✓ घड [घट्ट];

-pres. 3. pl. घडन्ति 7 5 3 (unite); imper. 3. s. घडउ 1 3 10

(suit; G. घट्टुँ); -caus. abs.

घडावैवि 19 2 2 (fashion; G. घडावुँ make to fashion).

घड 16 15 1 घटा.

घण 16 11 8 [घन] gl. गोलक-पाषाण.

°घण्ट 2 1 5 घण्टा.

✓ घत्त (=क्षिप्, Hc. IV 143);

-pres. 1. s. घत्तमि 8 10 8, 16 12 9b; p. p. घत्तिय 2 12 6, 9 11 4.

°घत्थय 6 12 4 ग्रस्त enl.

घर 2 16 9, 9 6 9b, 12 3 10b ग्रह; meaning obscure at 8 2 7 (G. घर).

°घरट्ट 13 11 4.

घरिणि 19 10 4 ग्रहिणी (cf. G. घरणी).

-घरिणिघर 19 12 2 [ग्रहिणीग्रह] wife's apartments.

✓ घल=क्षिप् (cf. G. घालुँ push in);

p. p. घलिय 19 12 5; caus. p. p.

घल्लाविय 11 9 8.

✓ घवघव (onom.);

-pres. 3. pl. घवघवन्ति 14 3 2 roar (used for river-streams).

घवघव-घोस 13 1 7 tinkling (of small bells) Bh. has घवघवन्त (किङ्किणि and रह) and at both these places it has reference to the sound. So the sense 'glitzen' suggested by Jacobi is incorrect.

✓ घाय [घातय].

-pot. part. घाएवउ 4 12 3; p. p.

enl. घाइयउ 6 11 1; pass. pres.

3. s. घाइजइ 1 10 5, 5 2 6, 8 11

6, 10 12 1; pres. part. घाइजन्त

9 10 3.

घाय 12 1 6 [घात] प्रहार (G. घा).

✓ घिव (क्षिप्);

-pres. 1. s. घिवमि 13 3 10b, 2. s.

घिवहि 9 8 3; 3. pl. घिवन्ति 7 2 7;

fut. 3. s. घिवेसइ 7 1 5; abs. घिवेप्पिण

6 16 9a; p. p. घित्त 16 7 2, 17 7

10b, (enl.) 2 11 6, 5 7 1, 17 2 5.

✓ घुम्म (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घूमुँ);

-pres. 3. s. घुम्मइ 1 5 4.

✓ घुल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117);

-pres. part. घुलन्त 4 8 9a.

घोर 9 12 2.

✓ घोल (=घूर्ण; Hc. IV 117; G. घोळुँ);

-pres. 3. s. घोळइ 14 3 4.

✓ घोस [घोषय];

-pres. 3. s. घोसइ 1 12 7, 19 7 4

(tell); abs. घोसेप्पिण 18 4 10a

(declare).

च

चउगुणिय f. 8 7 9a चतुर्गुणा (G. चोगणी).

चउदिसु 2 10 9a, चउदिसु 2 16 10

चतुर्दिशम् (G. चोदश).

चउपासे 3 10 7, चउपासेहि 20 1 2, चउ-

पासिउ 7 11 6 चतुर्पाशम् (G. चोपास)

from all the four sides.

चउभुअ f. 12 10 2 चतुर्भुजा.

चउरङ्ग 16 5 11b चतुरङ्ग chess.

चउरुण 11 4 8b चतुरुण less by four



चउवार 16 11 7 चतुर्दार.

✓चय [लज्]; imp. 2. sing. चउ  
7 12 4.

चकी 18 11 4 [चकी] चक्रवाकी.

चक्रइति 4 14 9b चक्रवर्तिन.

चक्रय<sup>२</sup> 18 11 4 [चक्रक] चक्रवाक.

चङ्गय 14 3 5 (D. 3 1 enl.) चार.

°चञ्चक्रिय 13 12 7 [चर्चाङ्कित?] मण्डित,  
विभूषित [occurs also in Bh. whe-  
re 'characterized' is the sense  
guessed by Jacobi. *Saindes'a-  
rāsaka* 168 com. gives चञ्चक्रिवि=  
अर्चयित्वा].

✓चड (=आ+रुह; Hc. IV 206; G.  
चडवुँ);

-imper. 2. s. चडु 19 2 5, 19 15  
4; pres. part. चडन्त 3 2 8, f.  
चडन्ति 10 3 4; abs. चडैवि 11 3  
9a, 16 6 2, चडेपिणु 3 12 6, 10  
11 7; p. p. चडिय 2 11 1 enl.  
3 8 10a, 15 2 9a;

-caus. pres. 3. s. चडावइ 6 3 9a,  
abs. चडावैवि 2 3 1, 2 17-9b, 14  
9 2, 19 2 9, 19 11 1b p. p.  
चडाविय 1 9 1°, 12 1 1.

चडुलङ्ग 5 3 9a (qualifying तुरङ्ग)  
restive (cf. Bh. 3 21 10).

चत्त 17 13 1a लक्त.

चन्दइ 14 5 3 अर्धचन्द्र.

चन्दमस 15 11 7 चन्द्रमस.

चन्दहास 10 1b चन्द्रहास magic scim-  
itar.

चन्दि 6 7 4 चन्द्रिका.

चन्दिणय n. 10 1 9a, 18 5 4 चन्द्रिका  
(cf. PSM. s. v. चंदिण; G. चाँदरुँ  
moon-light, star).

चप्प m. 13 1 8 becoming pressed  
together.

चप्पिय 4 13 9a, 11 7 4 आक्रान्त (cf.  
Hc. IV 395 (6); Bh. s. v. चप्पइ;  
G. चाँपवुँ).

✓चर [चर; G. जरवुँ];

-pres. 3. s. चरइ 1 10 8 (eat);  
pres. part. चरन्त 3 2 8 (practise).

चरिमदेह 19 7 3 चरमदेह.

चलणग 1 5 9b, °1 7 1° चरणग.

✓चलवल (onom.) writhe (of ser-  
pents; cf. G. M. चलवल political  
agitation);

-pres. 3. s. चलवलइ 13 4 7.

✓चल [चल; G. चालवुँ];

-pres. 3. s. चलइ 19 17 10a.

✓चव (कथु; Hc. IV 2; G. चववुँ);

-pres. 3. s. चवइ 9 2 4, 12 9 4,  
15 7 2, 15 12 1; pres. part.  
चवन्त 11 14 8, f. enl. चवन्तिय 19  
9 4; abs. चवेपिणु 8 11 7; p. p.  
चविय 4 5 8, 6 12 6, 15 3 3  
(active sense) उक्तवत्.

✓चव [च्यु];

-abs. चवेवि 8 1 3, चवेपिणु 6 15 6.

चवढण 13 8 1b [cf. Hc. IV 110

चमढ=भुज्] crushing onslaught.

°चाउल 2 17 3 (D. 3 8) तण्डुल (cf.  
H. चावल).

चारहडि 9 10 7, 17 8 10b चारभटी  
heroism.

चालिय° 1 7 1 चालित.

✓चिन्त [चिन्त];

-pres. 2. s. चिन्तहि 4 2 1, 15 13 1,  
3. s. चिन्तइ 5 2 8; pres. part.  
चिन्तन्तहों 3 2 1; abs. चिन्तेपिणु 13 4  
2; p. p. चिन्तिय 4 12 1; -pass.  
pres. 3. s. चिन्तिजइ 8 7 4; -caus.  
pres. part. चिन्तवन्त 16 9 5; p. p.  
चिन्ताविय 2 9 2.

चिन्ता 2 8 9.

चिन्तावण 15 11 5 चिन्तापञ्च.

चिहुर° 10 3 8, °19 13 9 चिकुर.

चुक 10 9 1, 13 8 1b, enl. 8 4 8  
(cf. Hc. IV 177) भ्रष्ट.



चुण्ण 19 11 8a चूर्ण powder; चुण्ण चुण्ण  
10 10 4.

°चुम्भल 17 12 2 (cf. d. 3 16 चुम्भल)  
शेखर (with our °अन्त-चुम्भलो cf.  
Hp. 88 5 3 अन्त-चुम्भल).

✓चुम्ब [ चुम्ब, G. चुम्बु ];  
-abs. चुम्बेवि 9 14 9b, 20 3 3.

✓चूर (चूर्ण, G. चूर्णु; cf. Hc. IV 337);  
-pres. part. चूरन्त 3 7 2, p. p.  
°चूरिय° 4 8 7.

चेहहर 6 13 11a, 9 13 7 [ चैत्यगृह ]  
Jain temple.

चेलिय 2 16 3 चेल garment.

✓चोय [ चोदय ] urge, impel;  
-abs. चोएवि 15 5 8.

छ

छकारय 1 3 5 षट्कारक.

छक्खण्ड° 1 11 8 षट्खण्ड.

✓छज (Hc. IV 100 छुम्, G. छाजु);  
-pres. 3. s. छजइ 3 7 10a, 10  
8 11a.

छडय 17 18 8 floor-plaster (G. छडो).

छण-चन्द 1 3 14b, °यन्द 1 15 3 [ क्षण+  
चन्द्र ] full-moon.

छणवासर 14 12 4 [ क्षणवासर ] festive  
day.

छणछणसइ 11 9 6 (onom.) noise  
produced by a solid object  
while being cooked.

✓छण्ड, ✓छड (cf. Hc. IV 91 छड=  
मुच; G. छौडुँ) leave, quit;  
-imper. 2. pl. छण्डहौं 2 13 4; abs.  
छण्डेवि 11 1 7; p. p. छडिय 15 11 3,  
enl. छण्डियय 7 5 9b.

°छणय 14 1 1 छन्न enl.

°छप्पय 2 1 7 [ षट्पद ] अमर.

छल 12 9 7 cleverness [ cf. d. 3 24  
छलिओ=विदग्धः ].

°छाय 3 4 7, 5 4 1, 11 1 8, °छाया° 11  
14 1 छाया;

—°11 13 6 कान्ति.

छारहडि 9 10 7 [ क्षारघटी ] ash pot.

छित्त 6 13 6, 12 7 4 [ d. 3 27; cf.  
Hc. IV 182 ] स्पृष्ट (cf. Mp. 16  
25 14b).

✓छिन्द [ छिद; G. छीदुँ ];

-pres. 3. pl. छिन्दन्ति 7 14 4, p. p.  
enl. छिणय 15 4 9a; pass. pres.  
part. छिजन्त 11 9 6, 17 5 9, (f.)  
छिजन्ती 8 3 1.

छिहर 19 6 5 [ d. 3 28 ] पत्तल (G. छिहर).

छिन्वर° 1 2 11 flat (esp. nose;  
cf. G. छीदुँ flat-nose).

छुड 8 3 7, 15 14 3 यदि [ Hc. IV  
385, 422 ]; 4 10 5, 10 3 4, 14  
5 2, 15 12 2 कीघ्र [ Hc. IV 401 ].

-छुड छुड 2 16 7, 6 2 4, 7 1 1, 10  
1 6, 12 3 9a, 13 1 10b, 14 7  
9b, 16 4 3 क्रमेण.

-छुड जे छुड 19 6 8, छुड जे छुड 15 1  
6 क्रमेण.

-छुड...छुड 1 3 10, 11 (cf. Mp.  
gl. 2 19 1 यदा यदा).

✓छुह (क्षिप; Hc. IV 143);

-pres. 3. s. छुहइ 19 2 2 pres.  
part. छुहन्त 9 3 9a; abs. छुहेवि 12  
3 5, छुहेवि 7 8 3, 18 2 7; p. p.  
छुह 7 14 6, 8 4 5, 17 3 3 छूढ 18  
2 2, (f.) छूढी 17 16 9b.

छुह° 11 1 9b, छुहा 6 14 5 सुधा mortar.

छुहचुण्ण° 1 5 9a सुधा-चूर्ण.

छेय° 1 9 5 छेद; 13 12 3, 16 5 9, 16  
12 7 [ d. 3 38 ] end, limit (G.  
छेह, छे-डो end, छेहुँ last).

छेयकाल 6 3 9b छेद-काल.

छेन्छइ 5 13 9b, 5 15 2, [ Hc. II 174;  
cf. d. 3 36 छिछओ=जारः ] पुंश्वली.

छोडानिय 11 9 9b, 11 10 4, 13 4 6  
p. p. from caus. of ✓छोड=मुच)  
मोचित released (G. छोडाव्यो).



## ज

जइ 1 10 2, 3 यदि;

-जइ वि 2 14 1 यद्यपि.

जइयहुँ 16 4 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 20 4 9b  
(with तइयहुँ) यदा.

जउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b यत्र;

-जउ जउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 यत्र यत्र.

जय (imper. 2. s.) 1 9 2, 3, 4, 5,  
6, 7 जय.

जय° 2 6 9 जगत्.

जय° (for जव?) 9 7 8 जप.

जयकार 12 6 1;

-जयजयकारं 3 7 8.

✓जयकार [\*जयकार्यु] greet with  
the word 'victory';-abs. जयकारैवि 17 6 1a; जयकारेपिण  
2 13 8; p. p. जयकारिय 16 6 9a.जक्खकइम 1 14 8, 14 6 8 [यक्षकर्म]  
sort of perfumed cosmetic paste.

जग° 2 1a जगत् (G. जग);

-जगकण्टय 9 3 4 [जगत्+कण्टक] world-  
harasser;-जगन्तकर 17 9 10b [जगत्+अन्तकर]  
world-destroyer.-जगहर 15 6 4 [जगत्+गृह] world-  
mansion.✓जगड quarrel, fight (Hc. IV 420  
झकट; G. झगडवुं; झगडो 'quarrel');-pres. 3. s. जगडइ 10 7 5; pres.  
part. जगडन्त 10 8 4.

°जगा 16 8 9a यज्ञ.

जइव-चारण-रिसि 15 6 6 जइवा-चारण-रुषि.

जइविय 11 6 7 gl. गले रागै: कृत्वा पीडितः?

जइव 14 10 4 जाय best, excellent.

जजरिय 15 4 5 जर्जरित (cf. G. जाजहँ).

°जडिय 9 4 2 [D. 3 41] खचित (G.  
जडयुँ).

✓जग [जनय्] produce;

-pres. 3. s. जणइ 7 12 3; agent.

f. °जणिय 3 1 13b; जणण 5 6 2, f.

जणणि 9 6 6 जनयित्.

जणु 6 16 6 इव.

जणेर °4 13 2, 7 11 5, °8 11 2, °9

11 7, °17 11 2, 19 6 3, enl. 20

3 10b, f. जणेरि °1 8 3, 7 12 9b,

9 6 2 [\*जन+कर] जनक.

जण्णु 4 8 3 see जुण्ण.

°जत्त 16 10 7 यात्रा.

जत्त 9 10 8 यत्त (?).

जन्त 15 10 6 यन्त्र.

जन्तिय 14 9 5 यान्त्रिक.

जमकरण 8 4 1 [यमकरण]? cf. Mp. gl.  
8 8 15 मरणं रोगो वा.

°जमहर° 15 8 9a यमगृह (cf. H. जौहर).

✓जम्प [जल्प] speak;

-pres. 3. s. जम्पइ 5 16 4, 12 1 1

जम्पाण °6 14 3, 10 11 3 sort of pa-  
lanquin, sedan chair.

जम्मण 4 11 6, 19 11 5 जन्मन्.

°जर 11 2 3 ज्वर.

जलइ 15 11 7, 18 5 4 [जलार्द्र] wet  
cloth used for cooling (cf. MW.  
s. v. जलार्द्रा).

जलवास 2 17 3 gl. पुष्पाञ्जलि (?).

जलिय 9 9 1 ज्वलित (G. जळ्वुँ).

जलोहर 1 5 5 [जल-उपगृह] summer  
house?

जहिँ 2 7 3 यत्र.

जं 1 10 9a यद्.

-जं जि 2 7 8.

-जं...तं 15 10 1, 2 यावत्-तावत्.

-जं दिवसु...तं दिवसु 19 5 2 since the  
day.

✓जा (या, G. जायुँ, जयुँ);

-pres. 1. s. जासि 4 4 3, 19 2 10b,

pres. 1. pl. जाहुँ 2 12 8, 7 11 4, 7

11 6, 13 11 10; pres. 2. s. जाहि

17 8 2; pres. 3. s. जाइ 1 10 3,

5 15 1, 16 14 8; pres. 3. pl. जन्ति

2 7 2, 2 12 7; imper. 2. s. जाहि

2 9 6, 5 7 2, 10 11 9b, 11 11

5, 17 4 5, 17 6 1b; intensive

जजाहि 15 5 5; imper. 2. pl. जाहु



3 4 10b, 3. s. जाउ 14 3 10; 3. pl. जन्तु 19 3 10b; fut. 3. s. जाएसइ 18 10 9b; pres. part. जन्त 5 1 8, 11 14 1, 14 13 1, enl. 9 5 9b, 16 13 4, 18 8 6; f. जन्ति 14 3 1, enl. जन्तिय 14 4 8; pot. part. जाएवउ 11 13 5.  
जा 12 3 2, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8 यावद्.  
जाय 17 5 1b [जात] पुत्र.  
जाय 1 13 1, 18 12 9b जात born.  
जाय 3 1 12 [जात] समूह ?  
जाग 15 8 9b याग.  
✓ जाण [ज्ञा-जानाति; G. जाणवुँ];  
-pres. 1. s. जाणमि 11 5 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; 1. pl. जाणहुँ 2 13 9b, 5 5 2, 17 7 2, 19 14 10b; 2. s. जाणहि 5 16 5, 6 16 8; 3. s. जाणइ 4 5 4; imper. 2. pl. जाणहु 4 5 2, जाणहौ 9 2 4; pres. part. जाणन्त 3 2 7; abs. जाणैवि 5 5 7, 11 2 2, p. p. जाणिय 15 14 8; -caus. pres. 3. s. जाणावइ 3 4 10a, p. p. जाणाविय 5 12 4, 10 6 2, 20 4 1; agent. जाणय 9 3 2, 18 8 8.  
जाम 1 7 8; 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 12 2; 16 8 2 यावद्.  
जामाय 11 11 9b जामातृ (G. जमाई).  
जालोलि 8 2 6 ज्वालावली.  
जावहिँ 3 4 8 यावत्.  
जावहिँ 2 2 1, 2 8 9a, 11 6 5 यावत्.  
जि see जै.  
✓ जिय [जीव; H. जीना];  
-pres. 3. s. जियइ 16 11 9; pres. part. जियन्त 11 10 2, 17 5 10b;  
-pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 7 11 9b.  
✓ जि conquer;  
-p. p. जिय 12 11 4, 15 4 8-pass. pres. 3. s. जिजइ 16 12 8;  
✓ जिण [जि; Hc. IV 241];  
-pres. 1. s. जिणमि 16 12 9a; 3. s. जिणइ 4 9 2, 12 9 3; pres. part.

जिणन्त 12 11 8; abs. जिणैवि 4 10 1; 4 11 1, 17 17 10b, जिणैपिणु 10 2 4;  
जिणाल 6 2 5, 11 1b जिनालय.  
जिणालय 13 9 1b जिनालय.  
जिदिभय 8 6 9b जिह ?  
जिम 1 11 9b यथा.  
-जिम...जिम 6 12 9b, 12 9 5 either ...or.  
जिमिय 2 17 9a मुक्त (Hc. IV 110; G. जम्मु).  
✓ जिम्भ (जृम्भ) yawn;  
-pres. 3. s. जिम्भइ 17 15 3.  
जिह 2 11 8 यथा.  
जिह...जिह 3 13 8a यथा...तथा; 6 12 1, 17 14 2 because...therefore.  
-जिह...तेव 12 4 4 because...therefore.  
✓ जीव (जीव G; जीववुँ);  
-pres. 2. s. जीवहि 7 12 1; 3. s. जीवइ 9 9 2; 3. pl. जीवन्ति 4 3 7, जीवहुँ 16 10 5; fut. 3. s. जीवसइ 8 4 9b; pres. part. जीवन्त 5 2 4, 7 9 2, 10 11 9b, f. enl. जीवन्तिय 19 18 2; जीवमाण 17 8 3; pot. part. जीवैवउ 5 16 4; gerundive. जीवैवै 2 8 4, जीवैवाहौ 7 8 8a.  
जीय 7 8 6, 18 10 9b, 20 6 8 जीव.  
जीय 7 12 7 जीवित.  
जीह 17 5 5 जिह्वा.  
जुअल 2 6 3, 13 10 10b, enl. जुअलय 1 5 6 युगल pair.  
✓ जुझ (युष्म; G. जुझवुँ);  
-pres. 2. s. जुझहि 20 2 2, 20 9 5, 3. pl. जुझन्ति 17 2 10b; imper. 2. s. जुझु 7 12 5, 2 pl. जुझहौ 14 5 4; opt. 2. s. जुझैजहि 15 5 6; pres. part. जुझन्त 3 13 8b, enl. जुझन्तय 10 8 11 b; pot. part. जुझैवउ 4 9 1; -caus. p. p. जुझाविय 5 13 8.



जुज्झ° 4 5 9b, 16 12 8 युद्ध.

जुज्झणमण 12 8 9a योद्धुमनस्.

जुण्ण-जोत्त 4 8 3 जीर्ण-योक्त्र (This reading is preferred, because of the following खण्डिय-धुराई; but in the light of 33 17 7 and the gloss on 4 8 3 जणु=जानु may be the correct reading).

जुण्ण° 14 7 4 [जूर्ण] जीर्ण (G. जूर्ण).

जुत्त 11 13 5 युक्त.

जुम्म 13 8 3 युग्म.

जुवईयण 14 4 6 युवतीजन.

जुवाण 5 13 9a, °17 17 2, enl. जुवाणय 5 5 2 युवन्.

जुरावण °12 5 1, 17 9 10a (agentive from caus. of √जूर=खिद्) tormentor.

जै 1 13 6, 4 14 5, 5 2 1, 5 13 2, 11 13 3, 14 3 3, 14 3 7, 15 7 6 एव;

-(जं) जे... (तं) जे 2 16 9, 2 17 9a; -जै 20 3 1;

-जो जै... सो जै 1 6 8, 10 8 5, 15 15 9a.

-तहिँ जै तहिँ 10 3 9a;

-जि 1 13 5, 5 2 1, 14 3 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 2 10 3, 3 11 10b, 15 7 6, 15 13 6, 7, 8. -सो जि 20 11 8;

जेत्तहँ 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13 8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 यत्र.

जेत्तिय 16 15 6 यावत्.

जेत्थु 2 14 6, 12 11 8 यत्र.

जेम 2 16 11b, 3 5 8, 4 7 2, 4 12 5, 10 11 4, 13 2 5, 9 यथा;

-जेम... तिह 20 10 2 यथा... तथा;

जेम... तेम 7 7 2 because... therefore

-जेम जेम... तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

जेव 16 8 6 यथा.

जेहय 5 9 4, 6, 7 यादृश् (Hc. IV 402); f. जेही 19 6 1b.

✓जोय [योजय्] दृश् (G. जोहुँ);

-pres. 3. s. जोयइ 7 10 6; imper.

2. pl. जोयहँ 2 3 9b; abs. जोएँवि 6

2 1, 8 8 1, जोएप्पिण 1 1b; p. p.

जोइय 4 9 7, 15 13 3, enl. जोइयय

15 5 7; -pass. pres. 3. s. जोइजइ 8 7 4.

जोइङ्गण 18 7 5 [ज्योतिस+इङ्गण] (D. 3 50 =इन्द्रगोप, but here=खयोत; cf. MW. S. v. ज्योतिरिङ्गण 'fire-fly').

जोइस्° 2 1 4; 5 7 5, 8 12 4 [ज्योतिश्] class of gods.

जोइसिय 3 5 7 ज्यौतिषिक class of gods.

जोयण 9 11 6 (action noun from

✓जोय; cf. D. 3 50 जोअण=लोचन) दृष्टि.

जोकारिय 5 5 8, 11 2 8, 13 12 1a, 19 2 10b, 19 17 10 greeted.

✓जोक्ख (cf. G. जोखुँ weigh);

-pres. part. enl. जोक्खन्तय 10 1 9b,

10 5 1 (used with विज्जड=magic

lores; cf. जोक्खइ आकलयति Mp. 4 5 5).

जोगेसर 5 15 2, °13 6 5 योगेश्वर.

जोग 2 2 9b, enl. जोगय 10 4 4 योग्य;

19 6 8 योग्यम्?

जोत्त° 4 8 3 योक्त्र.

✓जोत्त [denom. fr. योक्त्र; G. जोतरहुँ]

-imper. 2. s. जोत्तै.

जोव्वण 5 2 6, 13 2 10b°, °7 9 9b

यौवन;

-जोव्वणइत्ति 4 9 9b, 14 10 3 यौवनवती.

जोह 8 6 4 योध.

जै see जै.

झ

झङ्कार 14 3 2, °20 10 6° (onom.) tinkling, humming.

-झङ्कारिय 7 2 3 [झङ्कारित] humming.

झड° 13 8 4°, °15 13 7 [cf. D. 3 53]

झडी=निरन्तरवृष्टि, G. झडी] forceful attack.



झत्ति 2 2 9a, 2 6 3, 13 4 1a झटिति.  
 झम्प 17 17 4, 18 2 5 झम्पा jump (cf.  
 G. झंपलावुँ 'jump into, rush in').  
 झलक f. 4 10 4, 7, 9b splash (G.  
 झालक, झालक splash, झलकावुँ splash  
 out from a container).  
 झलरि° 1 11 4 झलरी gong (G. झालर).  
 झस° 1 15 4 झष.  
 °झस° 11 8 5 sort of weapon.  
 झसर° 17 6 6 sort of weapon (Pa-  
 umacariya 8 95).

√झाय (धै-ध्यायति);  
 -pres. 2. s. जायहि 1 7 9b, 9 8 3,  
 2. pl. जायहौ 9 9 4; pres. part.  
 जायन्त 19 14 7; abs. जाएवि 5 16 8;  
 p. p. जाइय 9 7 8.

√झिज्ज (क्षीय);  
 -pres. 3. s. झिज्जइ 18 9 3.

झुणि f. 3 11 1a ध्वनि.

झेन्दुय 19 15 5 [cf. D. 3 59 जेंडुओ]  
 कंदुक (cf. G. झींडुँ green pod of  
 the cotton plant).

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√टाल remove (G. टालवुँ);  
 -pres. 3. s. टालइ 12 2 2.

ठ

√ठा (स्था);  
 -pres. 3. s. ठइ 11 6 8; 3. pl.  
 ठन्ति 6 14 9b; imper. 3. s. ठउ 16  
 13 3; p. p. ठिय 1 9 9b, 3 10 2,  
 7, 9a;  
 -caus. imper. 2. pl. ठवहौ 15 10  
 6; pret. part. ठविय 2 3 8, enl.  
 ठवियय 8 12 7.

ठाण 5 10 6 स्थान.

ड

√डक्क [दंश; cf. D. 4 6 डक्क=दन्तगृहीत;  
 G. डंकवुँ, डंखवुँ];  
 -pres. 3. s. डक्कइ 20 2 6.

√डज्झ [दह-pass. दह्य; G. दाज्झुँ];  
 -pres. part. डज्झन्त 10 7 9b, enl.  
 डज्झन्तय 18 9 4.

°डमर 13 10 9°, 14 12 9a. Its usual  
 sense is विस्त्रव, विग्रह. Gl. at 13  
 10 9 renders it by विद्दर. विद्दर is  
 Des'ya विद्दर or विद्दिर=रौद्र (D. 7 90;  
 Hc. II 174) or आडम्बर, आटोप  
 (PSM.). But the sense भय  
 'panic' suits all our contexts.  
 cf. also डामर=भयङ्कर.

-डमरकर 9 3 4 भयङ्कर.

डर 15 2 3 दर fright (G. डर).

डरिय 6 18 6, 15 2 1 व्रस्त (G. डरुँ).

डसिय° 16 15 4 दष्ट (G. डसुँ).

√डह (दह);

-pres. 3. s. डहइ 16 4 9b; pres.  
 part. डहन्त 3 2 3; -agent. °डहण  
 °1 7 2, 2 13 3, °20 9 6°, f. 9 12 4.

डिण्डीर° 14 3 7 फेन.

°डामर 17 1b, 17 17 10b भयङ्कर caus-  
 ing panic [cf. MW. s. v.]; see  
 डमर.

डाल °8 8 3; 9 7 3, °17 4 2 शाखा [cf.  
 D. 4 9; G. डाल, डालुँ, डाली].

डाह 7 12 4, 15 12 9b दाह.

डिम्भ 4 12 5, 13 6 3 शिशु.

°डोय 5 11 1 [D. 4 11] दाहहस्त woo-  
 den spoon (G. डोयो).

डोर 16 9 8 [दोर] thin string-like  
 neck-lace (G. दोरो).

डोला° 14 21 दोला swing.

डोलारुडी 17 15 8 दोलारुडा.

√डोल्ल [दोलाय; G. डोलवुँ] swing to  
 and fro;

-pres. 3. pl. डोल्लन्ति 9 7 3.

√डोह (क्षोभय; cf. G. डहोळुँ to make  
 turbid; डोवुँ to mix with liquid  
 and stir) muddle, render turbid  
 imper. 2. pl. डोहहौ 2 13 4.



## ढ

ढकरिवन्तय 1 10 1 gl. दृढोक्तियुक्त mak-  
ing dogmatic assertions [cf.  
Hc. IV 422 अदभुतस्य ढकरि].

ढिल्ल 18 9 6 शिथिल (ग. दील्ल).

ढीलीहोन्तय 8 5 11a enl. शिथिलीभवत्.

✓ढुक (ढौक; ग. ढूक्युँ, ढूँक्युँ approach;  
ढूक्युँ, ढूँक्युँ near) approach;

-pres. 3. s. ढुकइ 5 4 8, 7 5 7,  
10 12 8, 15 3 9b, 16 11 9b;  
imper. 2. pl. ढुकहौं 14 5 4; pres.  
part. ढुकमाण 10 11 5; p. p. ढुक  
3 1 1, 3 7 6, 4 7 7, 16 5 1, 10  
2 8, 13 12 5; enl. ढुकय 8 4 8, 14  
8 9b, ढुकिय 1 14 3, 12 3 6.

✓ढोय (ढौक्य) bring, offer;  
-pres. 3. s. ढोयइ 2 16 5; 3. pl  
ढोयन्ति 6 3 3; p. p. ढोइय 7 1 8;  
15 14 5.

ढोय [ढौक] 16 5 2 haunt, approach  
[cf. न ददाति परयसुहृदोऽपि स्वग्रहे ढौकम् ।  
*Upamitibhavaprapaṇcākatha*,  
p. 62, l. 3-4].

ढोयण [ढौकन] 16 2 5 presenting.

ढोर 2 7 3 पशु cattle (ग. ढोर).

✓ढोव (ढौक्य) offer;  
-pres. 3. s. ढोवइ 1 14 6.

## ण

ण 1 10 8, 2 13 9a, 9b न;

-ण-वि 15 3 5, 15 7 3, 12 8 10b नापि.

-णउ 1 3 9, 2 16 5, 3 11 10b, 11 8  
7 न तु.

णइसप्प 4 6 6 नैसर्प one of the nine  
treasures.

णइँ 12 12 10b ननु.

णय-णिवास 1 6 1 नय-निवास.

णयवन्तय 6 3 1 नयवत् enl.

णक्ख<sup>०</sup> 14 5 7 नख (ग. नख).

णक्खन्तो (?) 16 9 4.

णग 18 7 7 नग mountain.

णङ्गल<sup>०</sup> 6 9 2 लाङ्गल.

णङ्गलप्पहरण 20 8 5 लाङ्गलप्रहरण.

✓णच (चृत-चृत्यति; ग. नाचयुँ);

-pres. 3. s. णचइ 1 5 2; 3. pl.

णचन्ति 1 4 5; pres. part. enl.

णचन्तय 5 1 9b, f. णचन्ती 14 10 7;

-caus. p. p. णचाविय 17 15 9, enl.

णचावियय 11 7 9b.

णज्जइ 3 7 10b [ज्ञायते], णज्जन्ति 1 4 6

[ज्ञायन्ते] [Hc. IV 444 gives as

an उत्प्रेक्षार्थ निपात, नावइ=नवइ which

is=नज्जइ according to Hc. IV

252] as if. (cf. ग. जाणे के).

णट्टारम्भ 2 9 6 नाट्यारम्भ (ग. नाटारम्भ).

णट्टावय 11 7 9b नर्तक one making  
others dance.

णट्टावयघर 14 12 8 dancing-hall.

णत्थि 16 12 3 नास्ति (ग. नथी).

णन्द-वद्ध-जय-सइ<sup>०</sup> 11 14 10 नन्द, वर्धय,

जय इति शब्दः.

णन्दण 3 13 3 [नन्दन] son;-f. णन्दणी

10 1 5 daughter.

✓णम (नम्, ग. नमयुँ);

-pres. 2. s. णमहि 12 5 14a, 3. s.

णमइ 12 2 4; fut. 3. s. णमेसइ 12

6 4; pres. part. णमन्त 1 8 12,

17 10 10a; p. p. णमिय 2 6 9;

-caus. p. p. णमिय<sup>०</sup> 1 8 2.

णमोक्कार 6 10 1a नमस्कार.

णर 16 15 7.

णरवइ 4 1 9a नरपति.

णराय 8 9 1 नाराच (Hc. I 67).

णराहिउ 1 12 7, णराहियु 15 15 4 नराधिपः.

✓णव (नम्);

-pres. 3. s. णवइ 3 9 4; pres.

part. णवन्त 7 9 6; abs. णवैवि 11 8

3, णवेप्पिणु 1 1a, 1 7 9a;

-caus. abs. णवैवि 10 8 10.

णवज्जोव्वण 1 4 9b नवयौवन.

णवर 11 5 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9b, 11 12

2, 12 6 1 केवलम्; 12 4 8, 12 12



6, 15 6 6, 15 9 5, 15 12 8, 18  
8 5 अनन्तरम्.

णवल्ली 10 2 2, 11 5 9b, f. 14 7 2;  
enl. 14 4 5 नव (Hc. II 165)

णहङ्गण 16 9 1 नभोऽङ्गण.

णह्मणि° 2 6 8 [नभोमणि] svn.

णं 1 8 13b ननु, इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if  
(Hc. IV 444).

-णं णं 1 6 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 4 12  
2, 11 14 2, 3 4, 5, 6, 7.

-णं (with णई) 15 1 9b.

णई 2 11 9b, 4 9 5, 4 11 2, 4 11  
9b, 4 13 4, 5 1 9b, 7 13 1, 11  
5 9b, 13 12 10b इव as if (Hc.  
IV 444).

णाह्य 14 11 4 ज्ञात enl.

णाउँ 2 17 8, 15 2 2, णासु 1 13 1, °6  
10 5, 11 8 1, 19 11 8b, enl. णामउ  
16 4 3 नाम.

णाय 16 4 6 [नाग] elephant.

णागपास 20 5 2 नागपाश.

णागालय 1 15 7 नागालय.

✓णड (नद्र);

-caus. pass. pres. 3. pl. णडिज्जन्ति  
7 2 5.

णाण °2 10 6°, 18 1 6 ज्ञान.

णाम see णाउँ.

णामालय 6 16 4 Mp. 12 16 10. gl.  
has णावालउ नौयुक्तः, पक्षे नमनशीलः.

णाव 13 12 5 नौका.

णावइ 2 2 9b, 2 3 9a, 6 3 9b, 11 6  
4, 11 12 2, 12 7 9b, 14 11 9b,  
18 9 7 इव (उत्प्रेक्षार्थक) as if (Hc.  
IV 444).

✓णास (नश्-नश्यति; नासुँ,);

-pres. 3. s. णासइ 2 9 4, 5 2 1,  
11 6 9a, imper. 2. pl. णासाहँ  
8 11 1; 3. s. णासउ 10 12 5; pres.  
part. णासन्त 3 2 10, 7 9 4,

10 12 1, 12 3 4, abs. णासँवि 2  
12 5, णासेप्पिणु 13 4 10a;  
-agent. °णासण 3 8 10a, f. णासणिय  
12 9 10a.

°णास 14 13 7, 17 10 10a नासा nose.

णासंघिय 17 14 8 [न+आसंघिय=अवधारित]  
संदिग्ध uncertain, in peril.

णाहँ 1 3 1, 5 14 2, 6 6 4, 5, 6, 7,  
8, 9 5 8, 9 8 2, 10 8 1, 11 7 9b,  
12 2 4, 13 12 3, 16 4 8, 16 12  
7, 17 13 7 नहि (Hc. IV 419).

✓णिउड्डु (मरुच्, Hc. IV 101; cf. a.  
वूडुँ);  
-abs. णिउड्डुँवि 14 5 1.

°णिउत्त 5 10 4 [निद्र+वृत्त] निष्पन्न, सिद्ध.

णिउरुम्ब 4 10 6, 4 11 9, 7 3 4  
[निकुरुम्ब] समूह.

✓णिय [दृश्; d. 4 38; Hc. IV 181];

-pres. 3. pl. णियन्ति 12 2 9b;  
fut. imper. 3. s. णिएसउ 13 12 10b

(if we read णिएसइ with A. it  
would be fut. 3. s.); pres. part.

णियन्त 10 2 5, 16 9 5, enl. णियन्तय  
6 6 9b, f. णिएन्ती 14 10 6; abs.

णिहँवि 2 9 1, 3 9 3, 6 7 9a, 6 15  
4, 7 9 4, 9 11 5, 2 9 1, 5 2 3,

णिएवि 5 2 3, 7 10 2, 12 3 4, 14  
8 1, 18 2 8.

णिओअ 2 12 7 नियोग occupation.

णियय 12 12 7°, 13 10 4 निज enl.

णियच्छिय 19 9 9 दृष्ट (Hc. IV 181  
निअच्छ=दृश्).

णियत्त 4 10 5, 7 9 8, enl. णियत्तय 1 7  
1a, णियत्तिय 11 13 7 निवृत्त.

णियत्थ 11 6 1, f. णियत्थी 14 10 4 [d.  
4 33.] परिहित (from \*निवस्त?).

णियल °1 5 6, 10 8 6, 14 1 6, °15  
14 3 निगड.

-नियलियय 15 6 1, 19 15 3 निगडित enl.

णियासण 6 14 4 निवसन (cf. d. 4 38



- णिअंसण and Mp. 11 14 11 णिया-  
सणउं परिधानम् ].
- °णिकाय 2 10 9 $\alpha$  निकाय.
- णिकय 17 18 4 सुनिर्मल (see PSM. S. V.  
णिक ).
- णिकम्पिरय 9 9 2 निष्प्रकम्प.
- णिकारण 19 15 7 निष्कारण.
- णिकखय 7 8 8 $b$  [ निक्षत; D. 4 32 ] निहत  
struck.
- णिकखत्तिय 5 11 2 [ denom. from  
निक्खत्त=\*निक्षत्त? ] निहत (gl. क्षयं नीताः)  
slain.
- णिकखन्त 15 8 3, 15 8 8, enl. णिकख-  
न्तय 5 9 11 $b$  निष्कान्त.
- णिकखवण 2 11 4, 19 13 10 $b$  [ निष्कमण ]  
दीक्षाग्रहण.
- णिगूढपुरिस 16 3 2 गूढपुरुष spy.
- ✓ णिग ( =निर्गम् );  
-pres. 3. s. णिगइ 11 13 1; imper.  
2. pl. णिगहौ 7 6 9 $\alpha$ ; pres. part.  
णिगन्त 7 7 4.
- णिगइय f. 15 12 8 निर्गत enl.
- णिगल 14 13 3?
- णिगधण 13 10 2 निर्धन cloudless.
- णिग्घाय 7 14 7 निर्घात lightning-stroke.
- °णिग्घोस 2 1 3 निर्घोष.
- णिच्चिन्तय 17 9 7 निश्चिन्त enl.
- णिच्चेयण 17 7 5 निश्चेतन.
- णिज्जलहरय 3 3 1 $b$  निर्जलधर enl.  
cloudless.
- °णिज्जिण 1 1 4 gl. जयनशील.
- ✓ णिज्झर ( क्षर; cf. G. झरवुँ );  
-pres. part. णिज्झरन्त 8 7 1.
- °णिज्झर 11 3 6, °15 9 6° निर्झर.
- ✓ णिट्ठव [ नि+स्थाप् ] विनाशय;  
-imper. 2. pl. णिट्ठवहौ 6 2 8, p. p.  
णिट्ठविय 17 14 2; agent. °णिट्ठवण° 7  
6 4 ( cf. निट्ठइ=नश्यति Mp. 3 3 7 ).
- णिट्ठिय 1 2 5 [ निष्ठित ] युक्त full of?
- णिडाल 10 3 8, 13 10 2, 8 9 4, 14 5  
3, 15 5 8; णिडाल 8 9 9 णिडालि.  
8 2 1 ललट.
- णिडु 8 2 1 ?
- ✓ णिडुइ ( निर्दह );  
-pres. 3. s. णिडुइइ 18 5 6.
- णिडुल see णिडाल.
- णिडुलि see णिडाल.
- ✓ णिण्णास ( निर्णाशय );  
-pres. part. णिण्णासन्त 3 2 5  
-agent. °णिण्णासण 3 3 2.
- णित्ति 7 12 1 नीति.
- णित्तुलउ 18 6 3 [ निस्+तुल्य enl. ? cf. G.  
नीटोल ] certainly ( cf. *Pāhuda-*  
*dohā* 198 *cd* चूरिवि चउगइ नित्तुलउ  
परम जउ पावेहि ).
- णिहरिस 5 13 1 [ \*निर्दर्श ] निदर्शन.
- ✓ णिहल [ निह्+दलय् ] destroy;  
-abs. णिहलेवि 18 2 6.
- ✓ णिहाय [ denom. from निद्रा ] go to  
sleep;  
-pres. 3. s; णिहायइ 17 15 3.
- णिहाखिण्णय 2 14 2 निर्दाक्षिण्य enl.  
ungenerous.
- ✓ णिहार [ निह्+दारय् ] split open;  
-abs. णिहारैवि 2 7 4.
- णिद्ध 9 11 6°, 11 4 4 क्षिग्ध.
- णिद्धुय° 3 3 1 $b$  निर्धूत.
- णिद्धुयगाय 5 12 3 [ निह्+ D. धुयगाय ] भ्रम-  
र-रहित.
- णिप्पसर 12 3 8 निष्प्रसर.
- णिट्ठमच्छिय 4 10 5, 4 3 9 $\alpha$ , 9 6 6,  
12 6 4 [ निर्भरिसत ] तिरस्कृत.
- णिट्ठिच्च 17 17 9 निर्भोक् ?
- णिमण्ण 10 3 8 निमग्न ( cf. शुमण्ण Hc.  
I 94 ].
- णिमन्तणय 16 13 9 $\alpha$  निमन्त्रण enl. invi-  
tation.
- णिम्मन्तिय 16 13 5 निमन्त्रित.
- °णिम्मविय 3 4 1 $b$  [ निर्मापित ] निर्मित.



°गिम्महण 19 4, 19 9 8 निर्मथन destru-  
ction.

गिम्मिन्ति° 16 3 9 निमित्तिन् astrologer.

गिरिक्खियय 15 5 5 [p. p. enl.  
from निर्+आ+ख्या. cf. अक्खिय] said.

गिरिक्खिय 20 4 7 [निरर्थोक्त] निष्फलीकृत.

गिरिक्ख 17 17 11b [निरर्थ] useless.

गिरिलङ्कारिय f. 19 5 5 अनलङ्कृता.

गिरवसेस 20 10 4 निरवशेष.

गिरारिड 16 3 10a, 16 7 6 अतिशयम्  
(frequent in Bh. Jacobi com-  
pares it with निरु=निश्चितम्; twice  
in Hp., rendered as 'surely,'  
'indeed' by Alsdorf, who notes  
a gloss केवलम्; Mp. gl. 2 18 8  
अनिर्धारितम् and 9 26 13 अत्यन्तम्).

°गिरिक्ख 14 1 7 [D. 4 49] gl. चौर.

गिरिक्खियय 8 8 9b निरीक्षित enl.

गिरु 14 10 9a, 1 4 1, 12 7 9a निश्चितम्  
surely, indeed (See Hp. s. v.)

गिरुत्तड 5 5 5, 5 13 3, 8 8 2, गिरुत्तेण  
14 9 9b (D. 4 30 निश्चितम्) cert-  
ainly, definitely (See Hp.  
s. v. गिरुत्त).

गिरुद्धय 15 3 8 निरुद्ध enl.

गिरुद्धिय 11 8 7 (Hc. IV 124 गिरुद्धि=  
छिनत्ति) छिन्न.

✓ गिण्ड (नि+पत्);

-pres. 3. pl. गिण्डन्ति 15 4 4; pres.  
part. enl. गिण्डन्तय 1 5 2; abs.  
गिण्डेप्पिणु 2 13 8; p. p. गिण्डिय  
2 7 3, 7 8 5, 17 1 8.

गिण्णवण 17 18 3 a binding, con-  
tract.

✓ गिणस (नि+वस्);

-pres. 2. s. गिणसहि 7 12 5, pres.  
part. f. enl. गिणसन्तिय 12 4 9b

✓ गिवार (नि+वारय);

-pres. 3. s. गिवारइ 2 12 9a imper.  
2. s. गिवारि 10 7 8; 2. pl. गिवारहो

10 8 1; p. p. गिवारिय 4 9 3;  
agent. गिवारय 17 2 4.

गिचिट्ट 1 8 7, enl. 5 7 9 निविष्ट.

गिविसु 7 11 9b, गिविसं 2 11 2, 11 9  
1a, 11 12 6, 17 1 6, गिविसेण 18  
12 1 निमेषम्.

-गिविसद्धं 4 3 4, 15 5 1, 17 4 8;

गिविसद्धेण 12 6 8 निमेषार्धम्.

-गिविसन्तरेण 6 8 6, 12 7 8 निमेषा-  
न्तरम्.

°निवेय 14 9 4 [°निवेद] नैवेद्य.

✓ गिच्चट्ट ? (used with hand, head.  
etc. severed in battle);

-abs. गिच्चट्टेवि 10 10 3; p. p.

गिच्चट्टिय° 4 8 4, 17 12 10a.

✓ गिच्चड (निष्पद्; G. नीवडुँ);

-pres. 3. s. गिच्चडइ 16 5 9; imp-  
er. 3. s. गिच्चडउ 12 9 5;

-caus. abs. गिच्चाडेप्पिणु 6 4 9b  
having chosen. cf. 21 13 4b.

✓ गिच्चह (निर्वाहय) pass (time);

-pres. 3. s. गिच्चहइ 16 3 10a.

गिच्चाण 15 9 8 निर्वाणस्थान.

°गिसण 15 13 9b ?

गिसाह 13 9 9 निषाद seventh note of  
the gamut.

°गिसियर° 4 1b निश्चिततर.

गिसियर 8 10 4°, 15 3 6 निशाचर.

गिसिद्धअत्थु 16 10 2 gl. सिद्धार्थ one  
whose object is accomplished.

°गिसुद्धिय° 13 8 4 (Hc. IV 158 भार-  
क्रान्तत्वेन नत, cf. also D. 4 4) gl.  
भग्न.

✓ गिसुण (नि+श्रु) hear;

-pres. 1. s. गिसुणमि 19 18 2; abs.

गिसुणेवि 1 11 1, 2 8 5, 17 4 6,

गिसुणेवि 1 12 7, 11 8 8, गिसुणेप्पिणु

9 5 3, 13 2 10a, 14 13 9a, 15

1 9a, गिसुणेविणु 11 11 6; p.

p. गिसुणिय 1 3 7, गिसुय 1 3 4.



°णिह 11 4 4 निभ.

°णिसुम्भण 5 3 5 [ निशुम्भन ] destroyer.

णिहय 16 4 8 निहत.

°णिहाय 3 1 2, 13 8 2 निघात.

✓णिहाल [ नि+भाल्य; G. निहाल्युँ ];

-imper. 2. s. णिहालें 12 5 14a.

3. s. णिहालउ 17 18 6; p. p. णिहालिय  
3 9 5, 10 1 4, 19 13 9.

णिहिय 3 13 7 निधि enl.

णिहुअय 18 2 3 निभृत enl.

णिहेलण 2 17 1, °4 1 4 [ D. 4 51,  
Hc. 2 174 ] ग्रह.

णीयड 18 3 9b ?

णीलाउलि 6 7 6 [ णील+आवलि ? ] row  
of sapphire ?

णोसङ्गत्तणु 2 13 4 निःसङ्गत्व.

°णीसण 17 16 7 निःखन gl. शब्द.

णीसदूय 14 1 6 निःशब्द enl.

°णीसन्दण 2 13 7 निःस्यन्दन without a  
chariot.

णीसन्धि 18 12 9b निःसन्धि.

✓णीसर ( निस्+सृ; G. नीसर्युँ );

-pres. 3. s. णीसरइ 15 11 4; im-  
per. 2. s. णीसर 4 7 2, 12 6 5; 3.

s. णीसरउ 19 4 6; p. p.

णीसरिय 4 7 6, enl. 15 1 6;

-caus. abs. णीसारेंवि 5 16 7; p.

p. णीसारिय 10 9 1, 14 1 3.

णीसावण्ण 4 5 4, 8 4 9b, [ \*निःसामान्य ]  
अनन्य, gl. द्वितीय-प्रभु-रहित.

✓णीसस ( निःश्वस् );

-pres. 3. s. णीससइ 18 5 7 sighs;

णीसासन्त 9 7 3 exhaling.

णीसुण्ण 19 12 2 निःशून्य.

✓णे [ नी ];

-pres. 1. s. णेसि 18 3 7; 3. s. णेइ  
16 2 1; imper. 2. pl. णेहु 12 9 2;

p. p. णिय 2 2 8, 5 3 9b,

pass. pres. 3. s. णिजइ 5 2 5,

pres. part. णिजन्त 19 18 7.

णेउर° 1 13 9b नूपुर.

णेयार 20 7 8 नेतृ.

°णेह° 9 14 9b खेह ( G. नेह ).

णहवण-पुज्ज 18 4 5 सपन-पूजा.

णहवणवीड 1 16 2 सपन-पीठ.

✓णहा [ स्ना; G. नहायुँ ];

-pres. 3. s. णहाइ 1 5 5, 5 14 7  
7 10 7; imper. 2. pl.

णहाहौ 14 5 4; abs. णहाएँवि 5 4 5;

pret. part. णहाय 15 9 7.

णहाणड्ड 13 9 7 स्नानाद्य.

त

तइयहुँ 16 4 8 तदा.

तइयहौ 8 8 2 तदा.

तइकाल 6 14 2 [ \*त्रयीकाल ] कालत्रयी.

तइलोक 1 1 3, 1 11 3, 2 1a, 17 1b;  
त्रैलोक्य.

तइलोक-णाह 18 4 5 त्रैलोक्यनाथ.

तउ 1 16 1, 9 2 3 (?), 16 7 3, 18  
7 2, 19 2 3 तव.

तउ 6 10 8, 6 10 9b तत्र.

तउ तउ 17 5 8, 19 6 5 तत्र तत्र.

तक्खणें 2 9 8 तत्क्षणात्.

तक्खणेंण 15 15 7, 6 10 7.

तग्गय° 1 9 8 तद्गत.

✓तज्ज ( तर्जय् ) threaten;

-imper. 2. s. तज्जु 7 12 3; abs.

तज्जेंवि 17 3 10a; pret. part. तज्जिय  
4 9 9b.

तणउ 3 7 1a, 4 5 2, 10 8 7, 17 6  
10a, तणय 1 16 5; f. तणिय 3 6 10,

4 3 7; तणइँ 3 7 1a; तणेंण 13 4

1a, 19 5 3; तणएँ 16 1a.

तणुहेइ 8 5 3 ?

तण्डविय 19 17 6 [ cf. D. 5 5, Hc.  
IV 137 =तडुव=तन् ] विस्तारित.

तत्त 3 2 2 तप्त.

तत्ति 1 3 3, 16 4 1 [ D. 5 20 तत्परता ]  
चिन्ता.

तत्थहौ 6 15 6 तस्मात् स्थानात्.



तप्पवेसु 18 6 6 तल्प-वेश्मन् bed-chamber.

तम 18 5 7 (D. 5 1) शोक, gl. ग्लान्ति sorrow.

तम्बार 12 3 6 gl. विनाश.

तम्बिर° 19 17 6 ताम्र dark red.

तम्बेरम 11 5 5 स्तम्बेरम.

तम्बोल 1 14 5; 14 3 8 ताम्बूल.

°तरट्टि° 11 4 6 प्रगल्भा स्त्री.

तरणि 1 4 2, °2 6 8°

✓तर (तृ; G. तरवुं);

-pres. part. तरन्त 14 5 7a, 17 2 10a.

तलवर 17 18 4 नगररक्षक.

°तलाय 2 2 3 तडाग.

✓तव (तप्);

-imper. 3. s. तवउ 17 18 7 तवसि 7 4 4, 18 1 5 तपस्विन्.

तव-सिय 6 15 9b तपःश्री enl.

तहिं 1 11 5, 2 7 3 तत्र.

तहिन्तिउ 2 3 3, 2 3 5 तस्मात् स्थानात्.

तहेव 16 12 8 तथैव.

ता 2 10 1, 4 3 3, 12 3 3, 13 1 1b, 13 6 1b, 15 10 7 तावत्.

°ताण 13 10 3 तान (tune), °त्राण (armour, helmet etc.).

ताण-मुक्कु 10 2 8 मुक्कत्राण one who has put off the armour?

ताणन्तरै 15 1 7, 18 1b तदनन्तरम्.

ताम 1 16 7, 2 14 5, 10 4 8, 16 8 2 etc. तावत्.

°तार° 9 4 9a [ तारा ] कनीनिका; °14 6 2 (तार; gl. शुभ for शुभ्र) shining.

तालिय 13 8 1a [ ताडित ] gl. प्रहत.

तावहिं 3 4 8 तावत्.

तावैहिं 2 2 1, 2 8 9b तावत्.

✓तास (त्रासय्);

-abs. तासेवि 15 8 9b.

°तिबन्त 4 11 3 तिबन्त personal terminations.

तिय 1 10 3, 6 9 6, 9 6 5, 15 7 6, 19 12 3 स्त्री enl.

तियगार 3 2 3?

तियमइ° 1 10 5 स्त्री.

तियस 13 10 5 त्रिदश.

तित्ति 2 7 2 तृप्ति.

तिथ्यरत्तण 3 11 9 तीर्थकरत्व.

तिणयण 1 6 2 [ त्रिनयन ] S'iva.

तिरिय 1 8 12 तिर्यक्.

तिलय° 13 10 2 तिलक-राग, (2) तिलक forehead mark.

तिलमेत्त 3 11 10b तिलमात्र.

तिलोअ 3 11 1a त्रिलोक.

-तिलोआणन्द 1 12 8 त्रिलोकानन्द.

तिलोक्क° 12 11 2 त्रैलोक्य.

तिवार 2 2 5, enl. 2 14 8 त्रिवारम्.

तिस° 2 12 3 तृषा.

°तिसत्ति° 17 6 6 [ त्रिशक्ति? ] sort of weapon?

तिसरिआ 2 4 8 sort of musical instrument.

तिह 3 13 8b तथा.

तिहुवण 1 8 13b; 12 6 9a, 13 8 10a, 20 9 9b° त्रिभुवन.

तीरिय° 17 6 3 sort of arrow (PSM.'s suggestion 'quiver' is unnecessary).

तुङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 तुङ्गत्व.

तुङ्गु 15 14 3 तव (G. तुज).

✓तुट्ट (तुट्ट Hc. IV 216, 230; -G. तूट्टुं, तूट्टुं);

-pres. part. तुट्टन्त 14 6 2, abs.

तुट्टेवि 13 5 4, 7, 8.

तुडि 6 3 9a संशय.

तुप्प 14 9 3 घृत (M. तूप).

तुमुल 15 15 6 भयानक.

तुरन्त 4 3 4, 5 2 9b त्वरमाण immediately (G. तरत); तुरन्ति 2 9 9a,

तुरन्तएण 11 11 9a तुरन्तएण 18 8 6.

तुरमाणे 1 7 8, 12 4 1 त्वरमाणेन hastily.



तुरिउ 2 14 8, 12 11 6, तुरिय 4 3 2,  
14 9 9 $\alpha$ , 16 14 5, enl. तुरियउ 3  
7 4 त्वरितम् soon.

तुव 19 15 9 तव.

°तुसार 4 10 6 [ तुमार ] शीकर.

तुह 12 9 7, 15 12 3 तव.

तुहारय 4 13 8, 9 1 8, f. तुहारी 4 5  
9 $\alpha$  त्वदीय.

तूरिय 7 13 6 [ तूर्य+इक ] तूर्यवादक.

✓तूस [ तुष्य ];

-abs. तूसेवि 5 5 9b.

°तूह° 1 2 5 तीर्थ, सरिदवतार gl. तउ  
[ Hc. I 104, 2 72; D. 5 16 ].

तेत्तेहें 1 14 3, 2 2 8, 2 9 7, 3 7 6, 13  
8 6, 13 9 1b, 15 4 7, 18 1 7 तत्र.

तेत्तिउ 16 15 6 तावत.

तेत्थु 2 7 4 तत्र; तेत्थुवि 1 11 4 तत्रापि.

तेम 4 5 8, 12 4 4 तथा ( G. तेम );

तेम तेम 18 8 7, 18 9 3.

तेरय 19 7 1 $\alpha$  त्वदीय.

तेव 16 8 6 तथा.

तेहय 2 13 1, 4 5 3, 9 7 5, 12 2 5  
तादश् ( Hc. IV 402 ).

तो 1 10 2, 1 14 1, 2 6 2, 12 7 4,  
12 8 7, 15 6 6, 15 12 3, 16 7 3  
ततः.

-तो-वि 1 3 9, 4 3 6, 5 7 7, 16 7 3  
ततः अपि.

तोय 4 10 6.

✓तोड [ तोड्य; Hc. IV 106; G. तोडहुँ ]

-imper. 2. pl. तोडहों 2 13 4,

abs. तोडेंवि 7 5 8, तोडेप्पिणु 2 12 8.

तोण° 18 6 7 तूण, gl. भन्ना ( G. भाथो  
quiver ).

°त्तय° 1 7 3 त्रय.

थ

✓थक्;

-pres. 2. s. थकहि 17 14 2; 3. s.

थकइ 10 3 9 $\alpha$ , 17 5 8; pres. part.

enl. थकन्तय 4 1 9 $\alpha$ ; imper. 2. s.

थकु 5 3 1, ( थकु थकु ) 20 9 5; p. p.

थक 1 11 8, 17 2 9, enl. 8 11 3

11 10 1 स्थित ( cf. Hc. IV 16 )

थट °13 6 4°, 17 1 1 $\alpha$ , 13 4 7, 20 3

9 समूह.

°थड 19 3 10 $\alpha$ , 20 3 10 $\alpha$  समूह ( Bh. )

थण 14 7 8, enl. °11 4 6 स्तन.

✓थम्भ ( स्तम्भ ) stop, check the  
course;

-abs. थम्भेंवि 14 13 8.

✓थरहर ( onom; D. 5 27 थरहरिअ=  
कम्पित; G. थरथरहुँ ) quiver;

-pres. part. थरहरन्त 10 11 4;

p. p. थरहरिय 1 8 3, 6 13 6;

-caus. agent. थरहरावण 10 11 1b.

✓थव ( स्थापय );

-pres. part. थवन्त 2 6 5; abs.

थवेवि 6 15 9b, 15 8 2, थवेवि 9 1

9 $\alpha$ , थवेप्पिणु 2 2 7; p. p. थविय

2 7 5, 4 12 5, 12 12 3, enl.

2 11 5.

°थवइ° 4 6 11b स्थपति.

✓था [ स्था; G. थाहुँ, थहुँ be ];

-pres. 1 s. थामि 5 14 1; 2 s. थाहि

17 4 5, 2. pl. थाहु 2 16 11 $\alpha$ ; 3

pl. थन्ति 7 7 8; imper. 2. s. थाहि

थाहि 11 11 5, 17 6 1b; 3. s. थाउ

16 10 8; abs. थाएँवि 2 11 3, 3 2

1 $\alpha$ , p. p. थिय 1 7 5, 2 11 8,

3 10 8, 4 5 9b, 4 6 11b, 4 10

9 $\alpha$ , 5 3 1, 16 15 6, enl. थियय

19 17 8.

थामु 1 13 1, 4 11 5 स्थामन् strength.

थाइय 13 10 1b स्थायिन् enl.

थिरोयर 11 4 8 स्थिरोदर.

✓थुण ( स्तु ) praise.

-imper. 2. pl. थुणहों 9 9 4; abs.

थुणेंवि 18 1 8; pass. pres. 3. s.

थुवइ 3 9 6 थुणिजइ 20 2 5.

थूह 3 4 4 स्तूप turret, minaret.



थेर (f.) 1 4 2 स्थविरा.

°थेरासण 3 12 7 [D. 5 29 स्थविर (=ब्रह्मा)  
+ आसन] पद्म.

थोडय 16 8 7 [स्तोक+°डय dim.; G. थोडुँ  
little] weak, small.

थोत्तुन्गीरिय 4 13 4, 18 2 4 [denom.

थोत्त (स्तोत्र)+उदगृ] sang a hymn.

थोर 7 2 7, 13 2 6, 17 16 3, 16 9 8,  
enl. °थोरय 3 1 13a स्थूल.

थोव 2 11 3, 4 13 3, 9 6 8 स्तोक  
(Hc. II 125).

द

दइय 11 6 7, 13 1 9b दयित gl. वल्लभ.

दइवी 2 13 1 दैवी.

दक्खरसाल 6 5 6 द्राक्षारसयुक्त.

✓दक्खव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32; G.  
दाखवुँ];

-pres. 1. s. दक्खवमि 14 9 9b, 2.

s. दक्खवहि 19 15 3; 3. s. दक्खवइ  
2 8 5, 15 9 8.

दइ °13 9 4, °15 11 8 दग्ध.

दण्डरयण 5 10 9a दण्डरत्न.

दन्तिण 17 16 8 दन्तिन् elephant.

दमिय 5 4 3 दमित.

दर° 14 5 2 ईषत् [Hc. II 215].

✓दरमल (=मर्दय, चूर्णय);

-abs. दरमलैवि 18 2 6 (Bh.).

✓दरिस (दर्शय);

-pres. part. दरिसन्त 3 7 9, f. दरि-

सन्ति 2 2 9b, दरसन्ति 14 3 12a,

abs. दरिसैवि 19 5 9, p. p. दरिसिय  
4 11 5;

-दरिसाव (दर्शय, G. दर्शावुँ);

-1. s. दरिसावमि 11 10 6; 3. s. दरि-

सावइ 2 3 9a; imper. 2. s. दरिसावि  
6 14 1a; fut. 3. s. दरिसावेसइ 19

12 7; p. p. दरिसाविय 11 12 9a.

°दरिस 6 5 4 [\*दर्श] दर्शन.

✓दल [दलय; cf. G. दलुँ pulverise,  
make into floor] tear open,  
pound;

-pres. 1. s. दलमि 15 2 5.

✓दलवट्ट (चूर्णय, Bh.; cf. G. दाळोवाटो  
total ruin);

-pres. 3. s. दलवट्टइ 4 2 9b; 17 9  
3; p. p. दलवट्टिय° 4 8 7.

दवत्ति 13 2 9, 16 1 2, 19 11 4 शीघ्रम्.

°दवाणल° 19 12 10b दवानल.

दहन्तिय (f.) 17 2 3 दाहयन्ती.

दाइय 4 5 9b दायिक coparcener.

दाढ° 7 11 5 दंष्ट्रा.

दाण-मयन्ध 15 1a दान-मदान्ध.

°दार 18 10 8 (voc. s. दारै) दार wife.

✓दाव [दर्शय; Hc. IV 32];

-pres. 1. s. दावमि 20 9 3.

दिउ 3 6 11a [D. 5 39; Ved. दिव्; G.

दी] दिवसम्—कं दिउ 3 6 11a when?

-दिवै दिवै 10 5 4 [= Ved. दिवे दिवे]  
दिने दिने

दियन्तर 17 1 4 दिगन्तर.

दियवर° 11 14 9 द्विजवर.

दियह 5 12 5 दिवस.

दिणयरहास 20 12 11 [दिनकरहास] सूर्यहास  
sort of magic sword. cf. चंद्रहास.

दिवसयर 15 3 9b [दिवसकर] सूर्य.

°दिसि 1 1 13 दिश (G. दश).

दिहि 19 3 8 धृति (Hc. II 131).

दीय 6 4 5 दीप.

दीव 6 4 9a, °9 9 1°. 13 11 4 दीप.

-दीवय 15 6 4 दीपक (G. दीवो).

-दीवि 7 3 8 दीपिका (G. दीवी).

दीवियय 19 12 10b [दीपित] ज्वालि.

✓दीस [दृश्य; G. दीसुँ];

-pres. 3. s. दीसइ 1 15 1, 2 etc.,

4 5 6; 3. pl. दीसन्ती 5 12 8, 5 12

9b, 10 3 2; p. p. दीसिय 8 9 3.

दीह° 1 2 3 दीर्घ.

दीहर° 1 12 3, enl. दीहरय 11 13 9b

दीर्घ.

दुकर 1 2 4 दुष्कर.

दुक्खु दुक्खु 5 4 3, 5 13 6, 17 7 3,  
18 8 3, 19 3 5, 19 11 1, 19 13 19

दुःखं दुःखम् with great difficulty.



दुर्गन्ध 4 1 6, 7 3 9 दुर्गन्ध foul-smelling.

दुर्गोष्ठ ०4 14 9b, 15 11 2 दुर्गोष्ठ.

दुर्जोहनि f. 12 8 1 [दुर्योधना] difficult to fight with.

दुष्णमय 12 11 1 दुर्णम enl.

दुष्णिवार 4 4 5 दुर्निवार.

दुहम् 10 12 9a दुर्दम.

दुपुत्त 17 1 10b दुष्पुत्र.

दुष्पद्सार 5 8 4 दुष्प्रवेश (see √पद्सार).

दुष्प्रवेस 18 6 6 दुष्प्रवेश.

दुष्प्रवइयय 4 10 9b [दुष्प्रव्रजित enl.]

दुष्प्रव्रजक.

दुमइत्त 20 8 9b gl. दृक्षोत्पन्न.

दुम्मुह 18 7 3 दुर्मुख.

दुम्महिल 5 13 6, 7, 8, 15 13 6, 7, 8 दुर्मेहिला.

दुम्मिय 18 9 1 [=दूमिय from √दूम= दू, Hc. IV 23] दून.

दुलङ्घय 16 9 10b दुर्लङ्घ enl.

दुलङ्घणिय f. 14 13 6 दुर्लङ्घन enl.

दुललिय 19 11 3 दुर्ललित.

दुवार 6 7 7 द्वार.

दुव्वार 17 11 7 दुर्वार.

दुव्वलिदुयय 18 5 9b दुर्वलीभूत enl.

दुव्वाय 2 12 2, 11 6 4, 20 7 9b दुर्वात.

दुव्विसह 9 4 4 दुर्विषह.

दुस्सील 19 4 6 दुःशील.

-दुस्सील-सहाव 13 12 10a दुःशील-  
स्वभाव.

दुहोत्तरिय 9 7 8 gl. दुःखोत्तीर्ण

दूय 12 5 2, 14 1 3, enl. ०12 6 3 दूत

-f. दूइ 15 14 4, दूई 15 12 8

दूरहो 10 2 9b दूरात्.

दूरत्तण 19 2 7 दूरत्व.

दूरट्ठाण 2 15 2 दूरस्थान.

दूरभव 10 6 8b दूरभव्य.

√दूरीहो (दूरीभू);

-pres. 3. दूरीहोइ 6 4 3; p. p. दूरी-

ह्यय 8 11 9a.

दूरुगिण्ण-कम 19 7 7 taking long  
strides (cf. PSM. उगिण्ण=उत्क्षिप्त).

दूवत्तय 19 16 7 [दुर्वत्त enl?] bad news.

दूसम 17 11 3 [दुःसम] असाधारण.

दूसह 7 7 3, 10 1 1, 15 8 7 दुःसह.

दूसामिय 13 1 4 दुःखामिन.

दूसावास 10 2 5, 18 4 3, 19 1 5 [दूष्या-  
वास] camp (primarily=पटकुटी  
tent).

दूसिद्ध 15 11 2 दुःसिद्ध.

√दे (दा; G. देवुं);

-pres. 1. s. देमि 4 4 3, 4 5 5; 3

s. देइ 1 14 5, 2 15 7, 4 6 9, 12 5

14b, 16 2; 1; 3. pl. देन्ति 6 3 4,

16 6 2; imper. 2. s. देहि 2 14 1,

7 8 7, 8 4 4, 10 7 8, 15 12 6;

3. pl. देउ 17 18 5; opt. 2. s. देज्ज

2 6 10b; fut. 1. pl. देसहुं 2 12 9b;

pres. part. दिन्त 2 16 11b, 3 6 9,

देन्त 10 3 5, 17 5 4, 18 5 2, 18

12 9a, f. दिन्ति 12 9 9, enl. देन्तय

19 10 10a; abs. देवि 2 11 2, 2

17 4, 4 7 1, 4 12 7, 7 10 3, 11

13 8, 13 11 1, देप्पिण्ण 2 2 7, 2

14 8, 2 15 3, 17 1 7, 19 5 7;

p. p. दिण्ण 1 13 6°, 1 15 6°, 18

4 8; pass. pres. 3. s. दिज्जइ 8 11

6, 16 8 3, 19 10 1a; pres. part.

दिज्जन्त 17 5 9;

-caus. imper. 3. s. देवावउ 17 18

8; abs. देवोव्वेवि 5 16 6; p. p. देवाविय

1 8 3, 4 6 2, 8 2 7.

देउल 1 5 3, ०8 3 3, देवउल 2 2 3

देवकुल (G. देवल).

√देक्ख (from √दृक् contaminated

with पेक्ख=प्रेक्ष; Hc. IV 181; G.

देखवुं).

-pres. 3. s. देखइ 17 15 2.

देवउल 2 2 3 see देउल.

देवय 9 6 8 देव enl.



देवङ्ग 15 14 5 [ देवाङ्ग ] दिव्य (quali. निवसन ).

देससय 10 12 9b देश-शत.

देसीभासा 1 2 4 देशी-भाषा.

दोच्छिद्य 12 1 4, 20 9 4 तिरस्कृत (Hp. Gl. ).

दोपासिय 12 1 6 द्वि-पार्श्विक.

दोव f. 19 5 10b दूर्वा.

ध

°धइवय° 13 9 9 धैवत.

धय °14 2 5°, 15 2 8 ध्वज.

✓धगधग (onom.) burn fiercely with cracks;

-pres. 3. s. धगधगइ 18 5 3; pres. part. धगधगन्त 11 11 7, 17 14 7 (g. धगधगन्तुं ).

धण 19 13 3, Voc. sing. धणें 9 3 3 प्रिया (Hc. IV 330 (1), cf. D. धणिआ 5 58, धणी 5 62 भार्या and g. धण, धण्य ).

धणवन्त 14 12 9b, enl. 10 11 4 धनवत्.

धण-पडर 12 12 10a धन-प्रचुर.

धणुहर 11 11 9a, 17 8 4 धनुष्.

धम्मवालय 13 9 1a धर्मपालक.

✓धर (धृ; g. धरवुँ offer );

-pres. 1. s. धरमि 7 12 9b; धरेंवि 18 8 9b; 2. s. धरहि 9 10 8a, 17 5 10b; 3. s. 1 5 2, 4 6 10; imper. 2. s. धरें 9 10 5, 19 15 6; 2. pl. धरहों 7 7 2; fut. 3. s. धरेसइ 15 6 2; abs. धरेंवि 6 7 1, 12 9 2; धरेवि 9 7 5, 16 4 7, 16 9 7; धरे-प्पिणु 10 10 6, 12 5 1, 18 8 8; inf. धरेंवि 9 13 8; p. p. enl. धरियय 1 10 2, 15 5 9b, 16 1a, 17 10 4; -caus. abs. धरावेंवि 6 7 1; pass. pres. part. धराविजन्त 11 9 5.

धर 13 7 1, 15 9 5, 20 3 7 [ धर ] mountain.

धरधर 17 16 9b धराधर.

धरणीवीढ 1 10 2 धरणीपीठ.

धरिणि 20 10 7 धरिणी (g. धरणी).

धव 17 6 2, 9 आह्वान challenge.

धवलो 3 12 7 [ धवलः ] पुद्गलः

✓धवल (denom. from धवल; g. धोलवुँ );

-pres. part. enl. धवलन्तय 3 3 6.

धवलीहूअय 12 6 9a धवलीभूत enl.

धवलहर 9 2 7 धवलगृह mansion.

✓धा (धाव् run, g. धावुँ );

-pres. 3. s. धाइ 17 9 3; pres. part. धन्त 17 16 1b, (f.) धन्ति 18 11 5; p. p. धाइय 3 5 10b, 8 6 6, 14 9 7, 17 6 1a.

धाइ 7 3 3 धात्री.

धाणुक 6 15 3, धाणुक्किय 6 15 7, 16 15

8 [ धानुष्क + इक ] व्याध.

धाराहर° 8 11 1 gl. राक्षस.

✓धाव (धाव् run );

-pres. 2. s. धावहि 11 13 3; 3. s. धावइ 17 12 2; 3. pl. धावन्ति 6 9 2; p. p. धाविय 8 9 9a.

धावडा 13 5 5 ?

धाह 19 2 10b, धाहा 18 5 7 (from धाह imper. 2. pl. of ✓धा=धाव् )

आर्तनाद cry for help (g. धाह, धा).

✓धाहाव (from धाह ) आर्तनादं कृ cry for help;

-pres. 3. s. धाहावइ 18 5 7; p. p. धाहाविय 19 5 8.

धिगल्लु 4 12 2 धिगस्तु.

-धिगधिगल्लु 2 10 2 धिगिगस्तु.

धीय 5 4 7, 9 1 9a, 12 12 5, 15 9 1, 19 5 5 दुहिता.

✓धीर (denom. from धीर );

-abs. धीरेंवि 15 9 1, धीरेप्पिणु 15 2 9a, 19 17 1a.

धुय° 4 8 4 धुत.

धुयगाय 14 4 5 [ ध्रुवगायक? D. 5 57 ]

भ्रमर (cf. णिद्धयगाय ).



धुयगारय (prob. for धुयरागय) 5 14 9α  
अमर (cf. Trivikrama धुअराओ  
and psm.).

धुव° 7 14 8 धुत.

✓धुण (धू-धुनोति; G. धुण-वुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धुणइ 8 11 9b; abs.

धुणैवि 11 6 6, 17 7 6.

धूय 9 2 5 दुहिता.

धूमद्वय 1 15 8, 8 5 3 धूमध्वज fire.

धूमल° 17 14 9b [धूमल] धूम.

✓धूमा (धूमाय; G. धुमावुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धूसाइ 18 5 3; caus.

p. p. धूमाविय 14 1 5.

°धूव 13 9 4 (1) धूप (2)?

धूवन्त 3 6 4, °17 5 2 धूयमान.

धूसरिय 19 1 7 धूसरित.

धेणुव 3 13 5 धेनु enl.

धोरणि °7 7 2, 11 12 2 पङ्क्ति.

धोव (धाव wash, G. धोवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. धोवइ 1 14 6; pres.

part. enl. धोवन्तय 14 9 7.

## प

पइज 5 7 7, पइज्ज 12 7 5 प्रतिज्ञा.

पइरिक्क 14 13 5 [D. 6 71 =विशाल]  
extensive, huge (प्रचुरतर Mp.  
9 24 12).

✓पइस (प्र+विश्, G. पेसवुँ);

-pres. 1. pl. पइसहुँ 6 13 9; 3. s.

पइसइ 5 4 2, 5 7 3, 8 12 1, 16 9 6,

पइसइ 4 1 8, 5 9 2, 9 4 1, 19 12

2; pres. part. पइसन्त 3 9 10α,

14 1 2; p. p. पइह्ठ 2 9 9α, 4 10 2,

enl. 5 7 9; abs. पइसैवि 14 11 9b;

pot. part. पइसेवउ 10 8 3.

✓पइसर [analogically formed  
from ✓पइसार=caus. of ✓पइस]  
enter;

-pres. 1. s. पइसरमि 6 8 4, 7 12

9α; 1. pl. पइसरहुँ 7 9 1; 3. s. पइ-

सरइ 4 1α, 1b, 4 1 1, 14 1 9b;

3. pl. पइसरन्ति 5 12 2; imper. 3.  
s. पइसरउ 19 4 6; abs. पइसरैवि 12  
1 3, 15 2 4, 18 2 1; p. p.  
पइसरिय 5 6 1;

-caus. abs. पसारैवि 13 10 10α,  
19 11 7; p. p. पइसारिय 5 5 8,  
11 2 5, 14 1 2, 15 13 4, enl.  
2 17 1.

पइसार 7 4 6, 9 5 7, 12 5 12 [from

✓पइसार=प्रवेशय] प्रवेश (G. पेसरो).

°पइहर 19 6 4 पतिगृह.

°पइव 14 3 12α; enl. पइवय 5 12 5

प्रदीप.

पइहरं 1 2 11, 9 3 6, 11 4 8, 14 2 1

प्रदीर्घ, gl. दीर्घतर.

-पइहरच्छि 1 15 2 प्रदीर्घाक्षि.

पइहियं 7 10 6 [\*प्रदीर्घिका] दीर्घिका.

✓पउज्ज (प्र+युज्);

-abs. पउज्जैवि 2 14 6, 13 6 2, 16

7 4; p. p. पउज्जिय 2 9 8.

°पउत्ति 5 12 4, 11 14 10 [प्र+उत्ति]

पउत्तियउ 3 11 1, पउत्तियउ 1 3 4 उत्ति.

पउमचरिय 1 16 10α पद्मचरित.

✓पउल (पच्, Hc. IV 90);

-pass. pres. part. पउलज्जन्त 11 9 6.

°पओलि 16 14 8 प्रतोलि (G. पोल).

पय 2 8 2, 7 10 9α, 15 8 2 प्रजा.

पयङ्ग 18 11 2 [पतङ्ग] sun.

✓पयट्ट [प्र+यट्];

-pres. 3. s. पयट्टइ 5 4 9α; p. p.

पयट्ट 4 7 5, 5 15 9b, 9 9 3, 10 9

6, 12 7 5, 13 11 1α, 17 1 1b.

पयत्त 16 4 8 gl. प्रयत्न.

पयाणय 12 5 14b प्रयाण enl.

पयार 14 11 9b प्रकार.

✓पयास (प्र+काश्);

-pres. 2. s. पयासहि 11 11 3.

°पयाहिण 1 1 18, 6 13 3 प्रदक्षिणा.

✓पक्कन्द (प्र+क्रन्द);

-pres. part. f. पक्कन्दन्ति 18 11 5.



पकल° 9 3 7 प्रौढ full-grown, strong  
(cf. =समर्थ Hc. II 174; G. पाकल  
fully ripe).

पक्खरिय 4 2 9a, 16 14 5 [\*उपस्करित]  
कवचित, संनद्ध (cf. D. पक्खरा=अश्वसं-  
नाह, G. पाखर, √पाखरवुं).

√पक्खल (प्र+स्खल्);  
-pres. 3. s. पक्खलइ 1 5 6.

√पक्खाल (प्र+क्षाल्, G. पक्खालवुं);  
-imper. 3. s. पक्खालउ 17 18 6.

पक्खि 15 5 4 पक्षिन् (G. पंखी);

पक्खुहण 3 3 7 प्रक्षोभन.

√पगास (प्र+काश्);  
-pres. 3. s. पगासइ 2 9 4; p. p.  
पगासिय 11 8 1.

पघित्त 15 6 3 प्रक्षिप्त.

°पघोस 20 12 7 प्रघोष.

पङ्क° 18 11 5 पङ्क (G. पौंख f.).

पङ्कण 6 9 1, enl. 1 14 9b प्राङ्गण.

पङ्कुत्त 2 7 3, °13 3 5°, f. पङ्कुत्ती 14 10  
5 gl. प्रगुप्त concealed, covered.

पचण्ड 4 6 5 प्रचण्ड.

पचविय 10 2 3 (प्र+चविय=उक्त, चव=कथ्  
Hc. IV 2) उक्तवती.

पचविय 9 3 7 प्रच्युत.

पचोइय 15 5 7 प्रचोदित.

पचक्खाणय 19 14 4 प्रत्याख्यान enl.

√पच्च (पच्य्);  
-pres. part. पच्चन्त 11 9 7 पच्चारिय  
6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 [\*प्रचारित?]  
उपालब्ध addressed sarcasms, ta-  
unted, challenged (cf. Hc. IV  
156).

पच्चवर 15 2 6 gl. मुसल (D. 6 15).

पच्चुत्तर 16 5 1 प्रत्युत्तर.

पच्चुद्धरिय 13 7 10 α प्रत्युद्धत.

पच्चेल्लिउ 10 6 3, 11 8 7, 16 4 9b  
[\*प्रयलीकम्?] (variants पच्चेल्लिउ,  
पच्चेल्लिय, पच्चेल्लिउ, पच्चेल्लिय, पच्चोल्लिउ; gl.  
loosely अतिशयेन समर्थः) प्रत्युत (Hc.

IV 420; variants पच्चलिउ, पच्चल्लिउ,  
पच्चुलिउ; Bh. पच्चेल्लिउ).

पच्चल्ले 4 10 7, 4 11 5, 7 7 1, 12 8  
4, 9b, पच्चल्ले 1 2 7 पश्चात्, ततः.

पच्चल 11 4 7, 11 6 6 पृष्ठ back;  
-पच्चल्ले 8 10 3, 8 10 9b behind;  
15 5 6, 17 2 4 afterwards.

√पच्चाय (प्र+छाद्);  
-pres. part. पच्चायन्त 17 14 4.

पच्चिम 1 7 1, 1 13 3, 5 4 1 [पश्चिम]  
last;

-पच्चिम-भाय 8 6 2 hinder port-  
ion; 5 4 1 western region.

√पजल, √पजल (प्र+ज्वल्);  
-pres. 3. s. पजलइ 12 12 8; pres.  
part. पजलन्त 1 15 4, enl. पजलन्तय  
4 4 8, 17 15 4; p. p. पजलिय 20  
4 9a.

पजोत्तिय 20 5 4 [प्र+°योक्त्रित] yoked.

°पञ्चम° 13 9 9 The fifth note of  
Indian gamut.

पञ्चमुह 1 15 2 पञ्चमुख lion.

पञ्चाणण 9 4 9b पञ्चानन lion.

पट्ठणिय 14 7 4?

पट्टिस 4 5 6 पट्टिश.

√पट्टव (प्र+स्थाप्; Hc. IV 37; पाठवुं)  
send;

-pres. 2. s. पट्टवहि 12 4 7; imper.

2. pl. पट्टवहो 6 2 8; p. p. पट्टविय  
4 3 2, 10 12 7.

√पड (पत्; G. पडवुं);  
-pres. 3. s. पडइ 19 3 2; 3. pl.  
पडन्ति 18 9 6; imper. 2. s. पडु 6  
12 9b, 19 15 4; pres. part. पडन्त  
4 8 9a, enl. पडन्तय 1 10 2; abs.  
पडेवि 10 8 4; p. p. पडिय 13 3 5;  
enl. पडियय 3 8 10b, 8 9 8; 15  
1 8, 15 2 9b;

-caus. pres. 1. s. पाडमि 7 4 9b;  
13 10 10b, 15 2 8; 3. s. पाडइ



- 1 14 6, 5 4 2; 3. pl. पाडन्ति 6 14  
6; abs. पाडैवि 18 10 2, पाडेवि 8 9  
8; pass. pres. part. पाडिज्जन्त  
17 3 7.
- पड 19 16 8 पट.
- पडहय 19 5 7 पटह enl. (G. पडो).
- पडिउवयार° 12 11 4 प्रत्युपकार.
- पडिक्कलिय 6 8 2 [प्रतिकूलित] obstruct-  
ed.
- पडिखलिय 13 2 8 [प्रतिखलित] obstru-  
cted.
- पडिच्छिय [from प्रति+इच्छ्] 4 3 9, gl.  
परिज्ञात accepted.
- ✓पडिजीव [प्रति+जीव्];  
-pres. part. पडिजीवन्त 15 11 4  
living.
- पडिदोच्छिय 12 6 6 [प्रति+जुगुप्सित; cf.  
दुउच्छ Hc. IV 4] gave a return  
threat.
- पडिथिर 8 7 3, पडिथिर 17 12 10a  
[परिस्थिर] स्थिर.
- पडिपहय 7 13 6 [प्रतिप्रहत] blown  
(with ref. to तूर्ये); 17 15 9 struck.
- पडिपाहुड 16 2 5 [प्रतिप्राभृत] return  
present.
- पडिपुच्छिय 9 14 1, 19 4 1a [from  
✓पडिपुच्छ=परि+पृच्छ्] asked.
- पडिपेल्लिय [from पडिपेल्ल=प्रति+प्र+ईर्य्] 17  
3 2; enl. 13 1 9 pushed back.
- ✓पडिरक्ख [प्रतिरक्ष्] protect;  
-pres. 3. s. 1 14 7, 19 14 9.
- पडिरक्ख 9 10 9a, 19 8 3 [प्रतिरक्षा]  
-9 10 5 (MSS. पडिवक्ख) protec-  
tion.
- पडिवय 10 8 5 see पडीवय; gl. पुनरपि.
- पडिवण्णय 2 13 1 प्रतिपन्न enl.
- पडिवत्त 14 11 1 प्रतिवार्ता information.
- पडिवाइय 7 8 4, 6 gl. प्रतिवापित, पुनर्वा-  
जित.
- पडिवारड 2 7 5, 2 10 5 [\*प्रतिवारकम्]  
again,
- °पडिहत्थिय 8 5 1 तिरस्कृत.
- पडीवय 2 15 2, 2 17 3, 3 7 5, 4 9  
1, 4 11 1, 7 10 5, 11 1 7, 11 3  
3, 12 1 9b, 12 3 8, 13 4 10b,  
16 1 1, 18 1b, 19 11 6; पडिवय  
10 8 5 [प्रतीप enl.] gl. पुनः पुनरपि  
again, back, then, further, and  
also.
- पडुत्तर 16 9 5, 19 10 1a प्रत्युत्तर.
- ✓पड [पट्, G. पडुँ recite, echo some  
one's words] read, recite;  
-pres. 3. s. पडइ 1 14 4; pres.  
part. पडन्त 3 6 9, 3 7 8, 10 3 2.
- पडुक्कय 14 13 8, पडुक्किय 19 6 9 [प्रदौ-  
कित] approached, advanced.
- पडोइय 19 17 8 [प्रदौकित] brought  
near.
- पणइ° 4 1 4 प्रणयिन्, gl. याचक, सज्जन.
- ✓पणच्च [प्र+चट्];  
-pres. 3. s. पणच्चइ 1 14 4; p. p.  
पणच्चिय 2 7 6, 5 5 4; agent.  
°पणच्चिर 4 8 4, f. °पणच्चिरि 17 2 7.
- ✓पणव [प्र+नम्];  
-pres. 3. s. पणवइ 1 5 5, 7 10 8;  
abs. पणवेवि 1 1 16, पणवेप्पिणु 1 1 1  
to 15, 17, 18, 19a, 1 9 8; p. p.  
पणविय 6 12 4, pass. pres. 2. s.  
पणविज्जहि 2 6 9; 3. s. पणविज्जइ 5 2 5.
- पणाल 19 10 10b [प्रणाल] channel,  
stream.
- ✓पणास (प्र+नश् or नाशय्);  
-pres. 3. s. पणासइ 3 3 8; abs.  
पणासेवि 5 4 1, 15 8 9b.
- °पत्तिज्जवण° 14 8 5 (प्रत्यायन) consol-  
ing, conciliating.
- ✓पदरिस [प्र+दर्शय्];  
-pres. 3. s. पदरिसइ 10 1 9b; im-  
per. 2. s. पदरिसहि 2 9 6; p. p. पद  
रिसिय 1 3 12, enl. पदरिसियय 15 8 6.  
पदीसिय 17 2 8 [from प्र+दृश्य्] दृष्ट.



पधरिय 3 12 3 प्रधृत.

पधाइय 12 7 2b प्रधावित.

°पन्ति 17 16 8 पङ्क्ति (G. पौति).

पपुच्छिय 18 1 2 प्रपृष्ट.

✓पपुज्ज (प्र+पूज्);

-abs. पपुज्जेवि 20 3 6.

पफुल्ल 5 5 6°, 15 3 2, पफुल्लिय 5 1 9a,  
9 1 7°, 10 3 6, 10 4 9b प्रफुल्ल.

पद्भार 14 3 2 [प्राग्भार] mass.

✓पभण (प्र+भण्);

-pres. 3. s. पभणइ 12 1a, 14 5  
4; pres. part. enl. पभणन्तय 3 9 9.

पभामिय 3 4 2 [प्रभ्रामित] made to go  
around.

✓पमुहल्ल [denom. from प्र+मुखर];

-pass. pres. part. enl. पमुहल्लिज्-  
न्तय 20 10 6 being made noisy.

पमोक्कलउ 15 6 3 [प्रमुक्त + °ल + कम्]  
with full freedom.

पर 1 13 5, 6, 7, 8, 8 11 3, 18 1 9b  
[परम्] केवलम्; 4 2 5; 4 5 5, 15 7  
5 परन्तु:

परए 7 13 1, 12 6 5 [प्रगे?] gl. प्रभाते;  
7 1 5 tomorrow (cf. MW. प्रगे  
tomorrow morning, प्रगेतन relat-  
ing to the next day; cf. also  
the two meanings of कल्य).

परभायण f. 6 3 2 परभाजन; enl. परभाय-  
णिय 12 4 4. Another's belonging.

परजिय 4 9 9a, 12 9 10b पराजित.

परत्तउ 17 14 9b?

परमगुण 18 11 9a highly beneficial.

परमप्पय 2 6 7, 2 12 6 परमात्मन् enl.

परमेसरी 10 5 5 परमेश्वरी.

परम्पर 1 9 6 परात्पर.

°परसु° 17 6 6 परञ्चु.

परहुय 19 13 7 परभृता.

पराइय 2 16 10, 2 13 6, पराविय 2 11  
2 प्राप्त.

°परायणिय 12 10 1 पराजयकारिणी?

✓परिअञ्च, परियञ्च [परि+अञ्च] circum-  
ambulate;

-abs. परिअञ्चेवि 13-8 7, परियञ्चेवि 10  
2 8, 18 1a, परिअञ्चेवि 7 14 6, 12  
10 5; p. p. परिअञ्चिय 4 11 9b,  
परियञ्चिय 2 2 5, 2 7 6 [परियञ्चिवि=  
प्रदक्षिणीकृत्य MP. 7 26 18, परियञ्चिय=  
परिवेष्टित 8 13 6].

✓परियत्त [परि+वृत्] return;

-pres. 3. pl. परियत्तन्ति 5 12 6;  
abs. परिअत्तेवि 18 11 8; p. p. परियत्त  
5 11 4, enl. परियत्तय 17 2 6, 19  
3 1a; caus. p. p. परियत्तिय 19 12  
9, 19 13 1a (gl. व्याघुटित), enl.  
परियत्तिय 18 8 9a.

✓परिअप्प [परि+कल्प];

-abs. परिअप्पेवि 9 4 2 परिकल्प्य.

परिओस 3 6 8 परितोष.

परिओसिय 17 17 1b परितोषित.

✓परियद्ध [परि+वर्ध?];

-pres. 3. s. परियद्धइ 2 7 9a.

परियरिय °3 3 1a, परियरियय enl. 17 10  
4 [परिकरित] परिवृत.

✓परियल [परि+गल्];

-pres. 3. pl. परियलन्ति 1 4 8,  
18 9 6.

परियाणय 5 15 8; परिजाणय 19 18 3  
परिजायक.

परियाणिय 2 4 9a, 14 11 7 परिज्ञात.

✓परिक्ख [परि+ईक्ष्; G. परखुँ];

-pres. part. f. enl. °परिक्खन्तिय  
19 15 7.

परिक्ख 19 1 10b परीक्षा (G. परख).

परिघल्लिय 19 18 5 परिक्षित thrown out.

✓परिधिव (परि+क्षिप्);

-abs. परिधिववि 19 2 7; p. p. परिधित  
19 7 5.

परिचक्कलिय 9 2 2 [\*परिचकलित] परिवर्तुल  
(cf. D. 3 29 चकल=वर्तुल).

°परिचाय 3 2 4 परिखाग.



✓परिचिन्त (परि+चिन्त्);

-abs. परिचिन्तैवि 4 12 5, 5 5 6,  
5 10 9a, 7 8 2; p. p. परिचिन्तिय 4  
11 9a, 15 10 3, enl. 18 8 9a.

परिचिन्तण 16 3 7 परिचिन्तन.

परिजाणय see परियाणय.

परिद्विय 1 8 13b, 1 11 3, 3 4 8, 4  
13 1, 8 10 6, 14 5 6, 16 1b,  
17 13 8, enl. 19 17 10a प्रतिष्ठित.

परिटुविय 12 12 6 प्रतिष्ठापित made over.

✓परिण (परि+नी; G. परणवुँ);

-imper. 2. s. परिणि 10 5 8b; pres.  
part. परिणन्त 6 9 1; abs. परिणैवि  
13 1 1b, परिणेवि 12 12 7, परिणेषिण  
10 7 1, 16 10 6; infin. परिणणहँ 5  
15 9b; p. p. enl. परिणियय 13 1 9b;  
pass. pres. 3. s. परिणिज्जइ 15 7 9b.  
-caus. p. p. परिणाविय 2 8 7, 5 1 7,  
10 7 4, 12 5 6.

✓परितव (परि+तप्);

-pres. 3. s. परितवइ 7 12 6.

परितुट्ट 16 10 1, परितुट्टिया f. 15 14 8  
परितुष्ट.

परित्त 13 7 8 परित्राण.

परिधिद्व 13 11 7 [\*परिधृष्ट] अतिधृष्ट.

परिपमाण 16 5 4 प्रमाण full measure?

✓परिपाल (परि+पालय्);

-imper. 2. s. परिपालहि 20 1 6;  
3. s. परिपालउ 17 18 4; pres. part.  
enl. परिपालन्ता 6 1 1; pass. pres.  
3. s. परिपालिज्जइ 9 4 3; gerund  
परिपालणिय 6 16 7.

परिपाल 5 3 9a परिपालक.

परिपुच्छिय 11 14 2, 16 1 2 परिपृष्ट.

परिपुच्छण 11 3 9 परिपृच्छन.

परिपुण्ण 18 12 3 परिपूर्ण.

परिपेसिय 15 8 4 परिप्रेषित.

परिप्फुरन्त 1 15 8 परिस्फुरत्.

✓परिभम (परि+भ्रम्);

-pres. 1. pl. परिभमहुँ 6 13 7; 3. s.

परिभमइ 10 3 9a, 10 8 11a, 11 6  
9a, 15 4 3; 3. pl. परिभमन्ति 4 6 4,  
11 14 7; pres. part. परिभमन्त  
1 15 4; abs. परिभमैवि 11 3 9b;  
agent. परिभमिर 7 2 3;

-caus. p. p. परिभामिय 16 11 6.

परिभासिर 18 8 1 परिभाषमाण.

परिमिय 2 11 8, 3 5 9, 5 8 8, 16 14  
1 परिवृत्त.

परिमियत्थ 16 10 2 [परिमितार्थ] ज्ञातार्थ;  
g.l. यथार्थज्ञाता.

✓परिरक्ख (परि+रक्ष्)

pres. 3. s. परिरक्खइ 15 2 3; imper.  
2. s. परिरक्खहि 16 8 3, 16 9 2.

परिवद्विय 3 6 1b, 17 1 8 परिवर्धित.

परिवद्ध 11 14 11a परिवद्ध.

परिवाडि 3 6 7, 16 13 9a परिपाटि.

परिवार 18 9 5 वासगृह?

परिवारिय 10 5 7 परिवारित.

परिवुज्झण 16 3 6 [action noun from

✓परिवुज्झ=परि+बुध्य] परिवोधन

✓परिवेढ (परि+वेष्ट्);

-p. p. परिवेडिय 1 8 6, 5 5 9a,  
7 6 8; pass. pres. part. enl.  
परिवेडिज्जन्ता 2 12 4.

✓परिसक्क (परि+ष्वक्क्) move away

-imper. 2. s. परिसक्कहि 17 14 2.

परिसिक्खिय 8 8 9b परिशिक्षित.

✓परिसुज्झ (परि+शुध्य) be proved  
pure;

-imper. 2. pl. परिसुज्झहुँ 19 1 10b.

✓परिससे (परि+शेष्य) end, destroy;

-pres. part. परिसेसन्त 3 2 5; abs.

परिसेसैवि 20 7 5, परिसेसवि 3 10 8;

p. p. परिसेसिय 1 10 9a.

परिह 16 11 6 परिखा.

✓परिहर (परि+हृ);

-pres. 3. s. परिहरमि 1 3 9, 4 12  
2; परिहरेवि 18 8 9b; 3. pl. परिहरन्ति

7 3 9; abs. परिहरैवि 10 5 8a, परि-

हरेवि 4 3 8, 18 7 4, 18 9 2.



परिहरण 1 3 11

परिद्विय 16 4 6, 19 6 2 [from  
परि+भव्] पराजित, तिरस्कृत.

परिहाणउ 19 1 10a परिधान enl.

परिहिय 9 4 6, 9 5 1 परिहित.

परिहेवय 2 8 4 [परिधातव्य] परिधान; but  
gl. ताम्बूलादि.

परोक्खण् 15 11 6 परोक्षे without hav-  
ing seen.

परोप्पर 7 14 1, 8 6 1, 12 9 3, 15 3 3  
परस्पर.

परोवर 17 16 2 परस्पर.

पलयकर 11 10 9b प्रलयकर.

पलयभाउ 1 11 2 प्रलय-भावम्?

पलित्त ° 3 2 2, 7 11 9a, enl. 5 7 1  
प्रदीप्त.

पलीविय 7 4 5 प्रदीपित.

पलोद 17 13 5 क्षिप्त, पतित; 17 16 3°  
पतित.

°पलङ्क 1 14 9a पर्यङ्क.

✓पल्लाण (denom. from पर्याण) fur-  
nish with saddle (g. पल्लाणुँ);

-imper. 2. pl. पल्लाणहौ 19 3 10a.

पलुद 7 10 5 (Hc. IV 166) प्रत्यागत.

पव° 14 1 7 प्रपा.

पवणुद्ध 5 1 9a पवनोद्धत.

पवयल 17 7 7 gl. समर्थ.

पवद्विय 9 13 9a प्रवृद्ध.

✓पवत्त (प्र+वर्त);

-pres. 3. s. पवत्तइ 2 9 3; p. p.

पवत्तिय 5 11 2 (gl. कृत).

पवरिसिय 1 16 4, 7 प्रवृष्ट.

✓पवस (प्र+वस्);

-pres. part. पवसन्त 4 4 1, enl.

पवसन्तय 19 1a.

✓पवह (प्र+वह);

-pres. 3. s. पवहइ 3 13 6; pres.

part. enl. पवहन्तय 3 8 10b, 14  
11 9a.

पवालायायर 14 12 6?

✓पवियम्भ (प्र+वि+जृम्भ्) flash forth,  
appear;

-pres. 3. s. पवियम्भइ 10 2 2.

°पवित्त° 1 2 12a पवित्र.

पविरल° 1 2 11 प्रविरल.

°पविहाय° 16 5 6 प्रविभाग.

पवोल्लिय 14 8 7, 15 10 5, 19 4 2  
(cf. वोळ) उक्तवत्.

पव्वइयय 4 13 9b [प्रव्रजित enl.] परिवा-  
जक.

✓पव्वज्ज [प्र+व्रज्];

-abs. पव्वज्जेवि 17 18 10a,

पव्वज्ज 12 2 5 प्रव्रज्या.

पव्वालिय 19 15 2 [Hc. IV 41] ज्ञावित.

पसरिय° 4 11 9a, 17 7 5 प्रसृत.

°पसर 9 8 4 प्रसर.

पसव° 14 11 8 पशु (PSM. s. v.).

✓पसाह [प्र+साधय];

-pres. 3. s. पसाहइ 1 14 8; imper.

2. pl. पसाहहौ 19 3 10a; abs.

पसाह्वेवि 2 16 2.

पसाहय 10 12 7 प्रसाधक, decorator?

पसुत्तिय 1 14 9a प्रसुप्ता.

°पह 16 9 4 पश्चिन्.

✓पहण (प्र+हन्);

-pres. 3. s. पहणइ 14 7 1; abs.

पहण्वेवि 19 5 8.

✓पहर (प्र+हर);

-pres. 3. s. पहरइ 15 5 9a, 20 9

6; 3. pl. पहरन्ति 7 14 1, 8 6 4; im-

per. 2. s. पहर पहर 15 4 7; pres.

part. enl. पहरन्तय 15 4 2; pot.

part. पहरेवउ 11 13 5.

°पहर° 4 7 5 प्रहार.

पहसिय 18 6 4 प्रहसित.

पहासिउ 3 9 3 [प्रभाषितम्] gl. प्रभाषितवान.

पहाणय 15 8 4 प्रधान enl.

पहिण्डिय 17 13 3 (पहिण्डित) परिभ्रान्त.

पहिलय 1 8 7, 1 11 2, 11 2 2 प्रथम  
(g. पहेळ).



पहिलारय 9 3 3, 16 12 4; f. पहिलारी  
9 6 2 प्रथमतर enl.

✓पहुच्च [\*प्रभूत्; denom. from प्रभूत;  
g. पहुँचुँ] (Hc. IV 390) suffice;  
-pres. 3. s. पहुचइ 6 4 4.

पहुत्त 14 7 9a पर्याप्त (g. पहुँतुँ reach).

पहुत्तण 3 9 4 प्रभुत्व.

पंसुलि 7 5 5 पांसुली.

पाइक् 4 4 6 पादातिक (g. पायक).

पाउज्जिय 2 9 8 [\*प्रातोद्यिक; cf. आतोद्य]  
player of musical instruments.

पाउस 3 8 6, 9 5 9a प्रावृष्.

पायय 1 2 3 प्राकृत.

पायउ 3 1 13a, 16 4 9b पादपः.

✓पायड (प्रकटय);

-pres. 1. s. पायडमि 1 1 19b, p. p.

पायडिय 16 14 9b.

पायड 19 10 4, enl. पायडय 6 13 5

प्रकट, व्यक्त.

पायारवत्त 1 5 1 प्राकारवत्.

पायाल 12 8 4, 17 10 9, [\*पादाल?]-

पादातिक gl. पादकं? (cf. g. पायल).

पायालय 13 6 1b पाताल enl.

पाडिहेर 3 3 10 प्रातिहार्य.

पाण 2 9 9b प्राण.

पाणपिय 19 12 3 प्राणप्रिया.

पाणालि 14 6 1. (D. 6 40=हस्तद्वयप्रहार)

gl. जलच्छात्र.

पाणिय 14 3 8 पानीय (g. पाणी).

पाणिगहण 10 4 4; पाणिगहण 10 4 7,

18 4 8 पाणिग्रहण.

पारकय 6 1 6, 11 10 1, 15 1 8 [cf.

Hc. II 148] पर, gl. शत्रु (cf. g.

पारकुँ stranger).

पारणय 4 3 2 पारणक

पारदय 16 5 8 प्रारब्ध enl.

पाराउट्टय 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 7 13 8, 15 4

8, 17 4 8, 19 8 9, 19 17 7 परा-

बुख (Mp. 52 19 14b gl.).

पारावय 1 5 3 पारावत्.

पाराविय 2 16 8 पारित.

पारिहच्छि 12 1 8 gl. वेग.

पारोह 9 3 6 प्ररोह sprig.

✓पाल (पालय; g. पाळुँ);

-imper. 2. s. पालें 7 12 6; pres.

part. पालन्त 3 2 6, 10; -pass.

pres. 3. pl. पालिज्जन्ति 20 10 9b.

✓पाव (प्र+आप्; g. पामवुँ);

-pres. 1. pl. पावहुँ 2 15 2; 3. s.

पावइ 4 13 9b, 12 1 9a; 3. pl.

पावन्ति 14 11 6, 20 1 9b; fut. 1.

pl. पावेसहु 3 6 11b; 2. s. पावेसहि

19 7 5; pres. part enl. पावन्तय

11 9 7, 13 11 5; p. p. पाविय 2

16 7, enl. पावियय 13 5 10b.

पाव 8 11 2?

पावज्ज 5 13 7 प्रवज्ज्या.

पावालोलि 11 14 4 प्रवालावलि.

पासु 4 4 3, 12 7 1, 14 10 9b, 15

12 8, 16 11 9b पार्श्वम् (g. पास)

near.

-पासेहिँ 2 13 8, 18 3 9b पार्श्वे near.

-पासिउ [पार्श्विकम्] 4 5 4, 10 9 6

(genitive post-position); 9 5

6, 7, 8; 10 8 2, 3 (ablative

post-position) from.

पासेय 1 13 7, 18 5 9a प्रसेद.

-पासेइय 20 6 2 प्रसिद्ध.

पाहाण 7 14 1, 13 3 10b पाषाण.

पाहुड 13 11 11b, 14 10 9b प्राभृत.

पाहुणय 5 13 8 प्राघूर्णक (g. प्राहुणो,

परोणो).

✓पिय, ✓पिव (पिब; g. पीवुँ);

-pres. 3. pl. पियन्ति 1 4 8; im-

per. 2. s. पिवहि 9 8 3; pres. part.

पियन्त 7 9 6; abs. पिएवि 5 4 5, 18

2 8; pot. part. पिएवएँ 2 12 5.

पिव 13 10 3 इव.

पियारय 2 9 1, 4 1b, 5 8 2, f. पियारी

8 4 6 प्रियतर enl.



पिङ्गल° 1 3 8 पिङ्गल; 4 6 5 one of the  
nine treasures; °11 4 4° tawny.

°पिच्छय 17 12 6 पिच्छ enl.

°पिङ्गरिय 14 6 7 पिङ्गरित enl.

पिङ्गिजन्त 9 10 8 पिङ्गिमान (cf. G. पीटवु  
beat).

पित्तिय 17 4 2, 17 7 1a [पित्त्य, पैत्र्य  
or पैत्रिक] पितृव्य grand uncle.

पिसुणत्तण 14 9 9a पिसुणत्व.

पिसुणिय 15 1 7 [पिसुणित] सूचित.

पिहिमि 2 15 3, 5 5 2, पिहिवि 1 4 9b  
12 6 8 पृथ्वी.

पिडुल 8 1 2 पृथुल.

✓पीड (पीड; G. पीडवु);

-pass. pres. 3. s. पीडिज्जइ 5 11 6.

पीलण° 1 4 4 पीडन.

पुक्खर 11 6 4 पुक्कर.

°पुङ्गउ 15 7 2 पुङ्गवः.

पुच्छिय 2 14 9a पृष्ट.

✓पुज [पूजय; G. पूजवु].

-abs. पुजेवि 4 3 5, 10 7 1, पुजे-  
प्पिणु 16 9 9.

पुज 5 16 7, 11 2 8, 13 9 2 पूजा.

पुट्ठि 17 5 4 [\*पृष्ठि] back (G. पुँठ्य f.).

पुण° (in पुणासणत्थ) 7 2 8 पुनः.

पुणु 1 8 2, 9, 1 16 7 पुनः (G. पण).

-पुणु पच्छइ 10 8 9 पुनः पश्चात्.

-पुणो वि 10 12 4, 16 3 3 पुनः अपि.

-पुणु पुणो वि 19 17 1a पुनः पुनः अपि.

-पुणुपुणु 19 2 1b पुनः पुनः.

पुणरवि 13 9 1a पुनरपि.

पुणरुत्त 14 12 9a पुनरुक्त.

°पुणण° 1 2 12a पूर्ण.

-पुण्णाउत्त 2 9 5 पूर्णायुष.

-पुण्णपवित्त 2 6 10a, 3 3 2 पूर्णपवित्र.

पुण्णालि 12 9 10b, 15 14 2 (D. 6 53)  
पुंश्चली.

✓पुप्फुव (onom.) hiss, snort.

-pres. 3. s. पुप्फुवइ 19 3 4.

पुरउ° 4 13 4, 17 4 5 पुरतः.

पुरवइ 1 5 8 [पुरपति] gl. श्रेष्ठी.

पुरिसयार 4 4 5 पुरुषकार.

पुराण 5 9 10.

पुरोहिय 4 6 11b पुरोहित.

पुलयसरीर 11 4 6 समुच्छितशरीर. [cf.  
PSM पुल].

पुलउगगय 8 5 11a [पुलकोदत] उदत-  
पुलक.

पुलिन्द 10 7 9b.

पुव्वणहए 5 2 4 पूर्वाहे enl.

पूरन्त 19 6 4, 19 12 10a पूरयत्.

✓पेक्ख [प्र+क्ष्; G. पेक्खवु];

-pres. 1. s. पेक्खमि 10 8 1; 2. s.

पेक्खहि 8 3 2; 3. s. पेक्खइ 6 11 2;

imper. 1. pl. पेक्खहुँ 12 9 7; 2. s.

पेक्खु 8 2 9b, 8 3 1, 2, 3, 4, fut.

2. s. पेक्खेसहि 9 6 8; abs. पेक्खेवि

3 5 10a, 3 9 1b, पेक्खवि 18 5 9a.

पेक्खेप्पिणु 9 4 9a, 9 14 9a, पेक्खेविणु

6 1 10a, 19 12 3.

पेक्खणय 3 6 3, 8 1 6 प्रेक्षणक.

पेक्खणयाहर 14 12 3 प्रेक्षणकगृह.

पेम्म 10 2 2, 14 13 2 प्रेमन्.

°पेरिय 16 1 4 प्रेरित.

✓पेह्ल (प्र+ह्र);

-abs. पेह्लेवि 17 5 2; p. p. पेह्लिय° 11

5 8,° 13 7 1a, 13 9 5°, enl.

पेह्लियय 19 5 10a.

-pass. pres. part. पेह्लिजन्त 11 9 4.

पेसिय 2 15 1, enl. पेसियय 13 11 11b.

पेसण 16 2 2 प्रेषण serving.

°पेसण with चुक्क 5 13 2, 7 8 5 lit.

‘missed the mission’; ‘died’.

पेसणयारी 6 9 6, 8 4 6 [प्रेषणकारी] दासी.

पोक्खरिणि 2 2 3, 3 6 5 पुष्करिणी.

पोट्टल 13 4 7, 18 2 7, enl. पोट्टलय

15 6 3 पोट्टल bundle (G. पोटली).

°पोडिमय 3 4 1a प्रांदिमन् enl.

पोत्तय 10 7 8, 11 12 9a पौत्रक.

✓पोमाय (श्लाघ);

-abs. पोमाएवि 13 9 1a; gl. श्लाघांकृत्वा.



## फ

फरगुणन्दीसराह 18 4 5 फातगुन-नन्दीश्वराहन्.

°फड° 5 11 1, फडा° 13 6 1α फटा.

फम्फाव 8 12 2, 9 14 6, फम्फावय 3 6 9  
sort of bard.

°फर° 17 6 4 फलक shield.

✓फरहर (onom.; G. फरफरुँ) flutter;  
-pres. part. फरहरन्त 3 4 6, 15 2 8.

°फलिह 7 5 1, 17 6 4 परिघ.

फलिह 6 5 2 स्फटिक.

फलिह° 14 6 5 स्फटिका alum.

✓फाड (स्फाटय्; G. फाडुँ) split open;  
-abs. फाडेपिण्ण 9 2 9b; p. p. फाडिय  
5 10 9b, 13 4 8, 19 7 9.

फाडिम° 1 4 6 स्फाटित gaping.

✓फिट्ट (स्फिट्टय् Hc. IV 177=भ्रंश)  
नश (G. फीट्टुँ);

-pres. 3. s. फिट्टइ 10 12 2.

फुक्कार 12 9 9, enl. 19 3 4 फुत्कार.

✓फुट (स्फुटय्; G. फूटुँ) break open;  
-pres. 3. s. फुटइ 13 2 9; pres.  
part. फुटन्त 17 3 6; abs. फुट्टेवि  
8 5 11b; p. p. फुट 13 6 3.

फुड 5 13 2 स्फुट.

✓फुर (स्फुर);

-pres. part. फुरन्त 14 6 3, enl.  
फुरन्तय 8 3 2.

फुलिङ्ग 1 13 7 स्फुलिङ्ग.

°फुल्ल° 1 7 4 [फुल्ल] पुष्प (G. फूल).

फुल्लभुज 7 13 5 (D. 6 85) भ्रमर.

✓फुल (=मृज्; Hc IV 105);

pres. part. f. enl. फुलन्तिय 18 10  
9α.

✓फेड (स्फेडय्; G. फेडुँ) destroy;  
pres. part. फेडन्त 3 2 3.

## भ

भइय 6 9 3, 13 1 9, 15 6 2, 15 11 1

[\*भयिका] भीति.

भइणि 12 12 1 भगिनी.

भउह 14 3 10 भू (G. भुँ).

भउहाल 10 2 9α भूवत्.

भयभीय 8 10 2 भयभीत.

भयभीस 4 3 9α [भयभीष्म] भयंकर; gl.

भयस्यापि भीष्मः.

भयभीसण 11 11 1 [भयभीषण] भयजनक.

भयाउर 19 2 9 भयातुर.

भयावण 8 1 4, 20 3 1, 20 6 9α  
(भीषक) भयानक.

✓भक्ख (भक्ष);

-pres. 3. s. भक्खइ 2 12 8.

भग्ग 17 5 1α भग्न.

भग्गव° 13 12 7 [भार्गव] gl. शुक्र.

✓भज्ज (भज्ज; G. भौजुँ);

-pres. 1. s. भज्जमि 5 14 2; 3. pl.

भज्जन्ति 7 5 4; abs. भज्जेवि 6 15 5,  
12 5 12.

-agent. भज्जण 3 8 9.

भडारय 1 8 13α, 2 6 1, f. भडारी 1  
14 3, भडारि 10 2 2 भट्टारक.

✓भण (cf. G. भणुँ recite aloud,  
study) speak, consider;

-pres. 1. s. भणमि 6 1 10b; 3. s.

भणइ 3 7 3; 3. pl. भणन्ति 10 5 8α,

12 9 4; imper. 2. s. भणु 15 14

2; fut. 3. s. भणेसइ 19 5 2; opt.

2. s. भणेज्हु 19 12 10α; pres.

part. भणन्त 2 11 4, 2 16 11α,

enl. भणन्तय 15 4 9α; abs. भणेवि 2

12 8, 6 7 4, 6 7 5, 8 11 6, 14

5 8, भणेवि 3 9 6, 4 12 7, 7 2 7,

11 5 3, 13 11 1α, भणेपिण्ण 8 3 8,

12 11 6, 14 13 9α, 15 2 9α,

18 3 3;

-भणेवि 2 7 8, 2 17 8, 19 11 8α,

भणेवि 2 4 9b, 8 4 8 इति कारणात् for

the reason that.

✓भण्ड (cf. D. 6 101 भण्डण=कलह; G.

भौडुँ abuse);

-imper. 2 pl. भण्डहौ 4 8 9α.

भण्डार 9 4 1 भाण्डागार (G. भण्डार).



भत्तार 9 1 8, 10 5 8b भर्तृ (G. भरथार).  
 भद्रहृत्ति 11 4 2, 11 5 2 भद्रहस्तिन्  
 भन्त° 11 14 1, enl. भन्तय 1 10 1 भ्रान्त.  
 भन्ति 1 10 1 भ्रान्ति (भन्ति=विस्मयः MP. 3  
 15 10)

✓भम, ✓भव (भ्रम्; G. भमवुँ);  
 -pres. 3. s. भमइ 14 2 9b; 3. pl.  
 भमन्ति 7 7 8, 11 5 8; imper. 2.  
 s. भमु 19 15 5; pres. part. भवन्त  
 19 13 10a; enl. भमन्तय 1 13 9a,  
 12 12 9; abs. भमैवि 12 1 9b; p.  
 p. भमिय 15 6 5;

-caus. भाम;

-abs. भामैवि 17 7 9;

-caus. भमाड;

imper. 2. pl. भमाडहौं 5 10 8; p.  
 p. भमाडिय 5 10 9a.

भमुहा 14 12 8 भू; cf. भउह.

✓भर (भृ; G. भरवुँ);

-pres. part. भरन्त 13 7 1b; abs.  
 भरेप्पिण 2 11 5; p. p. enl. भरियय  
 °14 6 7, 15 5 9a;

-caus. imper. 3. s. भरावउ 17 18 8.

भल्लैभल्लै 11 7 4 (onom.) sound of  
 submission emitted by the  
 elephant.

°भल्ल° 4 5 6.

भवन्त 5 9 3 भविष्यत्, gl. आगामिक.

भवियायण 1 1 8 भव्यजन.

भसल 2 4 7, 10 3 1 (Hc. I 244,  
 254) भ्रमर.

भाइ 4 13 4, 19 6 3, भाय 10 4 3,  
 10 7 3 भ्रातृ.

भायर 4 3 7, 4 12 3, 9 7 9a, °18 1 5  
 भ्रातृ.

भायणय (for भाइणय) 19 10 6 [\*भागि-  
 नक?] भागिनेय.

भायणा °18 12 5, 19 6. 1b f. भाजन.

भामरि 2 14 8 परिभ्रमण, प्रदक्षिणा.

✓भाव (भाव्य);

-pres. 3. s. भावइ 5 12 8; abs.

भावैवि 2 7 9a, 5 16 6; p. p. enl.

भावियय 11 7 9a.

भाव 6 11 9b, 6 12 9a स्वरूप form.

भावन° 1 8 10, 2 1 2, 5 7 3 [भावन]

भवनवासिन्.

✓भास (भाष्);

-pres. 3. s. भासइ 3 3 8; pres.

part. enl. भासन्तय 4 13 7.

°भासुर 17 9 1, enl. भासुरय °11 5 9a,  
 11 11 9a भयङ्कर.

भिउडी° 4 9 9a भृकुटि

भिङ्गार 2 17 4 भृङ्गार.

भिङ्गारी° 19 3 3 [D. 6 105 चीरी] cri-  
 cket.

भिच्चत्तणु 2 10 3, 8 2 5 भृलत्व.

भिज्जन्त 11 9 4, 17 3 5 भियमान; 17  
 1 6 [\*अभ्यञ्जत्] being sprinkled  
 (G. भीजावुँ, भीजावुँ).

✓भिड [सिड्] confront in a battle,  
 fight (G. भिडवुँ, भडवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. भिडइ 4 3 3, 12 2 7;

3. pl. भिडन्ति 7 5 3, 12 8 8; im-

per. 2. s. भिडु 12 6 5; p. p. भिडिय

4 11 3, 10 11 7 -p. p. भिड 17  
 4 3.

°भिण्डिमाल° 17 7 4, भिण्डिवाल 7 8 1,  
 10 11 8 भिन्दिपाल.

भित्ति 6 1a ?

✓भिन्द (भिन्द; cf. G. भेदवुँ);

-pres. 3. s. भिन्दइ 16 5 2; imper.

2. pl. भिन्दहौं 5 11 5; abs. भिन्दैवि

10 3 5, 13 4 1b.

✓भिन्भिन् (onom.) produce shrill  
 notes (used with crickets);

-pres. 3. s. भिन्भिन्इ.

°भिम्भल 1 5 4 विहल.

भीरु 15 3 5.

°भीस see भयभीस.



सीसणिय 12 9 10 $\alpha$ , 17 13 10 $\alpha$  सीषिका.  
सीसावण 15 1 5, 15 15 6, सीसावणि  
17 1 2 सीषण.

°भिसिणि 14 5 8 विसिनी.

°भुज° 7 5 1, 17 3 3 भुज.

भुजङ्ग 13 4 7 भुजङ्ग.

भुयइन्द 7 14 3, भुयइन्द 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुक्खा° 2 8 2 बुभुक्षा.

भुक्खा-मार 2 8 2 बुभुक्षा-मार (भुक्खामार°=  
क्षुधामरी MP. 5 19 3).

√भुज (भुज);

-pres. 1. s. भुजसि 5 14 2; 2. s.

भुजहि 12 11 5; imper. 2. s. भुजें

4 12 6, 12 11 3, भुजु 7 12 2;

pres. part. भुजन्त 5 1 8, enl. भुज-

न्तय 4 14 9 $b$ , 19 18 10 $b$ ; pot.

part. भुज्जेव्वड 16 13 1 $b$ ; p. p.

f. भुती 11 13 4.

-caus. p. p. भुजाविय 15 15 9 $b$ ,

enl. भुजावियय 8 12 8 $b$ .

भुजय 14 2 7 (1) [ भोजक ] gl. अग्ने-

भोजका: (2) भुजं enl.

भुम्भल 14 2 9 $b$  [ cf. D. 6 114 भंभल=

सूर्ख ] ( with. भोली ) artless, sim-

pleton. gl. अभिनवा, अकुटिला. ( cf.

G. भम्मर भोली );

भुव °1 10 7°, 3 1 12°, °7 1 $\alpha$ , °9 1

8 $b$ , °11 6 6, 14 13 9 $\alpha$ , 15 2 4°, 18 12 9 $\alpha$  भुज.

भुवइन्द° 13 4 5 भुजगेन्द्र.

भुवङ्गम 20 2 6 भुजङ्गम.

°भूय 16 8 4 भूत, °9 9 8° ghost.

√भूत ( भूषय );

-prés. 3. pl. भूतन्ति 7 2 6; abs.

भूसेवि 16 15 9 $b$ .

भूतण-इल 19 18 7 [ भूषणइला ] भूषणापृथ्वी ?

√मेय ( मेदय );

-pass. pres. 3. pl. मेइज्जन्ति 16

7 9 $\alpha$ .

°मेरि 13 10 9 मेरी.

°मेसइ° 13 12 7 gl. बृहस्पति.

म

म 2 13 4, 12 7 9 $\alpha$  ( with imper. ),

10 12 4 ( with present ) 18 10

4 ( with future ) मा ( G. म ).

-मं 19 4 6 मा.

मइयपट्ट 15 6 5 ?

√मइल [ denom. from \*मलिल ]

मलीनय ( cf. G. मेळु < \*मल्लिकम् );

-pres. 3. s. मइलइ 7 12 8; pres.

part. मइलन्त 17 1 9, enl. मइलन्तय

20 10 7; abs. मइलेंवि 14 1 8, p. p.

मइलिय 14 3 9, 15 9 7, 17 1 10 $b$ ;

-pass. pres. 3. s. मइलिज्जइ 20 11 5;

-agent. f. enl. मइलणिय 6 3 9 $b$ .

मउड 1 9 6, 3 5 1 $\alpha$ , 5 11 7, 14 5 2

मुकुट ( G. मोड ).

°मउल 3 7 7 मुकुल.

-मउलिय° 5 2 2, 9 6 1, 18 11 3 मुकुलित.

मउलि करेंपिणु 19 1 2 मौलौ कृत्वा; कर

मउलि करेपिणु=gl. बद्धहस्तौ.

मऊर 3 5 3 मयूर.

मयगल 1 15 1 [ मदकल ] गज ( G. मेगल ).

मयरद्धय 18 11 4 मकरध्वज.

मयरन्द 13 3 5 मकरन्द.

मयरहर 1 10 6, °11 14 1° [ मकरगृह ]

समुद्र.

मयालय 11 4 5 [ मद+आल+क ] मदयुक्त.

मगहाहिड 1 9 1 मगधाधिपः.

√मग ( मागय; G. मागवुं );

-pres. 3. s. मगइ 3 12 5, मगोइ

17 12 9; p. p. मगिगय 15 14 7;

pass. pres. 3. s. मगिज्जइ 12 12 5.

मघ° 13 7 10 $b$  मघा.

मङ्गलगारय 1 1 14 मङ्गलकारक.

मज्जणय 1 16 3, 15 13 4, 15 14 4

मज्जन enl.

मज्जाय 12 8 2 मर्यादा.

मज्जे 1 11 3, 5 11 9 $b$ , 6 3 6, 15 13

8 मध्ये ( cf. G. माहि, माँ ).

मज्झिम° 13 9 9 मध्यम ( G. माझम ).



मञ्जरिय 14 45 मञ्जरी enl. (cf. G. मौंजर).  
 °मडक 8 9 9a मान ? (cf. PSM).

मडप्पर 3 8 9, 4 3 8, 11 11 8, 14 1  
 4 (D. 6 120) गर्वै.

मणामणउ 9 11 5 मनामनाक्.

मणिट्ट 10 12 6 मनइष्ट.

°मणिरयण 18 2 5 मणिरत्न.

°मणुयत्त° 3 11 1, 18 2 1 मनुजत्व.

मणुस 17 13 9, मणूस 8 3 7, 16 10 7

मनुष्य (cf. G. माणस).

मणोज्ज 16 6 1, 17 16 8°, 18 3 5 मनोज्ञ.

मणोहरगारय 2 6 10a मनोहर-कारक.

✓मण्ड (आ+रम्; G. मौंडवुँ) begin;

-imper. 2 pl. मण्डहौं 4 8 9b.

✓मण्ड (G. मौंडवुँ) arrange artistically;

-abs. मण्डेवि 4 5 9b, 17 18 10b;

—pass. pres. 3. s मण्डिज्जइ 5 11 6.

मण्ड 13 4 10b, 18 8 9a (with वलिण्ड),

मण्डु मण्डु 11 13 4, मण्डएँ 18 3 2

[\*मर्द] forcibly, with great

difficulty (cf. D. 6 140 मडु=वला-

त्कार; Bh. has thrice मण्ड, once

मण्ड मण्ड; Mp 7 20 15 and 9 14

10 महे=हठात्; G. मौंड मौंड with

great difficulty. Jacobi and

Alsdorf fail to see its connec-

tion with मडु).

✓मण्ण [मन्य G. मानवुँ];

-pres. part. enl. मण्णन्तय 2 16 6;

abs. मण्णेवि 9 3 9a.

°मत्तवाल 14 2 6 गज (cf. D. 6 122

मत्तवाल=मदोन्मत; H. मतवाला).

मत्थएँ 1 8 13b [मत्थके] on, above

(G. माथे).

✓मत्थ [मथ्-pass. मथ्];

-pass. pres. part. enl. मत्थिज्जन्तय

20 6 9b.

मन्तण 16 3 7, enl. मन्तणय 15 13 4,

17 1a मन्त्रण.

मन्द 1 13 9a.

✓मम्भीस [From मा मैषी; cf. D. 6

129 माभाइ, माभीसिअम्=अभयप्रदानम्;

Hc. IV 22, 22 मम्भीसडी; Bh. s. v.

मंभीसइ] comfort, pacify;

-abs. मम्भीसेवि 10 2 1, 11 9 8;

p. p. मम्भीसिय 15 2 2.

मम्भीस f. 5 6 7 comfort, consolation.

✓मर [मृ; G. मरवुँ];

-pres. 1. s. मरमि 19 18 1b; 3. s.

मरइ 5 7 7, 8 3 8, 18 6 8; imper.

2. s. मरु 7 12 5, 15 4 7, मरु मरु 5

7 2; 2. pl. मरहौं 16 11 3; 3. s.

मरउ 12 7 9a.

°मरगय° 1 4 3 मरकत

मरइ 3 9 8, 10 9 6, 11 7 2 (D. 6

120) गर्वै.

°मराल° 3 4 5.

मरिसाविय 6 9 9a मरिषित.

मरु° 1 5 2 मरुत् wind.

✓मरुस (मृश्);

-opt. 2. s. मरुसेजहि gl. क्षमां कुरु.

✓मल (मृद्; Hc. IV 126);

-pres. 1. s. मलमि 10 8 9, 12 7 4;

abs. मलेवि 12 10 9a, 18 1a; p. p.

मलिय 15 1 5, 16 1a, 18 9 5.

मसि-पोट्टलय 1 5 6 3 मषी-पोट्टलक.

महगय 10 10 9b, 13 8 1b, महागय

20 6 8° महागज ?

महणसि° 16 3 9 [महानसिन्] सूपकार.

°महणास 14 2 7 महानस ?

महन्तय 4 3 2, 4 4 8 [महत् enl.]

minister, councillor.

°महराय 1 7 9a महाराज.

°महल 4 11 2 [महत्+ल] महत्.

महाइय 3 7 2, 4 5 9a, 8 4 3 [frequ-

ent in Bh. Jacobi renders it

by महात्मन्. Twice in Hp. Gl. at

87 8 5 महर्धिक अतिशयवन्त. Alsdorf

connects it with महा+आय (D. 1

73 आअं=अत्यर्थम्)] महर्धिक. Mp.

5 22 10 महाइत्.



महाउस 3 8 6 महायुष्क.

महाय° 1 3 7?

महाकाल 4 6 5 one of the nine treasures.

महागह 1 3 14b [महाग्रह] राहु.

महाड्ड 3 8 5°, 5 4 2 महा+अटवी.

महारय 6 4 9α, 19 1 8 मदीय (G. म्हारै).

महायवत्त 13 1 4 महातपत्र?

महिसा° 1 1 8 महिष enl.

महुमह 1 6 7 [मधुमथ] विष्णु.

°महोरग 18 7 7.

महोवहि 3 3 7 महोदधि.

मा 12 9 2, 13 12 10b.

✓मा [मा; G. मावुँ] be contained in;

-pres. 3. s. माइ 1 10 3, 16 14 8; pres. part. मन्त 11 5 1; p. p. माइय 9 5 2, enl. माइयय 8 3 9α.

माउलय 19 10 7 मातुल enl.

माएँ 18 7 2, 19 2 10b, 19 6 2, 19 8 10b, 19 10 6, 19 16 10α [मातः] term of endearing address to a familiar woman.

मायरि 9 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 16 7 मातृ.

मायावाल 2 2 7 मायावाल.

मागहभास 5 9 5 मागधभाषा.

✓माण [मानय्; G. माणवुँ] enjoy;

-pres. 2. s. माणहि 20 1 6; fut. 1. pl. माणसहुँ 9 6 5; pres. part. माणन्त 9 3 5; abs. माणैवि 14 8 9b, 14 9 6, p. p. enl. माणियय.

°माण 5 10 6 मान.

-माणइरि° 3 8 7 मानगिरि.

-माणथम्भ 5 7 8 मानस्तम्भ.

माणव 4 6 5 मानव.

\*माणवथम्भ 1 7 8 मानवस्तम्भ.

माणस 10 5 2°, 10 11 4 [मानुष्य] मनुष्य (G. माणस).

माम °13 2 10α°, 18 1 3, enl. 13 11 8 [माम] father-in-law.

✓मार [मारय्; G. मारवुँ];

-pres. 1. s. मारमि 8 10 7; 3. s. मारइ 9 10 5, imper. 2. pl. मारहौ 6 9 4; p. p. enl. मारियय 9 11 1.

°माहप्प 3 13 8α, 20 9 1 माहात्म्य.

माहव-मास 6 5 10α, 11 4 1, 19 9 5 [माधवमास] gl. चैत्रमास (usually माधव=वैशाख).

माहेन्द 10 1 10b [माहेन्द्र] gl. इन्द्रजाल. मिथ° 14 4 1 अमृत.

मिग 16 15 1, 19 13 8 one of the four breeds of elephants (cf. मय 16 12 2).

-मिगणयण 19 3 7 मृगनयना.

-मिगमय° 14 6 5 [मृगमद] कस्तूरी.

-मिगलोयणिय 16 13 8 मृगलोचना enl.

मित्तइय 12 2 8, 12 5 4, 18 4 6 मैत्री.

✓मिल [मिल्; G. मळवुँ];

-pres. 3. pl. मिलन्ति 18 3 8; abs. मिलैवि 9 13 9b, 17 5 5, मिलेवि 9 6 4, मिलेप्पिणु 11 1 8;

-caus. 2. s. मिलावहि 15 11 9b.

✓मुअ [मुच्];

-pres 3. s. मुअइ 13 1 8, 15 5 4; 3. pl. मुयन्ति 6 7 5, 7 2 6; imper. 2. s. मुएँ 15 7 2; 2. pl. मुअहु 19 2 8; 3. s. मुअउ 5 2 5; pres. part. enl. मुअन्तय 3 6 6; abs. मुएँवि 6 15 9b, 7 11 6, 10 12 7, 12 4 7, मुएवि 8 3 6, 10 12 5, 12 2 4, मुयवि 15 13 5, मुएप्पिणु 13 8 10α; p. p. मुक्क 4 10 4, f. मुक्की 4 10 4, enl. मुक्कय 14 8 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. मुच्चइ 1 3 14b, 7 12 2; pres. part. मुच्चन्त 3 2 9.

मुय 2 8 2, 15 11 8, f. enl. मुइयां 19 18 1b मृत (G. मुओ).

मुच्छंगय 5 13 4 मूर्च्छां गता.

मुच्छाविय 6 9 3, 19 8 4, 19 15 1b मूर्च्छिता.



✓मुण [ म्रा = ज्ञा; Hc. IV 7 ];

-pres. 3. pl. मुणन्ति 16 12 7; abs. मुणैवि 3 12 1a; p. p. enl. मुणियय 10 2 3; pass. pres. 3. s. मुणिजइ 20 2 5.

मुद्धिया 15 14 8 मुद्धा enl.

मुख° 1 5 7, 14 10 8, मुरय 14 12 3 मुरज.

✓मुसुमूर (भङ्ग; Hc. IV 106) pound (मुसुमूरण=पिण्डीकरण Mp 7 6 12);

-pres. 3. s. मुसुमूरइ 17 9 4; p. p. मुसुमूरिय 4 8 7; 8 6 2, 17 7 1b, enl. मुसुमूरियय 1 3 1b.

°मुसण्डि 4 5 6, मुसण्डि 11 8 5, 17 6 5 प्रहरणविशेष.

°मुहयन्द° 2 15 4 मुखचन्द्र.

मुहवेक्खा 10 2 7 [मुखप्रेक्षक] desirous to see (your) face.

मुहवत्त 15 8 5 मुखवार्ता oral message?

°मुहलिय 13 9 6 मुखरित.

-मुहलीङ्गयय 1 13 9b मुखरीभूत enl.

मुहियणं 11 11 3 मुधा; gl. एवमेव वृथा (cf. D. 6 134 मुहिअं, मुहिआ=एवमेव करणम्).

मूढी 17 16 9b मूढा.

मेच्छ 9 10 8 म्लेच्छ.

°मेलय 3 7 10a मेलक (G. मेळो) gathering.

✓मेलव [ मेलय; G. मेळवुं ];

-abs. मेलवैवि 5 6 2, मेलेप्पिणु 19 17 3.

✓मेळ (मुच्; G. मेळवुं);

-pres. 3. s. मेळइ 5 4 6; pres. part. मेळन्त 14 6 1; abs. मेळैवि 10 5 8b, मेळैवि 3 1a, 12 6 4, मेळेप्पिणु 14 1b, 19 17 3; p. p. मेळिय 3 9 8, 11 7 6, 11 8 7, 13 7 1b, 14 9 3, 17 10 10a, 19 5 10b;

-caus. abs. मेळवेप्पिणु 19 12 1a; p. p. मेळविय 9 11 8, 11 9 8, enl. मेळवियय 13 5 10a, 20 7 9b.

मेसासण 8 5 3 मेषासन.

मेहलहर 1 5 5 मेखलाघर.

मेहुणय 6 1 3, 19 10 6 gl. स्यालक (cf. D. 6 148 मेहुणिया=पत्न्याः भगिनी and मेहुणय=पितृष्वस्युत; cf. M. मेवणा).

मोक्कल-केस 8 3 1 मुक्तकेशी (G. मोक्कल free).

मोग्गर °4 5 6, 8 5 5°, °11 8 5° मुद्गर.

✓मोड (मोटय; G. मोडवुं) break;

-pres. 3. pl. मोडन्ति 7 2 8; p. p. °मोडिय 4 8 6; -caus. p. p. मोडाविय 11 10 4.

मोर 3 4 5 मयूर.

मोरय 3 1 13a [ \*मयूरक ] gl. पिच्छ.

र

रडरव 19 3 3 रौरव.

✓रय [ रच् ];

-abs. रएप्पिणु 16 15 9a, 17 1 7; p. p. रइय 17 13 10b.

रय 10 2 2 [ रत ] सुरत.

रयण 12 12 10b रत्न.

रयण 9 12 3 रत्ना, सूर्यपत्नी.

रयण 4 6 6 [ रत्न ] one of the nine treasures.

रयणि 16 15 7 रत्नि.

रयसल 19 1 2 रजसला.

✓रक्ख (रक्ष; cf. G. राखवुं keep);

-imper. 1. pl. रक्खहुं 15 10 7; 2. pl. रक्खहो 19 8 6; 3. s. रक्खउ 18 7 9b; pres. part. रक्खन्त 3 2 6; p. p. रक्खिय 11 3 5, enl. 16 8 9a.

रक्ख 17 17 3, 19 8 6 रक्षस्.

रक्खण° 10 5 7 रक्षक; gl. सुभट.

°रक्खवाल 11 9 8 रक्षापाल guardian (G. रक्खवाल).

रक्खसी 9 12 8, enl. रक्खसिय 5 8 3 राक्षसी.

✓रङ्गोल (=दोलय Hc. IV 48) swing to and fro;

-pres. 3. s. रङ्गोलइ 14 3 7; p. p. रङ्गोलिय 13 7 4; agent. °रङ्गोलि° 13 12 8.

रङ्ग 1 5 9b.



रक्षिय 1 5 9b, °14 3 8 [ रक्ष+इत ] रक्षित  
coloured.

रज्जुय 1 11 3 रज्जू enl.

✓रड (रद; G. रडवुँ weep, cry);  
-pres. 3. s. रडइ 19 7 11b; imp.  
er. 3. s. रडउ 12 9 5.

°रुण° 14 3 8 corrupt for रण?

रणडह 5 6 5, 11 10 9b, 12 7 4, 17  
4 10a, 20 1b रणमुख battle-front.

रणवीड 4 5 9b रणपीठ.

रण 4 1 6 [ Hc. I 66 ] अरण्य (G. रान).  
रत्तिन्दिड 10 7 5 रात्रिदिवम्.

रत्तुप्पलिहूअय° 9 6 6 रत्तोत्पलीभूत enl.

✓रम (रम्; G. रमवुँ);  
-pres. 3. pl. रमन्ति 14 11 8; im-  
per. 2. s. रमु 19 15 5; 2 pl. रमहों  
14 5 4; pres. part. रमन्त 18 12  
8, f. रमन्ति 18 3 6; abs. रमेवि 14  
11 4 (in रमेवि ण णाइय=G. रमी न  
जाणी); -pass. pres. 2. s. रम्महि  
8 6 9b.

°रम्भ° 19 12 4 [ रम्भा ] कदली.

रव° 14 2 2 कलमञ्जुल sweet sounding.

रवणय 2 2 2, 14 1 1 [ \*रमण्य enl. ]  
रमणीय.

°रविन्द° 4 9 6 अरविन्द.

रसन्त 10 3 2, 14 6 3 रसत्.

°रसमन्ती 14 2 9a [ °रसवती ] रसयुक्ता.

रसोइ 17 13 10b रसवती cooked food  
(G. रसोई).

°रहियय 5 2 9a °रहित enl.

रहन् 15 12 7 [ रथाङ्ग ] चक्र.

रहल f. 7 3 10b तरङ्ग (cf. Sk. लहरी; G.  
लहेर), gl. वेला=जलपूर.

राय 4 12 6, 5 5 4 राजन्.

राउलय 19 10 7 [ राजकुल enl. ] gl.  
राजा;

-7 1 9a राजकुलिक royal.

राय-सिय 6 9 6 राजश्री royal fortune.

राणय 2 15 5, 3 9 2, 5 5 2, °8 4 4,  
9 3 2, °11 10 2, 15 8 4, 20 3 8,  
20 11 8 राजन् enl. [ cf. Sk. राजा-  
नक, G. राणो ].

रामकह 1 2 6°, रामकहा° 1 2 1 रामकथा.

राविय 4 8 8 [ Hc. IV 49 ] रक्षित.

°राव 10 3 2.

रासि° 9 14 4 रक्षि.

रिच्छ °3 5 2°, 8 5 5° ऋक्ष (G. रीछ).

रिच्छोलि 11 14 4, 14 4 3, 14 6 8  
(D. 7 7) पङ्क्ति.

✓रिज्ज [ ऋध्य; cf. G. रीज्जवुँ-'be plea-  
sed' ] prosper;

-imper. 3. s. रिज्जउ 12 11 3.

रिण °13 3 10a, °19 10 9 ऋण.

°रिहालय 11 4 5 [ रेखाल enl. ] रेखायुक्त.

✓रुअ, ✓रुव [ रुद; G. रुए weeps ];  
-pres. 3. s. रुअइ 18 12 6, रुवइ 19  
3 3, pres. part. f. रुवन्ति 19 2  
10a, enl. रुअन्तिय 19 9 10b; p. p.  
रुण 19 10 8; gerundive रुवेवहों  
7 8 8b.

✓रुच [ रुच्य ] like;

-pres. 3. s. रुचइ 1 3 14a, 2 15 6.

रुदय 11 10 3 रुट enl. (G. रुटो).

°रुण्ड 17 13 10a.

रुन्द 19 13 8 (D. 7 14) विपुल.

रुण्य° 2 16 4 रौप्य enl.

रुहिर 19 6 5 रुधिर.

रुव° 9 8 3 (रुवु 18 6 8, रुयई 3 7 4)  
रूप.

रेछ (झावय; G. रेलवुँ);

-pres. part. enl. रेलन्तय 4 9 7;

p. p. रेलिय 17 3 2.

✓रेह (राज, Hc. IV 100);

-pres. 3. pl. रेहन्ति 2 11 9a.

✓रोक्क (G. रोकवुँ) check, stop,  
engage;

-pres. 3. s. रोक्कइ 17 9 3, pres.

part. रोक्कन्त 4 7 10b; p. p. °रोक्किय°

6 1 9.



✓रोव [ रुद्; Hc. IV 226; G. रोवुँ ];  
 -pres. 2. s. रोवहि 19 15 8; pres.  
 part. f. रोवन्ती 8 3 1.  
 रोसाविषय 8 9 9a रोषित enl.  
 रोसाडरियय 13 1a रोषापूर्ण.

## ल

लइ 1 12 7, 5 2 3, 5 8 3, 7 6 9b,  
 8 1 9b, 9 1 6, 10 4 4, 10 10 8,  
 11 12 8, 12 9 7, 13 3 8, 14 5  
 4, 14 11 2, 15 1 8, 15 8 5, 15  
 12 3, 16 1 2, 16 8 7, 18 3 1,  
 18 3 6, 18 8 9b, 20 9 5 (G. ले)  
 well, lo.

✓लय [ ला, G. लेवुँ ] take;  
 -pres. 3. pl. लयन्ति 7 2 6; pres.  
 part. लयन्त 18 1 8; abs. लएवि 18  
 1 9b, 2 लएवि 2 3 9a, 18 10 8,  
 लएप्पिण 2 15 9a, 3 12 6, 7 6 2  
 14 11 1; p. p. लइय 2 5 1, 2 11  
 7, 2 12 2, 4 7 5, 12 2 3, 15 3  
 3, 17 4 1b, 18 4 3, enl. लइयय  
 2 4 7, 4 10 9a, 11 12 9b; pass.  
 pres. 3. s. लइजइ 2 5 5.

°लउडि° 17 6 5 [\*लकुटी] लकुट.

लयार 1 3 5 लकार.

लकुडि° 11 6 4 [\*लकुटी cf. D. 7 19  
 लकुडं=लकुटः] लकुट (cf. G. लाकडी).

✓लक्ख [ लक्ष्य ];  
 -imper. 2. pl. लक्खहों 5 5 1; abs.  
 लक्खेंवि 4 2 4; pass. pres. 3. s.  
 लक्खजइ 2 3 4, 6 13 5, 10 10 5,  
 11 6 9b, 17 9 10b.

लक्खण 1 3 7 [ लक्षण ] व्याकरणशास्त्र, 2  
 9 8 लक्षणशास्त्र.

✓लग्ग [ \*लग्ग; G. लागवुँ ];  
 -imper. 2. s. लग्ग 8 10 3; 3. s.  
 लग्ग 9 10 5; fut. 3. s. लग्गसइ 18  
 6 9b; pres. part. °लग्गन्त° 13 5  
 1b, f. लग्गन्ति 17 2 3; abs. लग्गेंवि  
 (=from) 1 16 4, 12 2 8, 20 11

8, लग्गेंवि (=from) 6 9 8; p. p. लग्ग  
 1 9 1, (कम्पणहें) 10 1 8, गिएवि)  
 10 2 4, enl. लग्गय (भञ्जहि) 9 10 7;  
 —with कुडें (=पृष्ठे) chase, pres. 3.  
 s. कुडेंलग्गइ 12 4 2; p. p. enl. कुडें  
 लग्गय 12 3 7 [D. 2 62 कुडो हताउ-  
 गमनम्; Mp. 29 14 11 gl. gives  
 कुडि=पृष्ठे; PSM. records कुडावय =भनु-  
 गमन. Eng. 'trail' 'trace'; G. पीछो].

लग्गणखम्भ 1 1a [\*लागनस्कम्भ] आधारस्तम्भ.  
 लङ्गल° 6 11 8, 19 7 10 लङ्गल.

✓लङ्ग (G. लौघवुँ);  
 -pres. part. लङ्गन्त 2 8 1; abs.  
 लङ्गेंवि 11 6 7, लङ्गेंपिण 2 3 7, 6 6 1.

✓लज्ज [ लज्ज; G. लाजवुँ ];  
 -pres. 3. s. लज्जइ 10 8 11b, 11  
 12 9b; opt. 2. s. लज्जिजहि 18 8 3;  
 3 s. लज्जिजइ 20 11 5.

लञ्छणगारिय 19 5 5 लाञ्छनकारिका.

लट्ठि 11 6 2 यष्टि.

लद्ध-संस 13 4 3 लब्धशंस.

लब्भइ 4 12 4 लभ्यते.

✓लल [ लल्, लड् ] dangle;  
 -pres. 3. s. ललइ 14 7 8; pres.  
 part. ललन्त °13 4 5°, °17 13 3,  
 f. ललन्ति 10 3 4.

✓लह [ लम् ];  
 -pres. 1. s. लहमि 12 1 6; fut.  
 2. s. लहेसहि 19 8 2; abs. लहेंवि 2  
 9 7, 10 4 1, 18 2 1.

लहिम 9 12 3 लघिमन्.

लहु 18 10 5 लघु quickly.

लहुअ 6 12 3 लघु enl.

✓लाय [ लाग्य ];  
 -abs. लाएवि 2 11 3; p. p. लाइय 3  
 9 10a, 11 2 3, 11 8 6.

लायण्ण °1 13 6, °2 16 2°, 14 12 3°  
 लावण्य.

लाहव 17 6 9, 20 2 1a [noun from  
 causal base \*लाहव?] लाभ (G.  
 लाहावो).



°लिह 3 12 6 लात taken.

लिह see लीह.

लिहाविय 6 9 9b, 12 5 6 लेखित.

लीह 17 7 8, 18 10 9a, °लिह 15 12

7 [लेखा] रेखा (cf. g. लीटी).

लीण 13 12 9, 14 5 8 लीन.

लुक् 4 8 3°, 15 5 4 लुत.

√ लुह (=मृज्, Hc. IV 105; g. लुवुं) wipe;

-pres. 2. s. लुहि 19 15 8; pres.

part. f. लुहन्ति 19 6 10a; agent.

°लुहण 15 12 7;

-caus. abs. लुहावैवि 19 11 1a.

√ ले (नी; g. लेवुं) take;

-pres. 1. s. लेमि 4 4 3; 1. pl.

लेहुं 2 15 7; 2. s. लेहि 18 2 2, 3;

3. s. लेइ 1 10 9b, 7 5 7; imper.

3. s. लेड 1 3 13; 3. pl. लेन्तु 19 3

9; pres. part. लेन्त 18 12 9a,

enl. लिन्तय 17 3 10b; abs. लेवि 1

10 3, 4 3 8, 4 5 2, 5 6 9a, 10

12 5, 14 9 8, 18 3 2, लेप्पिणु 1 4

1b, 14 10 9b, 15 1 9a;

-caus. p. p. लेवाविय 15 15 9a.

°लेस 3 11 3 लेइया.

लेह 13 11 7, 14 13 9a, 15 8 4 लेख.

लोय 3 12 2, 6 16 1 लेच.

√ लोह (लुट्) roll about, wallow (g. लोटवुं; आलोटवुं);

-pres. part. लोहन्त 14 13 8, enl.

लोहन्तय 8 3 3; p. p. °लोहिय 4 8 7.

√ ल्हस (Hc. IV 197) संस् fall, pass away, fade;

-pres. 3. s. ल्हसइ 18 5 9a; p. p.

ल्हसिय 10 11 8, 17 4 6, 17 17 1b.

°ल्हास 19 18 4 म्लानि fading.

व

व 1 4 2, 1 5 3, 1 13 4, 2 7 3, 4 10

5, 6 13 1, 9 1 8, 17 11 10b इव;

2 3 9b वा.

वह्यागरण 7 14 4 वैयाकरण.

वह्तरणि 11 9 3, 11 10 5 वैतरणी.

वह्माणिय 15 15 5 वैमानिक.

वह्तराय 2 9 2, 2 10 3 वैराग्य.

वह्तरिणि 19 4 9b वैरिणी.

वह्वस 15 13 7 [वैवस्वत] यम.

√ वह्सर (analogical formation of the primitive from वह्सार, the causative base from वह्स=उप+विश्) sit;

-imper. 2. pl. वह्सरहु 10 1 7; abs.

वह्सरेवि 6 1 5, 15 2 4;

-caus. p. p. वह्सारिय 5 14 3, 20 3 3.

वह्सण 5 11 8, 5 14 3, enl. वह्सणय

16 9 8 [उपवेशन] आसन (cf. g. वेसणुं).

वय 20 10 7 (?) gl. वदन.

वयवन्तिय 12 4 9b व्रतवती enl.

वयस 19 12 6 [वयस्य] gl. मित्र.

वक्कु वयणु 1 3 6 [वक् वचनम्] passive voice (cf. Old g. वौकुडी उक्ति).

°वक्क 10 10 6 वाक्य.

वक्खाणियय 1 3 2 [\*व्याख्यानित enl.] व्याख्यात.

वक्खित्त 13 4 4?

वगलामुह 17 3 4 [वगलामुख] वडवानल.

वड्किय 20 4 5 [वक्ति] worsted (in battle).

वड्डुडय 6 16 5 [वक्+Ap. suffix °उडय] वक् (g. वौकुडुं).

√ वच्च (Hc. IV 225; वज्);

-imper. 2. s. वच्चु 7 12 4.

°वच्छ 14 12 5?

√ वज्ज [वाय्; g. वाजवुं];

-pres. 3. s. वज्जइ 3 3 7, 17 10 3;

वज्जन्त 3 2 9 वर्जयत्.

वज्ज 16 14 4 वाय or वय or वादित.

√ वज्जर (Hc. IV 2; कथ्);

-imper. 2. s. वज्जरहि 15 12 6;

p. p. वज्जरिय 4 13 7, 5 7 10, 9

6 1, 12 4 1.



✓ वञ्च [वञ्चय्];

-pres. part. f. वञ्चन्ति 7 3 7; abs.  
वञ्चैवि 13 12 9; p. p. वञ्चिय 4 11  
9a, 5 8 4.

✓ वञ्छ [वाञ्छ; G. वॉछुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वञ्छइ 9 13 8.

वटइ 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10b.  
to be sure, indeed.

वट° 11 4 6 वृत्त.

वडड 15 14 3 imper. 3 s. of?

वड-णिविड 13 11 4 वटनिविड.

वडीवा 12 4 6 see आणवडीवा.

वड्ढारय 16 4 8 [comparative of वड्ढ  
enl.; cf. H. वडा, D. 7 29 वड्ढ = महत्]  
महत्तर (cf. G. वडेहँ).

✓ वड्ड [वृध्-वर्ध; H. वढना]

-pres. 3. s. वड्डइ 2 7 9b; pres.  
part. वड्डन्त 12 12 10a, 17 1 10b;  
p. p. वड्डिय 4 7 10a, enl. 14 13 9.  
-caus. p. p. वड्डविय 9 10 9a.

वण 8 9 4 व्रण.

वणफइ° 14 1 4 वनस्पति.

वणालय 5 2 1 वनालय.

वणासइ 13 9 3, 17 18 5 वनस्पति.

°वणिय 3 1 13b वनिता.

✓ वण्ण [वर्णय्];

-pres. 1. s. वण्णमि 1 4 1; abs.  
वण्णैवि 18 6 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. वण्णिजइ 11 10 8.

°वडलिय 19 4 9a f. मेघ (cf. D. 7 35  
वडल = दुर्दिन; G. वादली cloudlet).

वड्ढावय 19 4 1a [वर्धक, वर्धापक] brin-  
ger of good news (G. वधावो).

वड्ढावणय 9 5 1 [वर्धनक, वर्धापनक] br-  
inging good news (G. वधामणु).

वड्ढाविय 10 6 8a [वर्धित, वर्धापित] co-  
ngratulated.

वड्ढामरिस 12 2 2 वड्ढामर्ष.

✓ वन्द [वन्द; G. वॉदुँ];

-imper. 2. pl. वन्दहु 3 4 10b; abs.

वन्दैवि 2 17 1, 10 2 8, वन्देप्पिणु 4  
13 5, 15 9 8; p. p. वन्दिय 15 7 1.

वन्दणभत्ति 1 8 5, वन्दणहत्ति 2 7 1, 18  
4 3 वन्दनभत्ति.

°वन्दि° 11 9 9a, 17 I 7 10a वन्दिन्.

वन्दिण 3 6 9, 8 12 3, 10 3 2 वन्दिन्.

✓ वन्ध [वन्ध; G. वॉधुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वन्धइ 13 1 9b; abs.

वन्धैवि 1 10 6, 17 17 6;

-caus. abs. वन्धावैवि 14 9 2.

वन्ध 4 11 4 वन्ध.

वन्धहि 8 8 9b corrupt for वद्धहि=वर्धसे.

वप्प 3 9 6, 3 13 8a, 20 9 1 (D. 6  
88) पिता (G. बाप).

वप्पिकी 4 3 9b (Hc. IV 395 वप्पीकी)  
पैतुकी (G. बापीकी).

✓ वम [वम्] vomit, emit;

-pres. 3. s. वमइ 13 5 6, 3. pl.  
वमन्ति 14 13 7.

°वमाल 7 13 7, 10 5 2, 13 1 3, 16  
15 9a; enl. °वमालय 2 4 7 (D. 6  
90) कलकल.

-वमालिय 7 2 4 कलकलयुक्त.

वम्म 14 2 8 मर्मन्.

वम्मीय 4 12 9a वन्मीक.

वर° 2 4 8 उत्तम.

°वर [वर] श्रेष्ठ or added *svārthe* (cf.  
G. तरुवर, सरवर etc. wherein °वर is  
added *svārthe*);

-गिरिवर 1 10 6, 6 11 4, 7 14 1;

जिणवर 2 5 9a; सुरवर° 2 6 1; हयवर

3 13 4; गयवर° 3 13 4, 6 1 8°; रह-

वर 4 7 9; णरवर° 5 1 2, 5 2 5; सर-

वर° 4 10 2, 5 4 8, 17 5 4; तरुवर

6 3 5, 6 6 7; कुमुणिवर 6 8 2, 17

4 10b; असिवर 11 8 5°, 14 13 9a;

पुरवर° 11 12 7°, 15 10 9; दससयग-

इवर 12 12 5; मुणिवर 13 3 7, मुणि-

वरवरिड्ड 13 3 7; हरिवर 19 18 6.



वरइत् ५ 15 9b, 7 2 9a वरयितृ bride-groom.

वराय 4 8 9b, f. enl. वराइय 12 7 9a वराक.

वरि 1 3 9, 2 14 1, 10 8 6 वरम्.

वरिय 20 5 10a वृत.

✓वरिस [वृष; G. वरसुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वरिसइ 10 1 9a; pres. part. वरिसन्त 8 10 9a; p. p. f. वरिट्टी 1 14 9b.

°वरिस 1 16 4 [वर्ष;] वर्षा.

वरि-सगा 13 12 6 gl. उपरितन-स्वर्ग.

वरिसद्ध 1 10 3 वर्षार्धम्.

✓वल [वल्; G. वलुँ];

-pres. 3. s. वलइ 13 1 1b, 14 3 4, 17 9 3; 3. pl. वलन्ति 7 2 8; imper. 2. s. वलि 17 8 10b; वलु 20 8 3, वलु वलु 11 11 3, 17 8 3, 20 8 7; 2. pl. वलहौं 8 11 1; pres. part. enl. वलन्तय 20 2 9b; abs. वलेंवि 12 3 8, 12 6 1, वलेवि 2 15 2; p. p. enl. वलियय 8 3 5.

✓वल [ज्वल्; G. वलुँ];

-pres. part. वलन्त 2 11 9b.

वलवन्त 15 10 6 वलवत्.

वलगा 7 3 1, 14 7 9b, 16 15 5, 18 5 9a [अवलग्न] (Hc. IV 206)

आरूढ (cf. G. वलगवुँ adhere to, be attached to).

°वलाय 14 6 9b वलाका.

वलियय 8 3 5 [वल+°इक enl.] वलिन् (G. वलियो).

वलिण्ड 18 8 9a [cf. D. 6 92 वल-मडा=वलात्कार; PSM. cites वलिमडा; Bh. has वलिण्ड (thrice); Hp. वलिमडा] violence (cf. मण्ड).

✓वसिकर [वशीकृ];

-abs. वसिकरेंवि 15 9 1; p. p. वसिकिय 4 5 3, 16 7 8.

वसुन्धरि 1 8 3 वसुन्धरा.

✓वह (G. वहेंवुँ, वही जवुँ) flow, move, carry, bear;

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 4 5 3; 3. pl. वहन्ति 17 2 9; pres. part. वहन्त 10 8 6, f. वहन्ति 11 10 5, वहन्ती 1 2 6, enl. वहन्तय 13 6 11 b, 13 11 5.

✓वह [वध्];

-pres. 3. s. वहइ 6 11 2; fut. 3. s. वहैसइ 6 11 3; pres. part. वहन्त 20 7 9a; abs. वहेंवि 17 8 2.

वहल 14 10 3 वहल.

वहव 5 1 1, 5 9 1, 12 9 6, 16 13 1

वहु.

°वहिणि 5 4 7, 9 6 2, °13 11 10 भगिनी (G. वहेन).

वहिरय 9 8 2 वधिर enl.

वहु 9 2 1, 18 4 10a, enl. वहुय °5 15 9b°, 6 15 9b, °13 10 2°, 19 15 7, वहुव °15 7 9b वधू (G. वहु).

-वहुवर °4 9 8, 10 4 9a वधूवर.

वहुक्खम 13 2 7 [वहुक्षम] अतिसहिष्णु.

वहुत्त 14 12 9a (Hc. I 233) प्रभूत (H. वहोत).

वहुरूव 9 9 6 वहुरूप.

वहुल °13 12 8 gl. तिमिर.

वहुलट्टमिय 19 9 5 बहुलाष्टमी enl.

वहुवारउ 8 10 4 बहुवारम् enl.

वहुसंथ °16 9 6 [वहुसंस्थ] gl. बहुविचार°.

°वंस 11 4 8 [वंश] back (cf. G. वांसो).

वाइय 19 16 8 [वात] वीजित.

वाइ 5 15 2 वादिन्.

✓वाय (वाचय्) recite;

-abs. वाऐवि 6 16 8.

✓वाय (वादय्);

-pres. 3. s. वायइ 1 14 4; pres. part. f. वायन्ती 14 10 8; p. p. वाइय 2 4 4.

वायरण 2 7 9b व्याकरण.

वायव °8 8 4.

°वाण 13 10 3 (1) वाण sound, (2) वाण arrow.

वाणरमालिय 14 2 6 (1) वातर-माला enl. (2) तोरण festoon (H. G. वंदरवाल):



- वाणिज्य 2 8 6 वाणिज्यक.  
 वाम 4 11 5 gl. व्यायाम.  
 वामद् 1 6 8 वामार्ध.  
 °वामीसिय 14 6 3 व्यामिश्रित.  
 °वार 2 16 10, 6 1 7, 12 3 8, 14 2  
 1 द्वार (G. वार, वारुं).  
 वारवार 7 2 6, 19 6 1a वारंवारम्.  
 वारि-णिवन्धण 4 1 4 वारि-निवन्धन.  
 बालक्रील 5 1 7 बालक्रीडा.  
 °बाली 14 2 9b बालिका.  
 ✓बाल [ बालय्; G. बालुं ];  
 -abs. बालेवि 7 3 10a.  
 °बावणय° 8 1 6 वामनं enl.  
 ✓बावर [ व्या+पृ ] become active;  
 -inf. बावरेवि ( लग्नु ) 12 9 8.  
 बावल्ह 4 5 6°, °17 6 3° सखविशेष.  
 °बावार 14 8 3 व्यापार.  
 ✓बास ( वर्ष );  
 -pres. 3. s. बासइ 3 3 9.  
 °बास 4 11 7 [ वर्ष ] वर्षा shower.  
 बासारत्त 9 9 9b [ वर्षारात्र ] वर्षा rainy  
 season (H. बरसात; G. बरसात, बरसाद).  
 ✓बाह [ बाहय् ];  
 -pres. 1. s. बाहमि 11 5 2; imper.  
 2. s. बाहि बाहि 17 6 2, 17 10 2;  
 abs. बाहेवि 12 1 9a; p. p. enl.  
 बाहियय 8 9 9b.  
 ✓बाह [ बाध् ];  
 -pass. pres. part. बाहिजमाण 18  
 11 4 बाध्यमान.  
 °बाह 12 4 3 प्रबाह.  
 °बाह 4 13 1 बाहक.  
 बाह 2 16 1, 13 12 6 [ बाहा ] बाहु.  
 बाहम्म 19 10 5 बाष्पाम्भस्.  
 बाहिर 18 7 9b व्याहृत? gl. वृथा. enl.  
 9 9 2?  
 बाहिरन्तरुच्चरिय 17 12 6 बहिरन्तरुच्चरित?  
 बि 1 11 7, 3 12 7, 11 13 8, 16 5  
 2, ( °हुं बि ) 16 7 7, 16 12 7, 19  
 13 2, ( °इ+वि=°इ+ ) मि 3 11 9, 12  
 12 10a, 15 6 2. 15 14 7; ( °हिं+  
 वि=°हि+ ) मि 1 10 8, 2 4 2 to 2  
 4 8, 2 14 7, 16 5 11b, 17 5 3;  
 19 12 8, ( °हुं+वि=°हु+ ) मि 11 6 8,  
 16 13 5, 19 6 4, 19 8 4, 19 17  
 11b अपि ( G. वि, य ).  
 विउज्झण 16 3 6 ( noun fr. विउज्झ=  
 विवुध्य ) विबोधन.  
 °विउवण 3 7 4 विक्रिया, विकुर्वणा magic  
 power.  
 °विओअ° 20 10 6 वियोग.  
 ✓वियट्ट ( Hc. IV 129; वि+सं+वद् );  
 -pres. 3. s. वियट्टइ 4 2 9a gl.  
 विघटते.  
 वियडिक्कण 10 8 1 gl. विप्रतिपन्नं विकृतिवर्णो वा.  
 वियट्ट 14 9 6 [ विदग्ध ] amorous per-  
 son.  
 ✓वियप्प [ वि+कृप्-कल्प् ] think, con-  
 sider;  
 -abs. वियप्पेवि 2 9 5.  
 ✓वियम्म ( वि+जृम्म् );  
 -pres. 3. s. वियम्मइ 17 9 6; p. p.  
 enl. वियम्मियय 9 9 6.  
 °वियलियय 15 6 1 विगलित enl.  
 ✓वियस ( वि+कस् );  
 -pres. 3. pl. वियसन्ति 6 3 6.  
 वियावड 10 1 6, 14 9 8 [ व्यापृत ]  
 व्याकुल-चित्त.  
 °वियारणा 11 7 1 [ वितारणा ] प्रतारिका.  
 वियारियय 19 14 2 विदारित enl.  
 °वियारय 2 7 5 विदारक.  
 विकच्छय 4 11 2 [ विकक्षक ]?  
 विक्खिण 17 5 7, enl. विक्खिणय 15 4  
 9b [ \*विक्कीण ] विकीर्ण ( cf. PSM. वि-  
 क्खिरिअ and G. विखरावुं, विखेरुं ).  
 °विक्खेव 14 5 5 विक्षेप throwing.  
 °विगम 12 5 10 gl. वियोग.  
 विचिन्तमाण 16 3 2 [ विचिन्तयत् ] विमृशत्.  
 विच्छाय 5 2 2, 15 7 9a निस्तेजस्क.  
 विच्छिय 2 12 4 वृक्षिक.



विज्ञापाण्य 19 7 11b ?

विज्ञालय 6 6 9b [ विद्यालय ] विधाधर

विज्ञाहरिय 9 2 5 विधाधरी enl.

✓ विज्ज [ वीज्य ];

-pres. pres. part. विज्जिज्जन्त 3 6 7.

विज्जु° 11 6 9b विद्युत् ( G. वीज ),

विज्जुल° 11 6 5 [ विद्युत्+ल, Hc. II 173 ]

विद्युत् ( cf. G. वीजळी ).

विद्विय 10 6 6 ( Hc. IV 330, 3 ) कन्या  
( G. बेटी daughter, girl ).

°विद्वि 4 9 6 [ Mss. wrongly दिद्वि ]  
वृष्टि.

°विडङ्ग 3 1 3 कुञ्ज.

✓ विडप्प [ अर्ज्य Hc. IV 251 ];

-pres. 3 s. विडप्पइ 1 2 12b.

विणा° 5 12 3 विना.

विणामिय 2 12 3 विनासित pulled down.

°विणासयर 1 16 9a [ विनाशकर ] विनाशक.

विणिमिण्ण 17 12 6 विनिर्मिञ्च.

✓ विणिवाय [ विनिपातय ];

-pres. 3. s. विणिवायइ 17 9 5; p. p.

विणिवाइय °4 8 6°, 5 6 4, 7 6 1,  
10 8 10, 12 3 6.

विणिवारय 19 1 8 विनिवारक.

विणिवारिय 10 11 2, 11 12 1 विनिवारित.

विणिवासिय 19 15 10b [ \*विनिवासिन्  
enl. ] निवासिन्.

विणिहय 17 8 7 विनिहत.

विणु 2 10 9b, 4 4 9b, 16 6 7 [ Hc.  
IV 426 ] विना ( G. विण, वण° ).

✓ विण्णव [ विज्ञापय; G. वीनववुं ];

-pres. 3. s. विण्णवइ 1 3 1, 4 14  
3; 19 6 10a; abs. विण्णवेवि 5 16 2;  
p. p. विण्णविय 1 7 9a.

विण्णाण 2 4 9b, 4 11 4 विज्ञान speci-  
alized knowledge.

✓ विण्णास( वि+न्यासय ) display;

-pres. 2. s. विण्णासहि 11 11 3;  
p. p. विण्णासिय 2 4 9a.

वित्थिय 17 12 8 [ वि+स्थित ] gl. स्थित.

वित्थरिय 3 4 4 विस्तृत.

वित्थिण्ण 9 3 7 विस्तीर्ण.

विद्धंसिय 11 9 9b विब्धस्त.

विन्द 9 5 9a वृन्द.

विन्दु 1 16 6 बिन्दु.

✓ विद्ध [ व्यध; G. वीधवुं ];

-pres. 3. s. विन्धइ 15 3 7; pres.  
part. विद्धन्त 11 12 1, enl. विद्धन्तय

14 2 8, 15 4 9a, विन्धन्तय 17 3  
10b, p. p. f. विद्धि 12 9 1, 16 7 4.

✓ विप्फुर [ वि+स्फुर ];

-pres. 3. s. विप्फुरइ 1 5 6, 11 1  
8a; pres. part. विप्फुरन्त 10 9 2.

विप्प 16 8 9a विप्र.

विप्पयइ 9 7 4 gl. पक्षिपुत्रकाः.

विप्पिय 4 4 2 [ विप्रिय ] अनिष्ट.

विढभाडिय 14 1 4 [ \*विस्फाटित; Bh. cf.

D. 7 70 विष्फाडिय=नाशित ] नाशित.

°विमहिय 1 5 9b विमथित crushed.

विमीसिय 17 2 8 विमिश्रित.

विमुक्क 2 2 9a, °4 14 8 विमुक्त.

°विमोक्ख 3 11 1b [ विमोक्ष ] मोक्ष.

विम्भय 1 12 4 विस्मय.

विम्माणिय 14 11 7 ( वि+मानित; Pk.

✓ मान=अनु+भू ) अनुभूत ( G. माणी ).

✓ विरय ( वि+रच );

-abs. विरएवि 16 15 1, 20 5 9,  
विरएप्पिणु 14 9 1.

विरल्लिय° 16 14 7 [ Hc. IV 137 ]  
विस्तारित.

विरह 11 12 5 विरथ.

विरहाउर 18 11 5 विरहातुरा.

विरुआरि 19 5 2, विरुआरिय 19 4 8  
[ विरुप+तर; D. 7 63 विरुअ=विरुप; Bh.  
102 8 ] दुष्ट bad.

✓ विरुज्झ ( वि+रुध्य ); be displeased,  
get angry;

-pres. 3. s. विरुज्झइ 10 7 9b, 17  
5 10a; imper. 2. pl. विरुज्झहो 20  
1 9a; p. p. enl. विरुद्धय 12 7 5.



विरिह्य<sup>०</sup> 11 5 4 विस्तारित, gl. विस्फारित.

✓ विरुस [ वि+रुष्य ];

-pres. 3. s. विरुसइ 1 3 13.

विलम्बीह्य 4 11 8, enl. विलम्बीह्यय  
12 6 3 [ विलम्बीभूत ] लजित.

✓ विवज [ वि+वर्ज्य ];

-abs. विवजैवि 17 18 10a; p. p.

°विवजिय 15 3 6, enl. विवजियय 18  
9 9a.

✓ विवर [ वि+वृ ] expound;

-pass. pres. part. विवरिजन्त 2  
7 9b.

विवरिय 10 10 2 विपरीत.

विवरेरी 1 9 9a, 5 5 3 (Hc. IV 424)  
विपरीता.

विविहपयार 2 8 6 विविध-प्रकार.

विवोहिय 5 2 8 विवोधित.

✓ विस [ विश् ];

-pres. 3. s. विसइ 16 3 4, 19 1 6;  
3. pl. विसन्ति 16 9 2.

°विस 3 5 2 वृष.

विसजिय 2 9 9b, enl. विसजियय 18 9  
9a विसष्ट.

विसइ °3 12 7°, °20 5 10b विकसित; 4  
7 10a, 10 9 9a, 13 4 7, 17 10  
7 विघटित, त्रुटित (cf. Hc. IV 176  
विसइ=दल).

✓ विसह [ वि+सह ] endure the del.  
ay, wait;

-pres. 1. s. विसहउँ 18 6 2; 3. s.  
विसहइ 18 5 2.

°विसाण 11 5 7 विषाण-tusk.

विसालिय 15 14 9a विशाला enl.

विसासण 8 5 9 वृषासण.

विसूरय 19 16 10a खेद.

विसूरिय 3 6 10 खिन्न (Hc. IV 132).

✓ विसेस [ विशेष्य ];

-abs. विसेसैवि 17 6 10a.

✓ विहज [ वि+भज ];

-abs. विहजैवि 2 14 2, 4 4 1.

✓ विहड [ वि+घट् ];

-pres. 3. s. विहडइ 13 1 9a; 3. pl.

विहडन्ति 7 5 4; imper. 3. s. विहडउ  
1 3 10.

विहडप्फड 14 9 8 शिघ्र, 15 11 1 व्याकुल  
(Hc. II 174).

°विहत्थ 2 14 9b, 3 3 5, 16 14 6

[ विहत्स ] °युक्त with (°विशिष्टकर Mp.  
8 9 4).

✓ विहर [ वि+हृ ];

-pres. part. विहरन्त 2 16 1, enl.

विहरन्तय 3 1b; abs. विहरेप्पिणु 5 3 2.

विहलङ्गल 8 9 5, °12 8 6, 17 7 3 विहल,  
व्याकुल.

विहव 7 8 7 विधवा.

✓ विहस [ वि+हस् ] smile;

-pres. 3. pl. विहसन्ति 6 7 7; pres.

part. f. विहसन्ती 14 10 6; abs.

विहसेवि 16 10 4 विहसेप्पिणु 1 16 1.

✓ विहा [ वि+भा ];

-pres. 3. s. विहाइ 4 9 6.

विहाणय 14 1a [\* विभानक ] (D. 7 90)

प्रभात (G. वहाणु).

विहाव [ वि+भावय् ] दृश;

-pres. 3. s. विहावइ 5 11 9a;

-p. p. विहाविय 4 8 8; distinguish-

ed (by), marked (with); gl.

wrongly (वाणैः) खण्डितानि; enl.

विहाइयय 6 11 1 considered.

°विहु 12 12 4 विभु lord.

✓ विहुण [ वि+धू ];

-pres. part. f. विहुणन्ति 18 11 5;

abs. विहुणैवि 18 7 3.

विहुर °17 7 5 [ विधुर ] विकल.

°विहूण 6 14 9b enl. f., विहूणिय 19 5 4

[ \*विधूण ] विहीन (G. वहाणु).

°विहोय 4 4 6 [ \*विभोग ] विभव.

वीसइ °13 7 7 [ विशल्यर्थ ] ten.

वीसत्थय 2 12 1 विशस्त enl; f. वीसत्थी

14 10 4.



✓ वीसम् [वि+श्रम्];

-pres. 3. s. वीसमइ 7 10 8.

✓ बुक्क (Hc. IV 98=गर्ज्) scream;

pres. 3. s. बुक्कइ 19 3 4.

बुक्कार 6 6 9a, 6 11 5°, enl. बुक्कारय  
°19 3 4 scream.

✓ बुच्च [उच्य];

-pres. 3. s. बुच्चइ 1 11 1, 2 15 6,  
3 9 6, 12 1 6, 15 7 4, 15 12 7.

✓ बुज्ज [बुज्य];

-pres. 2. s. बुज्जहि 20 2 2, 20  
9 5; p. p. बुज्जिय 1 3 8, 3 10 6;

-caus. pres. 3. s. बुज्जावइ 18 9  
4; p. p. बुज्जाविय 13 11 8.

बुड्ड 14 5 5 [Hc. IV 101] मम (G.  
बुड्डुं).

बुड्डण-वावि 6 10 6 मज्जनवापी.

बुद्ध° 14 13 6 वृद्ध (G. वृढो).

बुण्ण° 15 2 2, 19 14 10a (Hc. IV  
421; D. 7 94) विषण्ण, उद्विग्न.

बुत्त 1 16 1 उक्त.

बुदबुद 11 6 6 (onom.) call to an  
untamed elephant; gl. हस्ति-चाल-  
नभाषा.

बुब्बुव °5 12 8°, °17 3 3 बुब्बुद.

बुहणयण 20 12 1 [बुधनयन] gl. पण्डित-  
लोचन.

बे-वारउ 12 12 10b द्विवारम् enl. (G.  
बे वार).

°वेयडिय 9 14 8, 15 7 1 [Hc. IV 8a]  
खचित.

✓ बेयार (=प्रतारय्) deceive;

-pres. 2. s. बेयारहि 18 12 6; p. p.

बेयारिय 8 10 4. (D. 7 95=प्रतारित)

gl. छद्मित.

°बेज्ज° 16 3 8 वैद्य.

बेज्ज 10 10 2, 11 6 5 (cf. PSM s. v.  
विज्ज) push.

✓ बेढ (Hc. IV 221; cf. D. 7 76)

वेदिअं=वेदितम्) वेष्ट;

-abs. वेहेवि 20 9 9a; p. p. वेष्टिय  
4 12 9a, 15 10 9b.

वेत्तत्तणु (v. l. चित्तत्तणु) 14 12 7?

वेत्तालएँ 5 2 1, 10 1 8, वेत्तालहों 5 4 6

gl. अस्तमनकाले, सन्ध्यासमये (cf. D. 7  
95 वेआल=अन्धकार).

वेन्तर 1 8 10, 5 7 4°, f. वेन्तरि 1 8 9  
व्यन्तर.

वेपक्ख-विवज्जिय 8 11 5 द्विपक्ष-विवर्जित.

वेल्हल° 19 17 9 [D. 8 96=कोमल;

here as at Mp 3 1 11 it quali-  
fies लता] tender.

वेल्ली° 4 12 9a [Hc. I 58] वल्ली. (G.  
वेल्य).

✓ वेव [वेप्];

-pres. 3. s. वेवइ 18 5 7; pres.  
part. f. वेवन्ति 19 2 1a.

°वेस° 17 17 2 वयस्.

वेस 2 14 4, 10 10 1 वेस्या.

वेहाविद्ध 8 6 1, enl. 4 1 10a, 7 5 8,  
20 8 4 (D. वेहाव+इद्ध?) gl. कोपातुर,

कोपाविष्ट (cf. D. 7 96 वेहविअ=रोषाविष्ट).

बोलावय 19 4 1b (Hc. IV 162 बोल=  
गम्; cf. बोलीण=अतिकान्त) escort (G.  
बलावो).

✓ बोह (Hc. IV 2 कथ; G. बोलवुं);

-pres. 1. s. बोहमि 19 18 2; 2. s.

बोहहि 9 8 2, 19 8 3; 3. s. बोहइ

2 13 9a, 16 6 6; 3. pl. बोहन्ति

9 4 8; imper. 2. s. बोहि 2 14 1;

pres. part. enl. बोहन्तय 9 4 8;

-pass. pres. 3. s. बोह्जइ 16 8 6;

-caus. p. p. बोहविय 5 13 8, 6 12

4, 9 8 2, 12 5 3, enl. बोहवियय

17 15 9b.

बोह f. 12 3 1, 14 8 1, 16 9 3, 19

9 1a कथा talk (cf. G. बोल m.).

✓ बोह [बोधय्];

-pres. part. बोहन्त 1 16 8; p. p.

बोहिय 13 6 9, enl. 15 6 4.



°ज 1 13 3, 13 9 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7,  
17 16 4 इव.

स

सई 1 16 9b, 6 7 1, 10 5 8b, (सई  
इत्थे) 2 5 3, 19 7 4; सइं 4 14 9b,  
19 18 10b खयम्.

°सउण° 1 1 9, 8 3 5 शकुन omen.

सय-खण्ड-खण्ड 10 11 6 शत-खण्ड-खण्ड.

सयड 12 8 6 [शकट] gl. रथ.

सयण-क्रिय 12 6 4 gl. सज्जनक्रिया etiqu-  
ette,

सयमेव 9 1 1, 8 12 6, 16 11 5 खयमेव.

सयवत्तिणि 7 13 5 शतपत्री lotus.

सयवारड 12 10 5 शतवारम् enl.

सयंवरय 6 3 7 खयंवर enl.

सकलत्तय 12 3 10α सकलत्र enl.

सकलन्तर 13 3 10α [सकलान्तर] with  
interest.

✓सक् [शक्; G. शक्कु];

-pres. 1. s. सकमि 18 2 5, 6, 7, 8,  
9, 10; 3. s. सकइ 4 2 4, 3 9b, 17  
9 9; imper. 2. pl. सकहो 12 9 2;

p. p. सकिय 4 10 1, 17 4 10α,  
enl. सकियय 11 3 9α.

°सक् 16 8 8 शक्त, gl. समर्थ.

सकय° 1 2 3 संस्कृत.

°सकर 17 7 4 शर्करा piece.

सगगर 9 6 1 सगद्ग (Hc. I 219).

सगग° 3 7 1α स्वर्ग.

✓सङ्क [शङ्क] fear;

-pres. 3. pl. सङ्कन्ति 8 2 4 (?), 8  
11 9b; -pass. pres. 3. s. सङ्कज्जइ  
16 8 8.

सङ्कल 19 14 3 शङ्कला (Hc. I 189).

सङ्काम 16 11 7 सेतु (cf. PSM संकम).

सङ्क 4 6 5 शङ्क one of the 9 treas-  
ures.

°संखोडि 3 5 9?

संखोहणी 4 7 6 [संक्षोभिका] gl. [या]

सम्यक्प्रकारेण क्षोभयति.

संघाय [सम्+घातय];

-pres. 3. s. संघायइ 17 9 5.

संघय 2 16 10, 14 12 1 सत्य enl.

संघमय 9 8 7 [सत्यमय] real.

संछर 2 7 7 साप्सरस्क.

संछाय 7 2 7, 14 3 3 [सच्छाय] कान्ति-  
मत.

°सज्ज° 13 9 9 षड्ज.

°सज्ज 15 2 1.

सजीउ 13 10 3 (1) स-जीवस्वर? (2)

सजीव.

सट्टहास 1 8 4 साट्टहास.

सडोर 2 7 7, 20 11 1 स-दोर.

सणि 11 10 3, 19 7 7 शनि.

सणिच्छर 2 3 6 शनैश्चर.

सणेह 2 11 7 लेह.

°सण्ड 1 15 1, 19 17 8 षण्ड, समूह.

✓सण्णह [सम्+नह];

-abs. सण्णहेवि 4 7 2, 6 12 5, 7 6  
7, 8 2 7, 10 9 2, 10 9 7, 15 15  
2, 16 14 9α; p. p. सण्णइ 17 5  
10α.

✓सण्णज्झ [सम्+नह];

-pres. 3. s. सण्णज्झइ 4 6 2, 8 5  
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 16 14 3, 17 5;  
10α.

सण्णास° 19 14 6 सन्यास.

सण्णाह 17 8 7 संनाह.

°सत्तिय° 3 7 4, 8 5 8 [शक्ति enl.] sort  
of weapon.

सहणयर 14 12 6?

°सन्तय 3 1b in गय-सन्तउ=gl. गतश्रमः.

सन्तिहर 6 13 9, 7 14 9α [शान्तिग्रह].

At one place qualifying जिणालउ  
=जिनालयः; at the other संतिहें सन्ति-  
हरे i. e. the s° of Santi Jina; cf.  
संतिज्जाघर occurring in the Aga-  
dadatta story of the Vasude-  
vakhindī.

सपणाउ 6 1 5 सप्रणामम्.



सपण्डु 7 6 5 स-पाण्डु with the Pāndu treasure.

सपरिवार 18 4 2, सप्परिवार 1 14 3, 2 2 8 सपरिवार.

सपिण्डवास 1 8 4 [ स-पिण्डवास ] ( Acc. to Jacobi, 'relatives.' In Bh. often together with अन्तेउर and परियण; gl. पिण्डवास=दासीजन ) with attendants.

सप्पासङ्गत्तण 4 6 7 ?

सभय 12 8 5 frightfully ?

सम 5 4 6 भ्रम.

समउ 2 12 2, 9 4 8, 12 2 6, 15 7 8, 15 15 9b, 16 6 9b समम् enl.

समकण्डिउ 17 5 3, 20 7 7 gl. बाणैः वेष्टितः.

समत्तह 1 2 5 समतीर्थ ( gl. तीर्थम् ).

°समग्ग 10 3 3 [ समग्र ] °सहित.

समणु 1 10 9a, 10 7 9a [ शमन; cf. शम् 'injure' ] पीडक; cf. Mp. 16 24 3 समियउ gl. पीडित.

समत्त 17 9 8, 3 11 9 समस्त.

समत्त 7 1 8, 18 1 9b सम्यक्त्त.

✓समप्प [ सम्+अर्पय्; G. सौपवुँ ];  
-imper. 2. s. समप्पि 11 12 8;  
-abs. समप्पेवि 6 8 5, 15 8 7; p. p. समप्पिय 4 4 9a, 10 8 6, 19 11 6.

समरउज्झड 12 2 9b forceful attack in the battle ( see झडी ).

समल्लइय 3 10 1b सम्बद्ध ( cf. ✓समल्लिय ).

✓समल्लव ( समर्पय्; cf. He IV 39 अल्लिव=अर्पय्; G. आलवुँ );  
-abs. समल्लवेवि 19 1 4.

✓समल्लिअ ( समाधि );  
-pres. 3. s. समल्लियइ ( mss. समिल्लियइ ) 16 11 9b; abs. समल्लिएवि 17 12 1.

समसरण 1 6 9b, 1 7 6, enl. समसरणय 5 3 4 समवसरण.

समाइच्छिय 6 1 5, 16 9 7 सत्कार ( cf. PSM. S. V. समाइच्छ ).

समाणु 2 11 7, 3 10 2, 10 12 1, 3 8 8, समाण 4 2 2 [ समानम् ] सह;

✓समाण [ सम्+मात्र ];  
-pass. pres. part. enl. समाणिज्जन्तय 1 2 12b; p. p. समाणिय 14 3 8.

✓समारुह [ सम्+आ+रुह ];  
-abs. समारुहेवि 18 2 7.

✓समावड ( सम्+आ+पत् );  
-imper. 3. s. समावडउ 15 14 3;  
p. p. समावडिय 7 13 9a, 9 14 8, 15 1 8, 17 11 10a.

समासए 5 13 1 समासे enl.; in short, suggestively; gl. अन्यव्याजेन.

✓समिच्छ [ सम्+इच्छ ];  
-pres. 2. s. समिच्छहि 15 13 1; 3. s. समिच्छइ 18 3 2.

°समिद्धय 15 14 1 समृद्ध enl.

समुच्छ 19 7 11a समूर्छा.

समुजल 10 4 8, °13 9 6 समुज्ज्वल.

समुट्ठिय 1 16 8, enl. 19 18 8 समुत्थित.

✓समुडु keep ready ?  
-abs. समुडेवि 4 5 9b; p. p. समुट्ठिय 15 11 3.

✓समुत्तर [ सम्+उद्+तृ ];  
-pres. 3. pl. समुत्तरन्ति 1 10 6.

समुत्तुङ्गय 11 4 3 समुत्तुङ्ग enl.

✓समुत्थर (=सम्+आ+क्रम्; cf. उत्थर) attack.

-pres. 3. s. समोत्थरइ 11 10 9a, pres. part. समुत्थरन्त 17 4 8.

✓समुत्थव [ सम्+उत्थापय् ];  
-imper. 2. s. समुत्थवहि 19 8 4.

समुद्ध° 17 16 7 [ सम्+ऊर्ध्व ] raised high.

समुव्वरिय 15 5 3 [ सम्+उव्वरिय which see ] saved.

✓समुव्वह [ सम्+उद्+वह ];  
-pres. 3. s. समुव्वहइ 6 11 2.

समुह 6 9 2 संमुख ( He. I 29 ).

समुहाणण 15 1 9b संमुखानन.



समोसरण 5 6 6, 6 13 11b समवसरण.

सम्भय 12 2 3 [सम्भयक्] सम्भयक्त्व.

सम्भत्त° 13 8 10b सम्भयक्त्व.

सम्माण 19 14 8 संमान.

सम्माणियय 16 1 9b संमानित enl.

सम्मादिट्ठि 7 3 7 सम्यग्दृष्टि.

सम्मुह 7 2 9a संमुख.

✓सर [सर];

-pres. part. सरन्त 16 9 6; abs.

सेरवि 5 6 2, 19 10 8.

सरम्भ 15 15 9b रम्भा-समाना?

सरिस 16 11 6 सदृश.

सरिसव° 4 4 9b सर्षप (α. सरसव).

सरीरडय 6 13 5 (शरीर+ Ap. pejorative suffix °डय; α. °डुँ) wretched body.

सलोण 14 2 9b [सलवण] सलावण्य (cf. α. सलोणु).

°सल्ल 12 3 1, 12 5 1 [शल्य] sting, grudge.

सल्लेहण 5 16 6 संलेखना.

सवडंमुह 4 7 8, 17 4 9, 17 6 2, 19 3 10b, enl. सवडंमुहय 11 13 9a [D. 8 21] अभिमुख.

सवण 5 15 1 श्रमण.

सवर° 10 7 9b शवर.

सवत्ति 19 7 4 सपत्नी.

सविलक्खउ 9 8 4 [स विलक्षम्] सलज्जम्.

सव्वङ्गिय 11 4 2 [सर्वाङ्गिक] सर्वाङ्गीण.

सव्वङ्गागय° 5 13 6° सर्वाङ्गागत.

सव्वल° 11 8 4, 17 6 5 lance (cf.

सव्वलं तिल-पीडनायुधं घाणी Mp. 11 12 31, सव्वलि सव्वलोहमयी घाणी 11 16 9; D. 8 6 सव्वला=कुक्षी).

सव्ववसाय 11 14 7 सव्यवसाय active.

सव्वायामे 17 9 6, 15 5 4 [सर्वायामेन]

अतिशय-बलेन (cf. D. 1 65 आयाम=बल).

✓सस (श्वस्);

-pres. 3. s. संसइ 18 5 7.

सस 5 5 3 स्वस्.

ससणेह 16 9 7 ससेह.

ससिकन्त° 13 3 2 शशिकान्त.

ससिवयणी 20 11 9a शशिवदना.

✓सह (Hc. IV 100) राज् appear charming;

-pres. 3. s. सहइ 9 12 9b, 14 13 9b, 17 12 7.

सहल 18 6 9b, enl. सहलय 18 7 2 सफल.

सहसा 1 12 5.

सहसत्ति 9 4 5, 14 5 1, 15 8 8 [सहसा इति] सहसा.

°सहाउ 4 6 1, °18 1 2 स्वभावः.

°सहाय° 1 7 4.

सहिय 5 4 8, 19 8 6 सखी enl.

सहियय 16 1b सहित enl. (α. हूँ with).

सहुँ 1 14 5, 2 8 1, 4 2 9b, 4 6 8, 4 11 5, 9 2 8, 9 7 3, 12 8 9b, 15 15 8, 16 3 7 सहु (Hc. IV 419).

सहोवर 13 10 6 सहोदर.

✓संचर [सम्+चर, α. सौचरुँ];

-pres. 2. s. संचरहि 20 8 3; 3. s. संचरइ 15 11 4; imper. 2. s. संचर 7 12 4;

-caus. abs. संचारैवि 2 7 4; p. p. संचारिय 9 4 7.

✓संचल [सम्+चल];

-pres. 3. pl. संचलन्ति 4 6 4; -caus. pres. 3. s. संचालइ 8 11 9b; p. p. संचालिय 2 3 2.

✓संचल्ल [सम्+चल];

-pres. 3. s. संचल्लइ 18 8 7; p. p. संचल्ल 7 1 7, 9 14 6, संचल्लिय 2 2 1, 3 4 8, enl. संचल्लियय 11 8 9a.

संचारिम 4 10 8, 14 13 4 endowed with motion; moveable; mobile.

✓संचूर [सम्+चूर=चूर्ण];

-pres. 3. s. संचूरइ 17 9 4; p. p. enl. संचूरियय 3 2 1b.



°संठिय 1 8 13α संस्थित.

संताण 6 8 5 संतान succession.

°संतासण 11 3 2 [ संत्रासन ] संत्रासक.

°संदरिसण 10 11 1 [ संदर्शन ] संदर्शक.

°संदेहवन्त 13 3 3 संदेहवत्.

°संधाण 15 3 9α संधान.

संधि f. 8 4 9α, 16 6 9b, 16 7 1.

✓संथव [ सम्+स्थापय् ] console;

-pres. 2. s. संथवहि 19 8 4 (gl.

संबोधयति); abs. संथवैवि 15 8 2; p. p.

संथविय 12 12 3, 19 6 2.

✓संथव [ सम्+स्तु ];

-pres. part. संथवन्त 16 9 4.

✓संथुव्व [ सम्+स्तूय् ];

-pres. 3. s. संथुव्वइ 3 9 6; pres.

part. संथुव्वमाण 1 7 6.

संपाइय 5 4 6, enl. संपाइयय 9 1 4 संप्राप्त.

संपाविय 17 1 6 संप्राप्त.

✓संपेस [ सम्+प्रेष् ];

-abs. संपेसैवि 17 6 10α.

✓संभर [ सम्+रम्भ्; G. सँभरवुँ ];

-pres. 2. s. संभरहि 1 7 9b; abs.

संभरैवि 6 10 9b, संभरेवि 16 7 5, 18

7 4; p. p. संभरिय 12 10 3.

✓संभव [ सम्+भू ];

-pres. 3. s. संभवइ 15 7 7, 15 12 1.

संवच्छर 2 3 6 संवत्सर.

✓संवज्झ [ सम्+वज्झ् ];

-pres. 3. s. संवज्झइ 20 1 1.

संवर 3 5 2.

संवलियय 14 6 6 संवलित enl.

✓संवाह [ सम्+वाहय् ];

-pres. 3. s. संवाहइ 1 14 8.

संवाह 16 9 8 gl. ताम्बूल.

✓संवैड [ सम्+वैड् ];

-abs. संवेडैवि 20 8 1.

साइय 19 10 10α gl. आलिङ्गन.

साव 1 8 10 सर्व.

-साड 16 8 3, सावु 7 7 4 सर्वम् (G. साव  
entirely).

✓साड (=वि+नाशय्);

-abs. साडैवि 11 1 3; p. p. साडिय

11 11 8, 14 1 4; pass. pres.

part. enl. साडिज्जन्ता 17 3 7.

साणन्त 1 1 14 [ सानन्त ] अनन्तसहित.

सामाण-भास 1 3 10 सामान्य-भाषा.

सामिसाल 4 13 5, °7 3 6 [ स्वामिशाल ]  
स्वामिश्रेष्ठ.

°सार 20 9 8 धन.

°सारङ्ग 12 10 2 शार्ङ्ग.

सारि 16 14 4, 17 1 1α, 20 5 3 गज-  
पर्याण (gl. सारि=अंवारी=G. अंवाडी).

सालय °6 4 2, 18 10 4 इयाल enl.  
(G. सालो).

सावु see साव.

सावय 19 8 9 श्वापद (cf. G. सावज).

सासय °4 14 9α, 17 18 10α शाश्वत.

सासनहर 19 15 10α [ शासनधर ] gl.  
दूत.

सासुअ 19 4 8 श्वश्रू enl. (G. सासु).

सासुरय 11 11 9b, 19 12 7 [ \*श्वाशुरक ]

श्वाशुरालय (G. सासरुँ).

✓साह [ साहय् ];

-pres. 1. s. साहमि 4 12 4, 11 5

2; pres. part. साहन्त 12 12 9;

abs. साहेप्पिणु 10 1 1; p. p. साहिय

3 3 1α, 10 1α.

साहिय 2 16 7 कथित (cf. Hc. IV 2  
साह=कथ्).

°साहण 3 7 1α [ साधन ] सैन्य.

साहरण 9 5 4 साभरण.

✓साहार [ सम्+धारय्; H. सहारा 'sup-  
port', 'help' ] comfort;

-abs. साहारैवि 19 11 1α; p. p.

enl. साहारियय 9 11 1.

°साहार 14 2 5 सहकारवृक्ष.

साहारण 11 4 1, 14 12 5 gl. साधारण-  
नाम-देश.

साहिचन्द 1 13 2 स+अभिचन्द्र.

साहुकार 2 17 6 साधुकार.

साहुकारिय 8 9 6, 20 3 3 साधुकार-संमानित.



- °साहुल 14 2 4 ध्वज (cf. D. 8 52 साहुलिआ, साहुली=वस्त्र, शिरोवस्त्रखण्ड); gl.  
 सिगिरिका (=old G. सीकरि 'canopy' 'palanquin').  
 सिय 2 8 7, 6 4 4, 12 6 4, 15 7 6, 18 11 9b° श्री enl.  
 सिय-संपय 10 7 4 श्रीसंपद.  
 °सियय° 14 9 1 सिकता.  
 °सिक्कार 3 6 6 सित्कार.  
 ✓सिक्खव [ सिक्षय्; G. शीखवुँ ];  
 -pres. 3. s. सिक्खवइ 16 8 2; p. p. सिक्खविय 4 3 4.  
 सिक्खिय 15 5 5 शिक्षित enl.  
 सिङ्ग 9 13 8 शृङ्ग.  
 °सिङ्ग° 3 5 5 सिंह.  
 ✓सिज्ज [ सिध्य ];  
 -pres. 3. s. सिज्जइ 4 2 5, 7 9 2, 15 13 2, 16 6 8 (सिज्जइ कज्जसिद्धि).  
 ✓सिच्च;  
 -pres. 3. pl. सिच्चन्ति 6 3 5; pres. part. enl. सिच्चन्तय 20 10 7.  
 सिट्ठ 18 12 2 [ सिष्ट ] कथित.  
 सिद्धत्तण 3 11 9 सिद्धत्व.  
 सिद्धय 15 14 1 सिद्ध enl.  
 सिमिर 11 8 1 [ शिविर ] gl. कटक.  
 सिर-उड 17 12 9 [ बिरःपुट ] gl. मस्तकपुट.  
 सिरि 12 5 7, °सिरी° 14 2 1 श्री.  
 सिरिगार 8 2 3 ?  
 °सिरीह 7 6 5 [ श्री+इह ] °श्रीवाञ्छक.  
 सिलोभ 19 18 1a श्लोक.  
 °सिवाल° 9 11 2 शृगाल.  
 सिवालय 12 7 6 [ शिवालय ] निर्वाण.  
 सिविय 7 13 3, 17 2 3, सिविया° 2 11 1 शिविका.  
 सिविणय 19 1 9 खप्प enl.  
 °सिसिर 14 9 3 [ शिविर ] gl. दधि (D. 8 31).  
 सिहरि 12 8 6 [ सिखरिन् ] पर्वत.  
 सिहि 2 11 9b सिखिन् fire.  
 सिहिण 10 3 5 [ \*सिखिन् ] स्नान (D. 8 31).  
 सीय° 2 12 3 शीत cold.  
 सीयर 11 3 5 शीकर.  
 सीयलय 12 12 8 शीतल enl.  
 सीरिय 6 1 10b (in सर-सीरिय.) भिन्न (PSM.) pierced.  
 ✓सीस [ \*सिष्य ] (Hc. IV 2 (कथ; -pres. 3. s. सीसइ 1 15 9b, 16 9 10a.  
 सीस 7 11 8 ?  
 ✓सुअ [ खप्; G. सुअुँ ];  
 -pres. 3. s. सुअइ 1 10 8, 17 15 3, 18 9 2.  
 सुअ° 13 5 4 शुक्र.  
 सुअन्त° 4 11 3 सुवन्त.  
 सुअरिसण 15 12 7, 15 13 2, 15 15 8 सुदर्शन.  
 सुअुमार 3 5 6 [cf. Ved. शिशुमार; MW. शिशुमारगिरि from the *Divyāva-dāna*] शिशुमार.  
 सुयन्ध 11 4 7, 14 7 3 सुगन्ध.  
 सुइर 4 11 5, 4 12 5, 18 3 1 सुचिरम्.  
 सुकुलीणवहु 11 6 2 सुकुलीन-वधू.  
 सुकोमल 9 8 5.  
 सुक 13 1 3 शुक्र.  
 सुकय 16 4 9b शुष्क enl. (G. सूकुँ).  
 सुक्किय 19 14 9 सुकृत.  
 सुवडिय 14 13 2 सुघटित.  
 सुचवि 19 4 7 सुभाविन्.  
 ✓सुज्ज ( =दृश्य; G. सूज्जुँ );  
 -pres. 3. s. सुज्जइ 8 2 9a, 19 1 3 सुहु 4 11 8, 4 12 9a, 15 6 4, 15 13 3 सुष्टु.  
 ✓सुण [ शु; G. सुणुँ ];  
 -imper. 2. s. सुणि 5 1b, 1 11 1, सुणु 7 12 5; abs. सुणैवि 4 3 1, 10 9 7, सुणैवि 7 11 9a, 9 13 9a, 13 7 2, सुणैप्पिणु 12 7 3, 18 1 7.  
 सुणिसल्ल 4 12 7 सु+निःशक्य.  
 सुणणय 2 10 9b शून्य enl. (G. सूनुँ).  
 सुणणारण 5 4 2 शून्यारण्य.



°सुणह 19 4 9b लुषा.

सु-

सुतण्यरि 16 4 7 सु-तनूदरी.

सुपरियण 9 5 1 सु-परिजन.

सुपरिट्टवैवि 19 1 4 [सु+परिस्थाप्य] gl.  
पर्यालोच्य.

सुपरिट्टिय 9 4 6 सु+परिष्ठित.

सुपसण्णकित्ति 19 8 3, 19 10 6 सु+  
प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

सुपास° 1 17 सु+पार्श्व.

सुपहुत्त 15 7 9a सुप्रयुक्त? (cf. पहुत्त).

सुपूयफल 14 7 3 सु+पूयफल.

सुप्पहाय 14 1 1 सु+प्रभात.

सुमणिट्टय 3 1 13a सु+मनइष्ट enl.

°सुमल्लवन्त 7 11 3 सु+माल्यवत्.

सुन्दर 14 11 5, 19 11 8a, enl.

सुन्दरय 12 7 6.

✓सुम्म (=श्रूय);

-pres. 3. s. सुम्मइ 18 1 3.

सुरयारुहण 4 10 9b सुरतारोहण?

सुरमण 10 10 1 (सुरमण) 1. very  
playful, 2. having beautiful  
hips; gl. सुरत-व्यापार-वित्त.

सुरसंतास 15 12 9a सुर-संत्रास terror to  
the gods.

सुरिन्दत्तणय 8 1 7 सुरेन्द्रत्व.

✓सुव [स्व; G. सुवु];

-pres. part. सुवन्त 7 9 6.

सुव 7 1b सूत.

सुवण्ण 2 16 4 [सुवर्ण] gold coins.

सुविडल्लमह 12 8 8 सु-विपुलमति.

सुविण 1 14 9a°, 5 12 7, enl. सुविणय  
9 2 9a, 16 4 1 स्वप्न.

सुविणा 11 6 7?

सुविसाल 14 7 2 सुविशाल.

सुविहाण 16 3 8, enl. सुविहाणय 1 15  
9b early morning (see विहाणय).

✓सुव्व [श्रूय; Hc. IV 243];

-pres. 3. s. सुव्वइ 1 9 9a, 14 11

5; 3. pl. सुव्वन्ति 12 1 5, 16 7 6.

सुसमाइच्छिय 10 6 3 सु+सत्कृत (cf.  
समाइच्छिय).

सुसञ्च 7 2 1 सुप्रथित compact, well-  
knit (cf. G. संचो machine).

सुसोहियय 15 6 4 (in सुट्टु सुसोहियउ) सु+  
शोभित enl.

✓सुहा [सुखय];

-pres. 3. s. सुहाइ 12 12 8.

सुहावय 13 10 1a [सुखायक] सुखद.

सुहासिय-वयण 1 3 11 सुभाषित-वचन.

सुहि 2 9 3, 16 4 9b सुहृद्.

°सूइ 14 5 7 सूचि.

सूयर° 11 4 7 शूकर (G. सूवर).

सूयार 17 13 10b सूयकार.

°सूरकन्ति° 13 3 2 [सूरकान्ति] सूर्यकान्त.

°सेहि 2 15 5, 5 5 9b (from \*श्रिष्टि=  
श्रिष्टि cf. sk. श्रेढि) श्रेणि.

सेणी 16 12 5 श्रेणि.

सेण्ण 3 2 1b, enl. सेण्णय 4 7 6 सैन्य.

सेरय 6 12 9b [खैर enl.] मंदप्रयत्न.

°सेल्लग 17 6 4 शर or कुन्त (D. 8 57).

सेविय 2 8 7 सेवित.

सेसा 11 14 10 gl. आशिषा, PSM. निर्माल्य  
(G. शेष).

सोणिय 13 6 10b शोणित.

सोण्डीर 20 7 4 शौण्डीर.

सोदामणि 20 1 8 [सौदामनी] gl. विद्युत्.

°सोम 2 2 6 सौम्या.

°सोमाल° 7 1 5 सुकुमार (cf. G. सुँवाळुँ).

सोमालिय 19 12 4 सुकुमारिका.

सोवण 16 3 5 स्वप्न.

सोहन्ती 1 2 6 शोभमाना.

सोहिय 1 1 6 शोधित.

सोहिल्लय 14 5 2, 14 7 6 [सोह=शोभा+  
इल्ल enl.] शोभावत्.

ह

हय° 1 6 5 (1) हत wretched (2) हत  
destroyed.

✓हकार (=आन्कारय्) call;



- pres. 3. s. हकारइ 7 1 9b; abs. हकारैवि 19 2 3; p. p. हकारिय 5 14 3, 11 11 2.
- agent. हकारय 2 10 9b.
- हृदयोह 19 3 8 हृदयोभा (G. हार).
- ✓ हण [हन्; G. हणवुँ];
- imper. 2. pl. हणहौं 7 4 7; abs. हणैवि 12 1 9a.
- हथिहड 12 8 6, °15 3 1 हस्तिघटा.
- हथुत्थलिय 1 3 13, enl. हथुत्थलियय 8 10 9a ordered, by a gesture of hand.
- ✓ हम्म (हन्; Hc. IV 244);
- pres. 3. s. हम्मइ 7 9 6, 10 12 4; pres. part. हम्मन्त 9 10 4.
- ✓ हर [ह; G. हरवुँ];
- pres. 3. s. हरइ 4 6 10; pres. part. हरन्त 3 2 4, enl. हरन्तय 17 4 10b; abs. हरेवि 7 10 1, 13 4 10b, 16 8 7, हरेप्पिण 14 10 9b; pot. part. f. हरेवी 20 1 7.
- °हर 14 2 1 ग्रह.
- हरि 5 4 3 अश्व, 19 8 1b सिंह.
- हरिसिय 1 8 6, enl. हरिसियय 15 8 6 हर्षित enl.
- हलैं सहि 15 11 9b, हलैं हलैं सहि, 15 12 5 हले सखि.
- हलाविय 13 3 9b चालित (G. हलावुँ).
- ✓ हस [हस्; G. हसवुँ];
- pres. 3. s. हसइ 1 5 1, 7 10 6; 3. pl. हसन्ति 7 2 8, 9 4 8; imper. 2. s. हसु 7 12 2; opt. 2. s. हसिजहि 7 12 2; pres. part. enl. हसन्तय 9 4 8.
- हा 7 8 7, 19 5 8, हा हा 13 7 6, °हाहा-रव 11 9 2, 13 7 5.
- हाणि 13 11 9, 15 14 8 हानि.
- हारत्तिय 15 2 7 हार-त्रिक? gl. हारघटना.
- हिय 9 6 4 हत.
- हियत्तण 2 9 3 हितत्व.
- हियय 14 13 3 हृदय.
- हियवय 5 4 2, 5 13 1, 11 2 5, 17 13 7 हृदय (cf. Hc. IV 310 हितपक).
- ✓ हिण्ड [हिण्ड; G. हौडवुँ]; roam;
- abs. हिण्डैवि 6 15 7.
- हिमवदलिय 19 4 9a हिमदुर्दिन (see वदलिय).
- ✓ हिलिहिल (onom. अश्वशब्दे) neigh;
- pres. part. हिलिहिलन्त 12 8 5.
- °हिसिय 6 1 8 हेषित.
- हुअवह 16 4 9b, हुववह° 13 3 9 हुतवह.
- हुआस° 17 2 4, हुवास 8 8 7 हुताश.
- °हुकार 17 10 10a (onom.).
- °हुलि° 17 6 5 प्रहरणविशेष (cf. Hc IV 143 हुल=क्षिप्).
- °हुल 14 7 3 [फुल] पुष्प.
- हुअ 2 10 3, 3 7 4, 3 10 3, 5 5 3, 11 2 7 भूत.
- हेट्टासुह 3 7 1b, °4 9 8°, 13 2 10a, enl. हेट्टासुहय 19 4 5 अधोमुख (G. हेठ down).
- हेट्टिम° 4 9 9a अवस्तन.
- हेमइल 6 5 2 [हेमइल] खर्णभूमिक.
- °हेरि° 16 2 6; हेरिय 4 7 1, 16 1 4 गुप्तचर (cf. H. हेरना, G. हेरवुँ see, search, spy).
- हेवाइय 20 9 2 gl. गर्व नीतः, but cf. late Sk. हेवाक, हेवाकिन् habituated to; G. हेवा habit).
- ✓ हो [भू; G. होवुँ];
- pres. 1. s. होसि 19 10 7; 2. s. होहि 5 14 1, 12 10 9b; 3. s. होइ 2 3 9b, 2 10 2, 4 13 6, 7 12 3, 15 12 3; 3. pl. हवन्ति 16 6 5, होन्ति 1 3 11, 8 8 8, 12 4 6, 16 6 2, 3; imper. 3. s. होउ 2 10 3, 2 15 5; 3. pl. हवन्तु 2 10 8, 10 9 4; fut. 3. s. होसइ 1 12 7, 4 5 4, 7 2 9b, 12 2 6; 3. pl. होसन्ति 5 9 3, 10, 9 3 3, 15 2 5, 6, 7, 8; p. p. होन्त 2 10 8, 3 8 10b, 19 8 10b, f. होन्ति 15 12 1, enl. होन्तिय 6 14 9a, 15 4 2; abs. होवि 19 8 9 (होवि थिउ), होएँवि 2 15 8, 3 6 10, 9 3 9b.
- हो 7 8 7, हो हो 12 6 अहो.
- होउहोउ 11 7 3 (onom.) grunting of an elephant.



## PERSONAL NAMES

(Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk)

अङ्ग 12 12 10a.

अङ्गय 12 12 10a अङ्गद.

अङ्गण 15 5 2°, 18 4 10a अङ्गना.

—\*अङ्गणसुन्दरि 18 3 5 अङ्गनासुन्दरी.

अणङ्गकुसुम 20 12 9 अणङ्गकुसुमा.

अणङ्गिय 9 8 8 अनादत.

अजिय 1 1 2°, 5 1 6 अजित.

अणन्तरह 15 8 8, 18 1b अनन्तरथ.

अणन्तवीर 18 1 4 अनन्तवीर्य.

अणरण 15 8 4, 18 1 5° अनरण्य.

\*अणुत्तरवाह 1 2 8 [अनुत्तरवाचिन्] अनुत्तर-  
वाग्मिन्.

अणिल see पवणञ्जय.

अन्धय 7 1a, 7 4 8 अन्धक.

अमरपह 6 8 9a, 12 5 6 अमरप्रभ.

°अमल 5 8 8.

\*अमरमन्ति 16 6 5 [अमरमन्त्रिन्] gl.  
बृहस्पति.

अमियगह 19 6 7 अमितगति.

°अर 1 1 15.

असणिवेय 7 6 4 अशनिवेग.

अहिणन्दण 1 1 4 अभिनन्दन.

आहभडारय 1 1 1 आदिभट्टारक.

आणन्द 19 4 7 आनन्द.

°इक्षुक्कुवंश 5 1 2 इक्ष्वाकुवंश.

इन्द 8 1 3 इन्द्र.

इन्दह 10 7 3, 13 11 11b इन्द्रजित्;

सकइ 17 9 9 शक्रजित्, रावणि 17 9 1  
रावणि.

\*इन्दभूइ 1 2 7 इन्द्रभूति.

इन्दमह 6 1 7 इन्द्रमति.

इन्दाउह 6 8 7, 15 12 7 इन्द्रायुध.

इन्दाणि 7 14 5, इन्दाणी 7 12 9b इन्द्राणी.

°ईसाण 17 11 6 ईशान.

उच्छुरय 7 11 1, 8 6 7, 9 5 3, 11 13  
8 gl. इक्षुरव, traditionally ऋक्षरजस्.

उवरम्भ 15 11 5, 15 12 4, 15 12 9a,  
15 13 1, 15 15 9b उपरम्भा.

उवहिकुमार 6 10 9b, 6 13 11a उदधि-  
कुमार.

उवहिरय 6 10 4, 6 16 9a, 12 5 10  
उदधिरव.

उव्वसि 8 1 8 उर्वशी.

कइकसि 9 1 7, 9 2 5, 9 5 2 कैकसी.

कइकसेय 10 10 7, 13 10 5 कैकसेय.

कइकेयण 12 5 7 कपिकेतन; कइइय 6 10  
2 कपिध्वज.

\*कउटिल्ल 16 6 3 कौटिल्य.

कउसिकि 9 6 2 कौशिकी.

कच्छ 2 13 7.

कणय 10 6 5, 13 11 1b कनक.

कमलमइ see कमला.

कमला 6 2 1; कमलमइ 6 2 3 कमलावती;  
पउमवइ 6 4 1 पद्मावती.

°कल्लोल 20 5 5.

कालमेह 19 14 1b कालमेघ.

किक्किन्ध 7 1°a, 7 3 10a, 7 11 1, 9 5  
3, 12 1 7° किष्किन्ध.

कित्तिधवल 6 1b, 6 1 4, 12 5 5 कीर्ति-  
धवल.

\*कित्तिहर 1 2 8 कीर्तिहर.

°कुन्धु 1 1 15

कुम्भयण 1 10 8, 10 7 4, 8 कुम्भकर्ण;

भाणुकण 9 3 8, 20 10 4, भाणुइ  
9 7 9a, रविकण 9 11 4, 20 11 1.

°कुवेर 9 5 8 कुवेर; धणय 2 2 1, 8 6 8,  
9 5 8, 10 8 7 धनद.

कुसुमाउहकमला 20 12 1 [कुसुमायुधकमला]  
gl. कामलक्ष्मी.

केउमइ 18 4 1 केतुमती.

खयरानन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 खचरानन्द.

°खन्द 8 12 2, 17 11 6 स्कन्द

खर 1 10 4°, 12 3 3°, 12 4 9a, 17  
11 3 °15 1 3, 16 7 7.

खेमङ्कर 1 12 2 क्षेमङ्कर.

खेमन्धर 1 12 2 क्षेमन्धर.



गायणचन्द्र 12 11 6 गगनचन्द्र.  
 गङ्गाहर 11 2 6 गङ्गाधर.  
 गिरिकिंचेखलु 12 5 9 ?  
 गिरिणन्दण 6 10 4 गिरिनन्दन.  
 \*गोत्तमसामि 1 9 8, 5 1 $\alpha$  गौतमस्वामिन्.  
 घणवाहण 5 7 11b, 7 11 7 $^{\circ}$  10 7 3,  
 घनवाहन.  
 ञक्खुम्भय 1 12 4 चक्षुष्मत्.  
 चन्द्रकर 16 7 5 चन्द्रकर.  
 चन्द्रणहि 9 3 8, 10 1 4, 12 3 3, 16 7  
 7 चन्द्रनखा.  
 चन्द्रप्पह $^{\circ}$  1 1 8 चन्द्रप्रभ.  
 चन्द्राणण 7 3 5 चन्द्रानन.  
 चन्दाहि(?) 1 13 2 चन्द्राभ.  
 चन्द्रोवर 12 1 2, 12 3 5 $^{\circ}$  चन्द्रोदर.  
 चमू $^{\circ}$  17 11 5.  
 चित्त 17 11 4 चित्र.  
 चित्तङ्ग 16 9 3, 16 7 9b, enl. चित्तङ्गय  
 16 10 4, 16 11 1 चित्राङ्ग.  
 जयचन्द 11 2 5 जयचन्द्र.  
 जयसायर 5 3 6 जयसागर.  
 जगभूसण see तिजगविहूसण.  
 जम 8 6 8, 9 5 8 यम.  
 जम्बव 16 13 7, 20 7 4 जाम्बवत्.  
 जम्बुमालि 17 11 8 जम्बूमालिन्.  
 जलकन्त 20 5 8, 20 9 1 जलकान्त.  
 जलणसिह 12 12 4 ज्वलनशिख.  
 जमुम्भय 1 13 1 यशस्विन् enl.  
 जलोह 20 5 7 जलौघ.  
 जालामुह $^{\circ}$  20 5 7 ज्वालामुख.  
 जालावलि 20 5 7 ज्वालावलि.  
 जियसत्तु 5 1 3 जितशत्रु.  
 जीमुत्त 20 6 7 जीमूत.  
 जीमुत्तणिणाय 17 11 8 जीमूतनिनाद.  
 णइरिय see णेरिय.  
 णयणाणन्द 6 10 3, 12 5 8 नयनानन्द.  
 णन्द $^{\circ}$  2 8 7 $^{\circ}$ , 4 9 4 $^{\circ}$  नन्दा  
 णन्दण 12 5 9 नन्दन.  
 णमि 1 1 18 नमि.  
 णमि $^{\circ}$  2 13 6 नमि.

णल $^{\circ}$  12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7  
 6 $^{\circ}$  नल.  
 णलकुच्चर 15 10 2, 15 13 2 नलकुच्चर.  
 णारय 15 9 1, 16 8 2, 16 9 1 नारद.  
 णारायण 5 9 9 नारायण.  
 णाहिराय 1 13 2 नाभिराज.  
 णिग्घाय 7 9 9 $\alpha$ , 7 13 9b निर्घात.  
 णील 12 1 5, 12 8 3, 15 1 4, 16 7 6  
 नील.  
 णीलज्जण 2 9 5 नीलाज्जना.  
 णेमीसर 1 1 18 नेमीश्वर.  
 णेरिय 2 5 2, णइरिय 8 5 5 नैर्ऋति.  
 तडिकेस $^{\circ}$  12 5 10, तडिकेसि 6 10 5  
 तडित्केश.  
 तडिवाहण 7 7 5 तडिद्वाहन.  
 तणूयरि 12 3 2 तनूदरी.  
 तरङ्ग $^{\circ}$  20 7 3, 20 5 6.  
 तार $^{\circ}$  20 7 3.  
 तियसंजय 5 1 3 त्रिदशजय.  
 तिकलिङ्ग $^{\circ}$  19 16 5 त्रिकलिङ्ग.  
 तिजगविहूसण 11 8 1 त्रिजगविभूषण; जगभू-  
 सण 16 4 6 जगभूषण.  
 तिलयकेस 5 4 6, तिलकेस 5 6 1 तिलककेशा.  
 तिलकेस see तिलयकेस.  
 तिलोत्तिम $^{\circ}$  8 1 8 तिलोत्तमा.  
 तोयदवाहण 1 5 6, 5 9 4 तोयदवाहन.  
 तोयावलि 20 5 6.  
 \*दण्डिय $^{\circ}$  1 3 8 दण्डिन् enl.  
 दसरह 18 1 5 $^{\circ}$ , 15 8 7 दशरथ.  
 दससयगइ $^{\circ}$  12 12 5, 12 12 7 दशशतगति  
 दससयणेत्त see सहसक्ख.  
 दसाणण see रावण.  
 दसास see रावण.  
 दहमुह see रावण.  
 दहवयण see रावण.  
 दहसिर see रावण.  
 दुम्मुह 18 9 9 $\alpha$  दुर्मुख.  
 दूसण $^{\circ}$  1 10 4 $^{\circ}$ , 15 1 3, 16 7 7, 17  
 11 4 $^{\circ}$  दूषण.  
 देवरक्ख 5 14 6, 5 16 9 $\alpha$  देवरक्षस्.



घणय see कुवेर.

\*घणञय 1 16 10 $\alpha$  घनञय.

धम्म 1 1 14 धर्मे.

\*धम्म 1 2 7 धर्मे.

धम्मरह 13 2 1 धर्मेरथ.

धरणीधर 5 1 2.

धुव 7 14 8, 12 9 5, 12 12 3 ध्रुवा.

पउमप्पह<sup>०</sup> 1 1 6 पद्मप्रभ.

पउमवह see कमला.

पउमराय 20 12 8 पद्मरागा.

\*पउमिणि<sup>०</sup> 1 2 10 पद्मिनी.

पउलोम 2 2 6 पौलोमी.

पडिचन्द 6 16 9b प्रतिचन्द्र.

पडिदिणयर see पडिसूर.

पडिवल 6 10 2, 12 5 7 प्रतिबल.

पडिसुइ 1 12 1 प्रतिश्रुति

पडिसूर 19 9 8 प्रतिसूर्य; पडिदिणयर 19 11 7 प्रतिदिनकर.

पल्हायराय 18 4 1 प्रह्लादराज.

पवण see पवणञय.

पवणगह 6 8 7 पवनगति.

पवणञय 18 4 2 पवनञय; अणिल 19 8 9 $\alpha$

अनिल; पवन 8 6 8, 18 7 4 पवन;

पहञण 18 7 2 प्रभञ्जन; मरु 15 9 1,

16 7 8, 19 12 2 मरुत; मरुएव 19

14 10 मरुदेव; वाउकुमार 18 4 10 $\alpha$

वायुकुमार; समीर 19 8 1b.

पसण्णकित्ति 17 3 8, 19 5 3 प्रसन्नकीर्ति.

पसेणइ 1 13 2 प्रसेनजित्.

पहञण see पवणञय.

\*पहत्थ 11 3 3, 11 5 4, 11 5 9b, 15 1 3 प्रहस्त.

\*पहव 1 2 8 प्रभव.

पहसिय 18 5 9b प्रहसित.

\*पारासर 16 6 1 पाराशर.

पावणि see हणुमन्त.

\*पास<sup>०</sup> 1 1 18 पार्श्व.

\*पिसुण 16 6 2 पिशुन.

पुण्डरीय<sup>०</sup> 11 10 2; 20 5 5<sup>०</sup> पुण्डरीक.

पुण्णघण 5 6 3 पूर्णघन; पुण्णमेह 5 6 4 पूर्ण-  
मेघ.

पुण्णमेह see पुण्णघण.

पुप्फयन्त<sup>०</sup> 1 1 9 पुष्पदन्त.

पुप्फोत्तर 6 2 3<sup>०</sup>, 6 2 9b पुष्पोत्तर.

पुरएव 3 10 9b पुरुदेव.

भइरहि<sup>०</sup> 5 13 3, भईरहि 5 10 7, ०5 11 3 भगीरथ.

\*भम्मह 1 3 8 भामह.

\*भरह 2 4 5 भरत.

भरह 1 3 7, 1 11 8, 4 3 1 भरत.

भाणुकण see कुम्भयण.

भाणुसुइ see कुम्भयण.

\*भारदुवाय 16 5 8 भारद्वाज.

\*भिगुणन्दण 16 6 6 भृगुनन्दन.

भीम 5 7 11 $\alpha$ , 5 12 1.

भुयवल 15 14 भुजबल.

भेसइ 8 1 4, 11 13 2 बृहस्पति.

मथ 10 1 2<sup>०</sup>, 10 9 3, 13 11 8.

मयणावलि 11 2 3, 7 मदनावलि.

\*मयर<sup>०</sup> 15 1 1 मकर.

मघड 14 11 6 मघवा.

मणवेय 19 10 3 मनोवेगा.

मणिचूड 19 8 8.

\*मणु 16 6 4 मनु.

मन्दोवरि 1 10 9b, 10 1 3, 10 2 1, 12 4 3, 12 9 5, 16 4 4 मन्दोदरी.

मन्दर 6 8 7.

मरु 16 8 9 $\alpha$  मरुत.

मरु, मरुएव see पवणञय.

मरुएवि 1 13 3 मरुदेवी.

मल्लवन्त 8 6 7, 10 9 4 माल्यवत्.

मल्लि<sup>०</sup> 1 1 16 मल्ली.

महरक्ख 5 10 1, 5 14 5 महारक्षस.

महाकच्छ<sup>०</sup> 2 13 7.

\*महाभीम 5 8 7.

महामह 12 5 2 महामति.

महिन्द 17 3 9 महेन्द्र.

महीहर<sup>०</sup> 11 2 6 महीधर.

महु 15 9 3 मधु.

महेसर 7 4 1 महेश्वर.



महोदर 15 1 1 महोदर.

माणससुन्दरी 9 1 8, माणससुन्दरी 8 1 2  
माणससुन्दरी.

मारिच 10 2 7, 10 9 3, 10 1 2, 12 4  
8°, 13 2 5, 17 1 5, मारिचि 16 9  
6°, 18 1 2 मारीच.

मारिचि see मारिच.

मारु see हणुमन्त.

\*मारुयण्व 1 2 10 मारुतदेव.

मालि 8 1α, 8 6 6, 10 8 4 मालिन्.

मीसकेस 18 7 3 मिश्रकेशी.

मेरु 6 8 7.

लच्छी 6 1 2 लक्ष्मी.

रह 1 13 4 रति.

रयणचूड 19 8 8 रत्नचूड.

रयणावलि 13 1α, 16 4 7 रत्नावली.

रयणासव 9 1b, 9 5 2 रत्नाश्रव.

रम्भ 8 1 8 रम्भा.

रम्भ 20 7 3 रम्भ.

रविकण see कुम्भयण.

रविपह 6 8 8 रविप्रभ.

\*रविसेणायरिय 1 2 9 रविषेणाचार्य.

राजीव 15 7 3°, 18 10 2°, 20 5 5.

राम 1 10 3; राहुव 1 9 9b राघव.

रावण 1 10 3, 9 5 1; रामण 9 3 9b,

दसाण 5 9 9, 9 3 6, दशानन; दसास

10 7 1 दशास्य; दहमुह 1 10 7, 9 4

9b, 11 13 8 दशमुख; दहवयण 1 10

9α दशवदन; दहसिर 9 4 9b दशशि-

रस्; वीसदसिर 12 9 8 \*विशत्यर्धशिरस्;

वीसदत्थ 1 10 7 विंशति-हस्त.

रावणि see इन्द.

राहुव see राम.

रिसह 2 7 8, 13 9 9° ऋषभ.

-रिसहजिण 1 16 9b ऋषभजिन.

रिसहसेण 3 10 1b ऋषभसेन.

रुववह 16 10 6 रूपवती.

रोहिणि 1 13 4, 13 7 10b° रोहिणी.

वइसवण 5 7 6, 9 5 9b, 9 6 3, 10 7

5 वैश्रवण.

वयणालङ्कार 10 7 6 वचनालङ्कार.

वगलामुह 20 5 6 [वगलामुख] वडवामुख.

वज्रकण्ठ 6 7 8 वज्रकण्ठ.

वज्राउह 17 11 8 वज्रायुध.

वज्रोदर 11 7 8, 15 1 1°, 17 11 8°

वज्रोदर.

\*वदमाण 1 2 1°, 1 7 5 वर्धमान; वीर 1

1α; वीरजिण 1 8 13α वीरजिन.

वरुण 18 10 1, 20 9 3.

वलण्व 5 9 9 बलदेव.

वसन्तमाल 18 7 1 वसन्तमाला.

वसु 16 14 6.

वसुन्धर 20 5 5.

वाडकुमार see पवणञ्जय.

वालि 1 10 5, 12 1 7, 12 5 2, 12 9

10α, 16 7 5.

वासुपुञ्ज 1 1 12 वासुपूज्य.

वाहुवलि 4 4 7, 4 7 7 बाहुवलि.

विचित्तमाल 15 12 1 विचित्रमाला.

विजय 5 1 4 विजया.

विजयन्त 16 13 5 \*विजयन्त.

विजयमहन्द see विजयसीह.

विजयसीह 7 3 6, 7 4 5, विजयसिंह; विजय-

महन्द 7 7 9b विजयमृगेन्द्र.

विजामन्दर 7 1 3 विद्यामन्दर.

विजुकेस 6 10 9b विद्युत्केश.

विजुलवाहण 7 7 1 विद्युद्राहण.

\*विणमि 2 13 6 विनमि.

विमल 1 1 13.

विमलकित्ति 5 8 8 विमलकीर्ति.

विमलवाहण 1 13 1 विमलवाहन.

विराहिय 12 4 9b विराधित.

\*विससेण 2b 7 3 वृषसेन.

विसहसेण 3 9 2 वृषभसेन.

\*विसालचक्षु 16 5 10 [विशालचक्षु] वि-  
शालक्ष.

विहि 17 11 6 विधि.

विहीसण 1 10 9b, 9 3 8, 9 6 6, 9 7

9α, 10 8 10, 11 11 1 विभीषण.

वीसावसु 9 6 3, 16 14 6 विश्वावसु.

वुह 10 6 5 बुध.

वेयमह 7 1 3, वेयमई 11 2 5 वेदमती.



वेल्नधर° 20 5 5.  
 वेलाणल° 20 5 5 वेलानल.  
 °वेलासुह 20 5 6 वेलासुख.  
 वोमविन्दु 9 2 4 व्योमविन्दु.  
 सइ 1 13 3 शची.  
 सयकर 15 6 6 शतकर.  
 \*सयम्भु 1 3 1 et; सयम्भुएव 1 16 10a  
 स्वयम्भू, स्वयम्भूदेव.  
 सयर 5 3 7, 14 11 5 सगर.  
 सकइ see इन्दइ.  
 सणकुमार 14 11 6 सनत्कुमार.  
 सच्चवइ 20 11 9a सत्यवती.  
 सञ्ज्ञागलगजिय° 20 5 7 संध्यागलगर्जित.  
 °सञ्ज्ञावलि 20 5 7 संध्यावलि.  
 सन्ति 1 1 15 शान्ति.  
 समीर see पवणञ्जय.  
 सम्भव° 1 1 3.  
 सम्बु 20 3 8, 20 12 11 शम्बु.  
 सम्मइ 1 12 1, 17 9 6 संमति.  
 सरसइ 17 18 5 सरस्वती.  
 ससिकर° 15 1 4 शशिकर; ससिकिरण 12 12  
 3 शशिकिरण.  
 ससिकिरण see ससिकर.  
 ससिधय 16 13 6 शशिध्वज.  
 सहसयर 18 1 5 सहस्रकर; सहस्रकिरण 14  
 3 12b, 14 4 6, °सहासकिरण° 15  
 10 1 सहस्रकिरण; सहसरासि 14 5 4  
 सहस्ररश्मि.  
 सहस्रकिरण see सहसयर.  
 सहस्रकक्ष 5 5 1 सहस्राक्ष; दससयणेत्त 5 4 7  
 दशशतनेत्र.  
 सहसरासि see सहसयर.  
 सहसार 8 1 2 सहस्रार.  
 सामीरणि see हणुमन्त.  
 सारण 11 7 7, 15 1 2.  
 सिरिकण्ठ 6 1 3, 12 2 8 श्रीकण्ठ.  
 सिरिप्पह 12 12 1 श्रीप्रभा.  
 सिरिमाल 7 1 4 श्रीमाला.  
 सिरिमालावई 7 4 5 श्रीमालापति?  
 सिरिमालि° 7 11 3, 17 5 6, 17 14 2  
 श्रीमालिन्,

सिरिसइल 19 11 8a, 19 18 8 श्रीशैल.  
 सीयल° 1 1 10 शीतल.  
 सीमङ्कर 1 12 3 सीमङ्कर.  
 सीमन्धर 1 12 3 सीमन्धर.  
 सीहृदय 16 13 6 सिंहध्वज.  
 सीहविलम्बिय 12 6 6 सिंहविलम्बित.  
 सुय 11 7 7°, 15 1 2° शुक्र.  
 सुकेस 6 15 9a, 7 5 6, 12 5 11, 15  
 8 9a सुकेश.  
 सुग्रीव 12 5 2°, 12 10 9a, °15 1 4°,  
 16 7 5 सुग्रीव.  
 सुणन्दा 2 8 7, 4 9 4 सुनन्दा.  
 सुतार° 12 12 5 सुतारा.  
 सुन्दर° 10 6 2.  
 सुभीम 5 7 11a.  
 सुमइ 1 1 5 सुमति.  
 सुमालि 8 6 8, 7 11 3°, 10 7 8 सुमालिन्.  
 सुलोयण 5 6 3, सुलोयणय 5 4 7 सुलोचन.  
 सुलौयण 7 4 1 सुलोचना.  
 °सुवेल° 20 5 6.  
 °सुव्वय° 1 1 17 सुव्रत.  
 सुसेण 20 7 3 सुषेण.  
 सूरय 7 11 2, 8 6 7, 9 5 3 11 13  
 8, 12 5 12, gl. सूर्यरव, tradition-  
 ally सूर्यरजस्.  
 सेयंस 1 1 11, 2 16 7 श्रेयांस.  
 \*सेणिय 1 6 1, 1 7 9a, 1 11 1, 5 1b  
 श्रेणिक.  
 सोदामणिषह 18 7 4 [सौदामनीप्रभ] विद्युत्प्रभ.  
 सोम 8 6 7.  
 सोमप्पह 4 12 6 सोमप्रभ.  
 हणुव see हणुमन्त.  
 हणुवन्त 19 18 8, 20 1 9a, 20 2 9a,  
 20 3 6, 20 7 8, 20 9 8, हणुव 20  
 3 8 हनुमत.  
 हत्थ° 11 3 3, 15 1 3 हस्त.  
 हर 5 9 9.  
 हरि° 6 4 5, 17 11 5.  
 हरिकेसि 8 1 4, हरिकेसी 16 13 7 हरिकेशिन्.  
 हरिदवण 15 10 5 हरिदमन.  
 हरिसेण 11 1b, 11 1 9b हरिषेण.  
 हिययवेय 18 3 5 हृदयवेगा.



# NON-PERSONAL PROPER NAMES

( Historical names are prefixed with an asterisk )

- अइरावय 8 7 1, 11 3 4; अइरावणय 3 6  
1b ऐरावत.  
\*अउज्ज 2 7 5, 4 1a, 5 1 1, उज्ज 4 1  
8, 4 14 9b, 5 12 9b, 15 8 4  
अयोध्या; सकैयणयरि 2 2 5, 5 11 4  
साकेतनगरी.  
अट्टावय 12 11 9a, 19 8 9 अष्टापद (पर्वत).  
अरुण 12 1 9a Vāli's chariot.  
°अलङ्कारोदय 12 3 4 gl. पाताललङ्का (नगर).  
आङ्घ्रणयर 7 1 2 आदिल्यनगर.  
\*उज्ज see अउज्ज.  
कञ्चण 3 1 10 काञ्चन कञ्चणसेल 4 9 5  
काञ्चनशैल.  
कञ्चण °6 4 6° काञ्चन ( द्वीप ).  
कञ्चणपुर 8 12 7 काञ्चनपुर.  
°कञ्चुय° 6 4 6 कञ्चुक ( द्वीप ).  
कावित्यसर्ग 6 15 5 कापिष्ठसर्ग.  
कामुकविमाण 5 8 3 कामुकविमान.  
किक्कु 8 12 6, किक्कु 6 16 3 किक्कु; किपुर  
6 7 3, किक्कुपुर 12 12 2, किक्कुपुरक्ख 7  
6 3 किक्कुपुर.  
-किक्कुधर 6 4 8 ( द्वीप ); किक्कुमहीधर 6 5 2  
किक्कुपर्वत.  
किक्कुन्धपुर 7 10 9b किक्कुन्धपुर.  
कुम्भपुर 10 7 4.  
कुम्भीपाक 11 9 7 ( नरक ).  
कुस 6 4 6 कुस ( द्वीप ).  
\*गयउर 3 1a गजपुर; हत्थियणयर 2 16 6  
हस्तिनगर.  
\*गङ्गा 15 8 9b, गङ्गा° 12 4 3 गङ्गा.  
\*गङ्गासायर 3 12 9b गङ्गासागर meeting  
place of the Gāṅgā with the  
sea.  
गन्धर्ववावि 10 5 3 गन्धर्ववापी.  
°गिरि 6 4 7 गिरि ( द्वीप ).  
°गीर 6 4 7 ( द्वीप ).  
°गुज° 10 9 8 ( पर्वत ).  
°चीण 6 4 8 चीन ( द्वीप ).  
चीर 6 4 6.  
छोहार° 6 4 6 ( द्वीप ).  
\*जउण 12 4 3 यमुना.  
जम्बूदीव 1 11 5 जम्बूद्वीप.  
जलहरधर 10 5 2 जलधर-धर.  
जवण 6 4 6 यवन ( द्वीप ).  
°जोहण° 6 4 8 योधन ( द्वीप ).  
णन्दीसरदीव 6 7 9a नन्दीश्वरद्वीप; णन्दीसरक्ख  
6 8 4 नन्दीश्वराख्य.  
\*णम्मय 9 1 9b, 14 2 9b नर्मदा, रेवा  
13 12 4.  
णिञ्चालोयपुर 13 1a नियालोकपुर.  
°तड 6 4 9a तट ( द्वीप ).  
\*तावि° 9 1 9 तापी.  
तिकूड° 11 14 8 त्रिकूट ( पर्वत ).  
तोयावलि° 6 4 7, तोयावलि ( द्वीप ).  
दुल्लङ्क° 15 10 2 दुर्लङ्क ( नगर ).  
देवसंगीयणयर 10 4 2 देवसंगीतनगर; सुरसं-  
गीयणयर 11 13 6 सुरसंगीतनगर.  
धर 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).  
\*पयाग 2 11 4, 19 13 10b प्रयाग (नगर).  
पलियङ्कगुह 19 6 6, 19 9 4 पर्यङ्कगुहा.  
पायाललङ्क 5 8 6, 7 9 1, 7 11 6 पाता-  
ललङ्का ( नगर ).  
पुप्फवण 9 1 2 पुष्पवन.  
पुरिमताल 3 1b पुरिमताल ( नगर ).  
पुव्वविदेह 1 12 8 पूर्वविदेह ( खण्ड ).  
पोयण° 4 2 7, पोयणणयर 4 3 4 पोतन-  
नगर.  
भरक्खम 6 4 9a भरक्षम ( द्वीप ).  
\*भरह 3 6 11a भरत ( खण्ड ).  
भार° 6 4 0a ( द्वीप ).  
भीम° 6 4 9a ( द्वीप ).  
भीमवण 9 7 1 भीमवन.  
भूयरवाडइ 19 17 4 भूतरवा-अटवी.  
\*मगह 15 9 2, मगहदेस 1 4 1 मगधदेश



°मणि° 6 4 6 मणि ( द्वीप ).  
 °मणुसोत्तर° 3 7 2, मणुसुत्तर° 6 8 1  
 माजुषोत्तर ( पर्वत ).  
 महिन्द 18 3 4 महेन्द्र ( नगर ).  
 महु 7 10 5 मधु ( पर्वत ).  
 \*महुर 15 9 3 मथुरा ( नगर ).  
 माहेन्द्रपुर 19 2 7 माहेन्द्रपुर.  
 माहेसरपुर 14 4 9<sup>a</sup> माहेश्वरपुर.  
 मेरु 1 16 2°, 2 1 8°, 4 11 9<sup>b</sup>.  
 मेहडर 6 2 2 मेघपुर; मेहणयर 8 12 7  
 मेघनगर.  
 °रयण 6 4 6 रत्न ( द्वीप ).  
 रविपुर 18 4 1.  
 रस° 6 4 8 ( द्वीप ).  
 रहणेउर 6 1 3, 11 12 7, रहणेउरचकवाल-  
 णयर 5 6 4 रथनूपुरचकवालनगर.  
 \*रायगिह 1 4 9<sup>a</sup> राजगृह ( नगर ).  
 \*रेवा° see गम्भय.  
 रोहण 3 8 4, °6 4 8° रोधन ( द्वीप ).  
 लङ्काणयरि 5 8 5 लङ्कानगरी.  
 °वजर° 6 4 7 वज्र ( द्वीप ).  
 वव्वर° 6 4 7 वर्वर ( द्वीप ).  
 वाणरदीव 6 5 1 वानरद्वीप.  
 °वाहण° 6 4 6 वाहन ( द्वीप ).

विउलमहीहर 1 7 5, विउलइरि 1 6 9<sup>b</sup>  
 विपुलमहीधर, विपुलगिरि.  
 \*विञ्ज 9 1 9<sup>b</sup>, 10 7 9<sup>b</sup>, विञ्जइरि 11 6  
 3, °13 12 4 विन्ध्यगिरि.  
 वेयडू 2 15 5, 7 1 2 विजयार्ध ( पर्वत ).  
 वेलन्धर 6 4 8 ( द्वीप ); 23 3 7 ( पर्वत ).  
 सयडामुह °3 1 1<sup>b</sup> [ शकटक-मुख ] शकटमुख  
 ( उद्यान ).  
 सयंपह 9 13 6. 10 4 9<sup>a</sup> स्वयंप्रभ ( नगर ).  
 \*सक्रेणयरि see अउज्झ.  
 °सञ्झागार 6 4 7 सन्ध्याकार ( द्वीप ).  
 सम्मेयइरि 11 3 1 सम्मेतगिरि.  
 ससिपुर 8 12 6 शशिपुर.  
 सहससिहर 9 13 7 सहसशिखर ( चैत्य ).  
 °सिङ्गल° 6 4 8 सिंहल ( द्वीप ).  
 सिद्धत्थ 2 11 2 सिद्धार्थ ( उद्यान ).  
 सिन्धुणयर 10 2 4 सिन्धुनगर.  
 सिरि 6 4 7 श्री ( द्वीप ).  
 सुरसंगीयणयर see देवसंगीयणयर.  
 सुवेल 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).  
 °हणुरुह 6 4 5, 19 11 8<sup>b</sup>, हणूरुह° 19  
 10 7 हनूरुह ( द्वीप ).  
 \*हत्थिणयर see गयउर.  
 °हंस° 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).  
 हरि 6 4 5 ( द्वीप ).

## BOTANICAL NAMES

°अगत्थि° 3 17 अगस्ति ( G. अगथियो ).  
 अचइय° 3 1 12 ?  
 °अम्ब 3 1 10 आम्र ( G. आँवो ).  
 °अल्ल° 3 1 4 आर्द्र ( G. आहुँ ).  
 °आमली 3 1 9 आमलकी ( G. आमलौ ).  
 °आसत्थ° 3 1 4 अश्वत्थ.  
 इक्खु° 2 16 9, 2 17 5, 1 4 2 9<sup>a</sup>,  
 उच्छ° °3 1 4, उच्छु 1 4 4, 14 1 7  
 इक्षु ( G. ईख, M. उस ).  
 इन्दु 3 1 7 ?  
 उच्छ, उच्छु see इक्खु.  
 एला° 3 1 3 ( G. एल-ची ).

°कयम्ब 3 1 10 कदम्ब.  
 कक्केलि° 3 1 5 अशोक ( D. 2 12 ).  
 कक्कोल 3 1 3.  
 कणयारि° 3 1 9 कनकारि ( cf. MW. कनका-  
 न्तक ).  
 °कणवीर° 3 1 9 करवीर ( Hc. I 263 ).  
 °कन्थारि° 3 1 8 कन्थारी.  
 कप्पूर 3 1 3 कर्पूर.  
 करमन्दि 3 1 8 करमदी ( G. करम्दी, Mp.  
 करवंद, 9 14 9 ).  
 °करिमर° 3 1 8; cf. करमर Mp. 9 10 9.  
 °करीर 3 1 8 ( G. केर-डो ).



- °कुङ्कुम° 3 14.  
 °कुन्द° 3 1 7.  
 केयइ 3 1 12 केतकी.  
 °कोञ्ज 3 1 11 कुञ्ज (वल्ली).  
 कोरण्ट 3 1 11.  
 कोसम्ब 3 1 11 कोशाम्र (PSM).  
 खज्जूरि° 3 1 7 खर्जूरी (G. खजूरी).  
 गुञ्जा 14 2 7, गुञ्जाहल 11 10 7 गुञ्जाफल.  
 चम्पय° 3 1 4 चम्पक (G. चंपो).  
 चार 3 1 11 पियालवृक्ष (D. 3 21).  
 जम्बीरि 3 1 6 जम्बीरी.  
 जम्बू 3 1 10 जम्बू (G. जॉबू).  
 जासवण° 3 1 12 जपा (G. जासु, जाखंती).  
 °जीव 3 1 7 जीवक or वन्धुजीव.  
 °जीर° 3 1 4 (G. जीहँ).  
 °जूही 3 1 12 यूथिका (G. जूई).  
 °ढउय 3 1 6 ?  
 °णग्गोह° 3 1 5 न्यग्रोध.  
 °णन्दी 3 1 7.  
 णारङ्ग° 3 1 5.  
 णालिकेरी 3 1 8 (G. नालीयेरी).  
 तमाल 3 1 10.  
 °तरल 3 1 9 धतूर thorn-apple.  
 °ताल 3 1 10.  
 ताली 3 1 10.  
 दक्ख 3 1 5 द्राक्षा (G. दराख).  
 दवणा° 14 2 5, 14 4 5, 14 7 5 दमनक.  
 °दहिवण्ण° 3 1 8 दधिपर्ण.  
 °देवदारु 3 1 12 (G. देवदार).  
 °पउमक्ख° 3 1 5, 4 6 5 पद्माक्ष.  
 °पाडली° 3 1 8 पाटल.  
 पियङ्ग 3 1 4 प्रियङ्गु.  
 पुण्णाय° 3 1 2 पुन्नाग.  
 पुत्तजीव 3 1 6 पुत्रजीव.  
 °पूयफल 14 7 3 पूगफल.  
 °पोप्फली° 3 1 8, फोप्फल 1 5 9a, 6 5 2  
 पूगफल.  
 °फणिस° (°v. 1. फणस) 3 1 6 पनस.  
 मन्दार 3 1 7.  
 मरिय° 3 1 4 मरिच.  
 मल्लिव° 14 10 6 मल्लिका.  
 °मल्ली 3 1 12 मल्लिका.  
 महु° 3 1 3 मधुक.  
 माल्लर° 3 1 9°, 3 13 2°, °5 1 4 कपित्थ  
 (D. 6 130).  
 °माहवी° 3 1 3 माधवी.  
 °माहुलिङ्गी° 3 1 3 मातुलिङ्गी (Hc. I 214).  
 रिट्ठ 3 1 11 रिष्ट.  
 °रुद्धक्ख° 3 1 5 रुद्राक्ष.  
 °लवङ्ग 3 1 3.  
 °लिम्ब 3 1 6 निम्ब.  
 वउल 3 1 4, 14 6 4, वउल्ल 14 7 3 वकुल.  
 °सज्ज 3 1 11 सर्ज.  
 सत्तच्छय° 3 1 7 सप्तच्छद.  
 सम्बलिरुक्ख° 11 9 5 शाल्मलीवृक्ष.  
 °सरल 3 1 9.  
 °सिन्दी 3 1 7.  
 °सिन्दूर° 3 1 7.  
 सिरिखण्ड° 3 1 9 श्रीखण्ड.  
 सिरिस° 3 1 9 शिरीष.  
 हरियाल 3 1 6 हरिताल.  
 हिन्ताल 3 1 10.

## VIDYĀS

- अग्गि-जल-थम्भणी 9 12 7 अग्नि-जल-स्तम्भनी. आसुरी 9 12 8.  
 अणिम 9 12 3 अणिमन्. उच्चाटिणी 9 12 4 उच्चाटनी.  
 अत्ति 9 12 3 अत्ति. उम्मोहण 7 7 7 उन्मोहनी.  
 अमोहविजय 13 10 4 अमोघविजया. कामसुहदाइणी 9 12 5 काम-सुख-दायिनी.  
 अवलोयणी 9 12 7 अवलोकनी. कालि 9 12 2 काली.  
 आसालविज्ज 15 10 6, 15 12 6, 15 14 कुडिल 9 12 7 कुटिला.  
 7, आसालिय 15 14 9a, आसाली 15 कोमारि 9 12 2 कौमारी.  
 13 2 आशालीविद्या.



- गयणसंचारिणिय 9 13 3, गयणसंचालिणी 9 12 1 गगनसंचारिणी.  
 गारुडविज 12 2 10 $\alpha$  गारुडविद्या.  
 छिन्दणी 9 12 7 छेदनी.  
 जय 9 12 6 जया  
 जोगजोगेसरी 9 12 2 योगयोगेश्वरी.  
 णहङ्गणगामिणिय 9 13 1 नभोऽङ्गणगामिनी.  
 णारायणिय 12 10 1 नारायणी.  
 णिन्विगघ 9 13 3 निर्विघ्ना.  
 थम्भणि 9 13 1, थम्भणी 9 12 4, 6 स्तम्भनी.  
 दारुणी 9 12 8 दारुणा.  
 दुण्णिवारा 9 12 8 दुर्निवारा.  
 दुहरिसणी 9 12 8 दुर्दर्शना.  
 पण्णत्ति 9 12 3 प्रज्ञप्ति.  
 भाणुपरिमालिणी 9 12 1 भानुपरिमालिनी.  
 भिन्दणी 9 12 7 भेदनी.  
 भुवणसंखोहणी 9 12 4 भुवन-संक्षोभनी.  
 भूमि-गिरि-दारिणी 9 12 5.  
 महाकालिणी 9 12 1 महाकाली.  
 महोयरिय 17 9 9 gl. सर्पिणीविद्या [for महोरगिका?].  
 माहेसरिय 12 10 3, माहेसरी 9 12 2 माहेश्वरी.  
 माहेन्दविज 8 7 9 $\alpha$  माहेन्द्रविद्या.  
 वड्डरिविद्धंसिणी 9 12 4 वैरीविद्धंसिनी.  
 वन्ध-वह कारिणी 9 12 5 बन्ध-बध-कारिणी.  
 वम्भाणि 9 12 3 ब्रह्माणी.  
 चरिसणी 9 12 8 वर्षिणी.  
 वामोहण<sup>०</sup> 7 7 7 व्यामोहनी.  
 वाराहि 9 12 2 वाराही.  
 वारुणी 9 12 5, 9 12 8.  
 विजय 9 12 6 विजया.  
 वीरासणी 9 12 2 वीरासनी.  
 सत्ति-संवाहिणी 9 12 7 शक्ति-संवाहनी.  
 सत्तुविणिवारणिय 9 13 3 शत्रुविनिवारिका.  
 संविद्धि 9 13 1 संवृद्धि.  
 सव्वभाकरिसणी 9 12 6 सर्वाकर्षिणी.  
 सव्वकामण्णरूय 9 7 6 सर्वकामान्न-रूपा.  
 सव्वपच्छायणी 9 12 6 सर्वप्रच्छादनी.  
 सव्वमय-णासणी 9 12 6 सर्वमदनाशिनी.  
 सव्वोसह 9 13 1 सर्वोषधा.  
 सिद्धत्थ 9 13 3 सिद्धार्था.  
 सिरिमालिणि 29 12 9 श्रीमालिनी.  
 सोमणी 9 12 3 \*सोमाणी.

## NUNERALS

- $\frac{1}{2}$  अद्ध 1 16 4 अर्ध.  
 1 एक 3 2 2 $\alpha$ , 16 6 4 एक.  
 -पडम 10 8 9 प्रथम.  
 2 दो<sup>०</sup> 3 2 2, दुइ (जि) 15 4 4, वे 2 15 4, 10 7 3, 19 14 4, वे (वि) 2 15 8, 12 9 3, वि 2 13 8, 15 1 3, 16 6 4, वेणि 12 12 10 $\beta$ , 2 13 8, दोणि (v. l. विणि) 18 12 9 $\beta$ ;  
 -वीय 1 8 7, 1 12 1, 3 6 2, विज्जय 2 15 9 $\alpha$  द्वितीय.  
 3 तिणि 1 7 7, ति 16 6 4 त्रि.  
 -तइय 1 8 8, 1 12 2 तृतीय.  
 4 चउ 1 7 2, 7, चउर<sup>०</sup> 3 4 1 $\beta$ , चयारि 3 4 3, 4 14 7, 9 13 4, 16 11 7 (Mp. 9 24 5) चत्तारि 2 5 7, 7 14 8, 12 6 8, चायार 6 1 7, चेयारि 16 6 3 चतुर;  
 -चउथय 18 8, 1 12 2 चतुर्थ.  
 5 पच्च 1 1 5 पच्चन्;  
 -पच्चम 1 8 9, 18 5 7.  
 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  अद्धछट्ट 20 12 4 अर्धषष्ठ.  
 6 छ 10 7 1, छह 10 5 3 षष्ठ;  
 -छट्टय 1 12 3, छट्टम 1 8 9 षष्ठ.  
 7 सत्त 1 8 2, 2 9 3<sup>०</sup> सत्तन्.  
 -सत्तम 1 8 10, 1 12 4 सत्तम.  
 8 अट्ट 3 2 5, 3 4 7 अष्टन्;  
 -अट्टम 1 8 10 अष्टम.  
 9 णव 3 4 4; णव णव 15 9 2  
 -णवमय 1 8 11 नवम enl.



- 10 दस 2 1 3, 3 2 6; दह° 1 10 7,  
9 4 9 $\alpha$  दशन्.  
-दसमी° f. 15 11 8, दसमय 2 5 5,  
दहमय 1 8 11 दशम enl.
- 11 एयारह 3 2 1, 11 7 1; एकादशन्.  
-एयारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 7 एकादशम  
enl.
- 12 वारह 1 7 7, 15 10 9 $b$ , दुवारह 11  
7 1 द्वादशन्;  
-वारहमय 1 8 12, 12 5 8 द्वादश enl.
- 13 तेरस 3 2 8.  
-तेरहमय 12 5 8 त्रयोदशन्.
- 14 चउदस 13 2 8; चउद्दह 1 11 6, 14  
4 9 $b$ ; चउदह 1 11 3, °11 2 1, 16  
15 7 चतुर्दशन्.  
-चउदहमय 12 5 9.
- 15 पण्णारस 3 12 7; पण्णारह° 1 7 4,  
3 2 9, 16 15 4 पंचदशन्;  
-पण्णारहमय 12 5 9.
- 16 सोलह° 2 4 4, 3 2 9, 9 1 1 (P. S.  
सोलस ) षोडश.  
-सोलहमय 12 5 10.
- 17 सत्तारह 3 2 10 सप्तदशन्;  
-सत्तारहमय 12 5 11.
- 18 अट्टारह 1 16 7, 2 17 7, 3 2 10  
अष्टदशन्;  
-अट्टारहमय 12 5 12.
- 19 एक्कणवीस 12 5 4 एकोनविंशति;  
-एक्कणवीसमय 12 5 12.
- 20 वीस° 1 10 7, 11 7 1, 16 6 6 विंशति.
- 22 चावीस 5 9 8 द्वाविंशति.
- 24 चउवीस 1 1 19 $\alpha$  चतुर्विंशति.
- 25 पच्चवीस 16 10 3 पञ्चविंशति.
- 26 छन्वीस 8 1 6 षड्विंशति.
- 27 सत्तावीस 3 6 7 सप्तविंशति.
- 30 तीस 1 14 9 $b$ , 17 8 7 त्रिंशत्.
- 32 वत्तीस° 1 9 5 द्वात्रिंशत्
- 34 चउतीस° 1 7 3, 3 3 1 $\alpha$  चतुस्त्रिंशत्.
- 48 अट्टायाल 8 1 8 अष्टचत्वारिंशत्.
- 50 पण्णास 16 11 2, 17 9 3°, पच्चासय  
3 13 3 पञ्चाशत्.
- 59 एक्कणसट्ठि 5 9 10 एकोनषष्टि.
- 60 सट्ठि 4 1 $\alpha$ , 5 10 4, 17 9 3 षष्टि.
- 63 तिसट्ठि 2 8 9 $\alpha$  त्रिषष्टि.
- 64 चउसट्ठि 1 7 5°, 5 5 7 चतुःषष्टि.
- 80 असी 2 3 4 असीति.
- 84 चउरासी 3 10 2 चतुरशीति.
- 90 णवइ° 2 3 3, 5 3 5 नवति.
- 92 वाणवइ 5 11 8 द्वाणवति.
- 96 छण्णवइ 3 13 2 षण्णवति.
- 98 अट्टाणवइ 2 3 7, 4 2 6 अष्टानवति.
- 99 णवणवइ 1 11 7°, 4 2 3° नवणवति.
- 100 सय 2 3 3, 2 3 8 शत.
- 108 सउ अट्टोत्तर 3 4 7 अष्टोत्तर-शत.
- 110 दस-उत्तर-सय 5 9 11 $b$  दशोत्तर-शत.
- 1000 सहस 1 6 7°, 1 11 7°, 4 2 3,  
सहास 2 1 3, °12 4 5°, 15 10 9 $\alpha$   
सहस्र.
- 1008 अट्टोत्तर-सहास 2 1 1 अष्टोत्तर-सहस्र.
- 100000 लक्ख° 1 11 5°, 5 3 5 लक्ष.
- 1000000 कोटि 2 5 6 कोटि.

G.M. College of Education  
Raipur, Centralab

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3/2/2016



